THE LITERARY DIGEST
(Title registered in U. S. Patent Office and in Foreign Countries)
PUBLIC OPINION, *New York*, and CURRENT OPINION, *New York*, combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST
(Titles registered in U. S. Patent Office)

Vol. XCV, No. 10 New York, December 3, 1927 Whole Number 1963

TOPICS OF THE DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

THE BLOOD-SPILLING IN COLORADO

VIOLENCE AND BLOODSHED, like a fire long smoldering beneath the surface of the Colorado coal strike, burst into a sudden flame on November 21. In the gray dawn of that Monday morning, say the dispatches, State police and mine guards poured gunfire into a crowd of five hundred striking coal-miners and I. W. W. agitators approaching the Columbine Mine, about thirty miles north of Denver. Five or six were killed, and more than twenty, including two women, were wounded. According to the Associated Press, an eye-witness of the clash, reporting to Governor Adams, tells the story as follows:

> "Day was just breaking when the mob of cursing men, hurling stones and sticks, and wielding knives, came on like a tornado. Retreating slowly before them was Louis Scherf, with his twenty State policemen, pleading, begging, and entreating the mob to stop.
>
> "Adam Bell, I. W. W. organizer, gave the order for the mob to advance. 'Come on, boys; let's go in and get 'em,' Bell shouted. He refused to heed Scherf's pleas. A few feet behind Scherf were the State police in two lines. Scherf and all the members of his force were cut and bleeding.
>
> "When it became apparent that there was no stopping the force of strikers, Scherf issued an order to fire. The first volley went over the heads of the mob. It did not stop them. The next volley was directly at them. The mob stopt."

Acme News photograph

"FLAMING MILKA"

The most colorful figure the Colorado strike has produced is Milka Siblich, who won her title when she flashed into the limelight wearing a flaming red dress at the head of a band of picketers in the Trinidad district. Until injured she was the most conspicuous personage on the picketing line, stirring the enthusiasm of the strikers and scorning the presence of armed guards at the mines with the shrill cry, "They can't dig coal with bayonets!"

Both sides, the State officials and representatives of the miners—who on October 18 responded to a strike call issued by the Industrial Workers of the World—disclaim responsibility for the bloodshed. A statement issued by the Strikers' Committee blamed "a fool speed cop" for starting the fight by firing into the miners. A shot from this officer, the statement says, was followed by a volley from the guns of the State police. Frank Palmer, a member of this committee and former publisher of the Denver *Labor Advocate*, declares that a machine-gun was used against "defenseless and peaceable miners," who were "unarmed, and who had no intention to damage the mine works."

After the skirmish at the Columbine, Gov. William H. Adams, declaring that a state of "riot and insurrection" existed in Weld and Boulder counties, mobilized seven companies of the National Guard, with armored tanks and airplanes, and gave to Col. Paul P. Newton, Adjutant-General of the State troops, the same powers he would have under martial law. At the same time members of the Strikers' Committee informed the press that "there absolutely would be no violence," but that the miners were going to stay away from work until they were granted the Jacksonville wage scale.

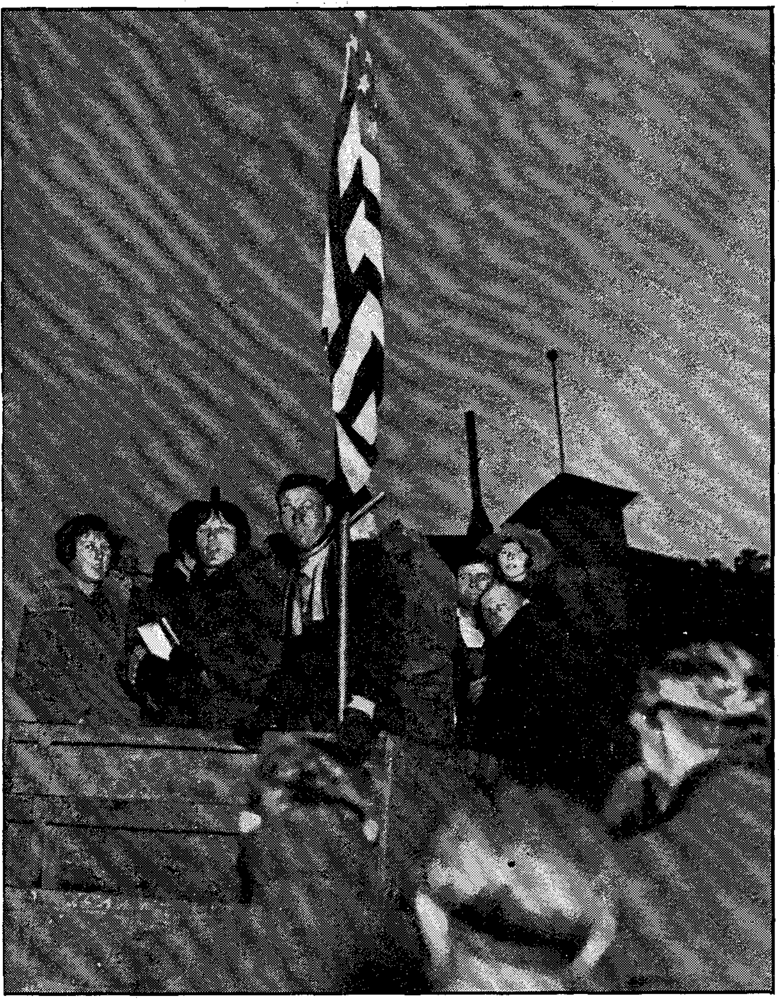
Turning to the Colorado press, we find some expressions of sympathy with the miners, but little with the strike, which is widely denounced as an I. W. W. affair into which the miners were drawn by high-pressure agitation and propaganda. In the opinion of the Pueblo *Star Journal:*

> "One of the main causes of the present strike is the activity of Bill Haywood, noted Socialist and formerly of Colorado, but now in Russia, in inducing certain elements in Russia to finance the present strike, which they have done by sending fifty thousand dollars through Mexico into Colorado, to advance the doctrines and principles for which they stand. Haywood selected Colorado and the coal-mining industry for the reason that a large majority of the miners here are foreigners, who are easily influenced by the promises which leaders of the I.W.W. make them, and the additional fact that he believed he could make more progress on account of political conditions which prevail here at this time."

Even the miners whose interests the strike is supposed to serve are only half-heartedly behind it, declares the Trinidad *Chronicle News*, in which we read:

> "The Colorado coal strike, called by the I. W. W. on October 18, based on demands put forth at Aguilar, Colorado, by the so-called miners' conference held September 4, was from the outset declared an illegal and 'outlaw strike' by the State Industrial Commission and the State authorities, on the ground that the I. W. W. is not a recognized labor body. The strike was agitated and engineered very largely if not entirely by non-residents

of Colorado, avowed I. W. W. organizers from other States or far-distant places. Fundamentally, the strike organization demands the Jacksonville wage scale, $7.75 a day, six days' work a week and five hours work a day, the latter two demands being considerably more radical than those put forth at any time by the recognized miners' union, the United Mine Workers of America. Early steps on the part of citizens and civil authorities in some areas of the affected coal-fields to banish I. W. W. organizers produced a reaction at once, the miners quite generally laying down their tools for a walkout. But, as the strike progressed, from 50 to 85 per cent. in some districts returned to the mines or have remained at work. One by one the principal leaders of the I. W. W. were arrested and jailed, either for alleged unlawful picketing, or trespassing, or other activities. The strike in Colorado has been peculiar in as much as it has not had any noticeable measure of public sympathy, and more or less half-hearted support on the part of many miners whom it was organized to serve."



International Newsreel photograph

A SONG SERVICE FOR THE STRIKERS AT DAYBREAK

The shooting on November 21, declares the Boulder *Daily Camera*, "was done in defense of human lives as much as for the assertion of property rights, for all the elements of murder and arson were in the minds of the picketers."

The coal situation in Colorado is not peculiar to that State, but is merely part of a nation-wide problem, says the Denver *Rocky Mountain News*. Coal-mining, it reminds us, "has been carried on a long time in violation of economic laws." But it goes on to say of the Colorado trouble:

> "Employers of labor claim that it is all the fault of the I. W. W. But who left open the way for the I. W. W.? The latter is like a boil on the neck of the body politic—it is an external manifestation of something wrong inside. A wise physician does not cover up the boil; he goes to the root of the infection."

Several papers outside the State say that Colorado made a mistake in being inhospitable to the more conservative branch of unionism, as represented by the United Mine Workers of America, because this attitude left the field open for the radical and revolutionary Industrial Workers of the World. To quote *The Rocky Mountain News* again:

> "At last it is being revealed that it is far better to deal with lawful union representatives, acting on behalf of organized bodies who have a sense of fair dealing and responsibility, than it is to deal with a lawless organization of criminal tendencies, whose main purpose in life is to raise hell."

"The poor fellows who lost their lives, and others who now lie on beds of suffering as a result of the Columbine coal riot, should not be blamed too severely; they are the victims of mob psychology," says the Longmont *Call*. The blame, according to this Colorado daily, "is attributable to the I. W. W. leaders, who urged them to defy the laws of the State with regard to picketing." Colorado's coal strike, declares the Denver *Post*, "is nothing but an I. W. W. invasion of Colorado."

> "The miners would be at work, the strike would be ended, if it were not for the provocative presence of the I. W. W. organizers and agitators, who whip the foreign-born, foreign-speaking miners into a spirit of unrest and protest. Left to themselves, Colorado's miners would be back at work, and their grievances, if any exist, would before this have been settled peaceably, according to law, through submission to the State Industrial Board, the legally constituted body for handling such disputes as arise between capital and labor in this State."

The strike "is not primarily an industrial disturbance, but a challenge by I. W. W. radicalism," agrees the Colorado Springs *Gazette;* but it is inclined to criticize Governor Adams for not having dealt more promptly and drastically with the invaders. The same criticism is made by the Durango *Herald*, but most of the Colorado papers that we have seen commend the Governor for his patience and fairness. Thus in the Grand Junction *Sentinel* we read:

> "If ever a Governor exercised patience in connection with a strike situation, refusing to be drawn into an unreasonable attitude by either side, making every effort to bring about a peaceful and fair settlement, Governor Adams has proven to be that man. Strikers naturally resent calling out soldiers, just as operators have criticized delay in putting military forces in the field. Thus the Governor has subjected himself to unfair criticism from both sides. But all fair-minded citizens will uphold the course he has taken."

The Steamboat Springs *Pilot* warns us against the assumption that the I. W. W. "has gained any great foothold in this State"; and the Boulder *Miner and Farmer* expresses the opinion that "the United Mine Workers stand to be the ones who must finally call the strike off, because they alone are recognized as a representative organization." The Trinidad *Free Press* points out that Colorado coal operators are paying only on a $5.52 a day scale, while in Wyoming and Utah the scale is $7.75. It speaks also of the "iron-hand methods" of the Colorado operator, and goes on to say:

> "The strike situation is very acute. There is no telling what the murder of innocent people by militia will bring forth. The miners were absolutely unarmed, and have been told time and again to use only the constitutional right of free speech in keeping people out on strike. No intimidation is tolerated, except in two instances where single-handed picketers and radicals have acted on their own volition. The murder at the Columbine Mine has raised a frenzy in the minds of good Colorado people, and nothing but the Regular Army will be welcomed by the

strikers and many independent citizens."

News of this Colorado labor struggle has carried frequent references to "Flaming Milka" Siblich, "the girl in red," who is described as "easily the most colorful figure the strike has produced." In a Denver dispatch to the New York *World* we read of this nineteen-year-old girl:

"She first flashed into the limelight the morning of October 26, at the Morley mine, in the Trinidad district. An attractive-looking girl, with dark hair, neatly kept, and a pleasant voice, she wore a flaming red dress when she led seventy-six pickets to the Morley tipple, and stopt 155 men from going to work. Afterward she mounted a truck and spoke to the men.

"'Every one stand by,' she shouted. 'To-day's work shows we can win this strike. We're peaceful. Let the sheriffs search this crowd. They won't find even a pocket-knife on any of us. We're going to get every miner in Colorado out of the mines. Action will do it. Enlist your comrades, men, we must win!'

"Milka's words stirred the enthusiasm of the miners.

"'They can't dig coal with bayonets,' she shrilled out at I. W. W. meetings, as she spoke of the armed company guards that patroled Colorado Fuel and Iron Company camps.

"On October 27, Milka sprang into the front lines of a picketing party at the Delagua mine, near Trinidad and, as she exprest it, 'fought like hell' to reach the mine tipple, where miners going to work were challenged.

"'Don't work, men!' she shouted. 'A strike is on; stand by your comrades!'

"The men did not work.

"In the Delagua fight, in the rough hilly country of Delagua Canyon, leading to the mines, a dozen men were knocked down by the guards, but the militant Milka swept by and, stirred by her courage, the miners came on and reached the tipple.

"In the struggle one of the guards had wrested an American flag from one of the picketing army. Milka protested to the guards.

"'We want our flag,' she said, 'and we won't go back till we get it.'

"After a parley, the flag was returned to the strikers, and Milka led them off the mine property.

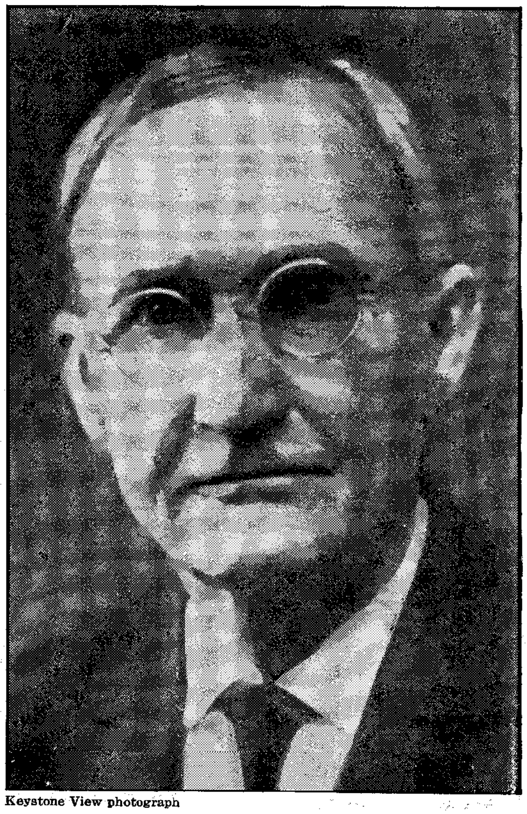
"She came to grief the next morning, however, when leading 225 miners in an unsuccessful drive to picket the Ideal mine, of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. Milka, as usual, was up in front ahead of the men. The mine guards, some mounted, with bayonets pointed at the miners, met the crowd of pickets. Milka, however, broke through and started up Berwind Canyon. Henry Gelaspa, mounted guard, rode her down, grasped her by the wrist from his seat in the saddle, and dragged her half a block. The girl's wrist was broken."

"As to just what happened on November 21, we have the usual conflicting accounts," says the Brooklyn *Eagle*. But—

"As usual, it is the miners who are killed. They are not equipped with rifles or machine-guns. One can not help wondering why it is only in the United States that strikers usually have to be shot down. In France, England, or Germany the police are nearly always able to handle mobs without doing any killing.

"In Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, and Utah company unions have crowded out the United Mine Workers. The resentment against company unions has been capitalized by the Industrial Workers of the World.

"The coal-mining industry is poorly organized. It is wasteful and inefficient. It can not pay American workmen the wages to which it admits they are entitled. There are several ways to change this situation as well as the one in Colorado. If the United Mine Workers could unionize all the coal-fields in the country, that might be a solution. If the mine owners could consolidate their properties and close down unprofitable mines, that would help. If the Government could intervene to regulate the industry and supervise its reorganization, that might help. Until something is done about it, we will continue to have strikes, riots and suffering."



Keystone View photograph

GOVERNOR ADAMS

Who has the task of preserving order in Colorado.

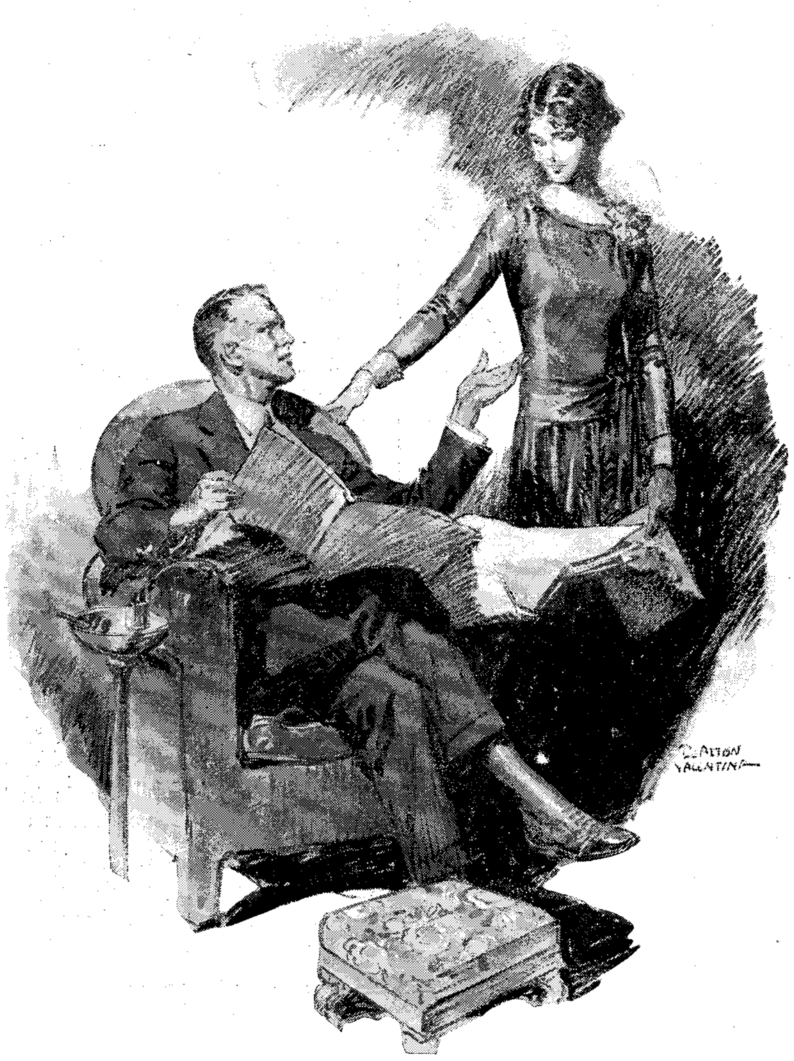
CAN YOU ANSWER THESE?

Test your knowledge by the questions below. If you can not answer them, turn to the pages indicated. Each one counts 4.

1. Where and what is Cooch Behar? (p. 22).
2. Do cats normally shed their claws? (p. 24).
3. Has Japan had any native Christian martyrs? (p. 33).
4. What is the origin of the "tiger" emblem of Tammany Hall? (p. 42).
5. What was Admiral Togo's advice to his daughter when she married? (p. 62).
6. What is a Rani? (p. 22).
7. Who was called "the ambassador of the colored race"? (p. 30).
8. What countries have combined to raise the price of sugar? (p. 14).
9. What is said to be one of the main causes of the recent violence and bloodshed in the Colorado coal-fields? (p. 5).
10. What is the biggest "industry" in the U. S.? (p. 16).
11. What happened on Black Friday? (p. 49).
12. What Japanese legislator believes the great Powers are done with land-grabbing? (p. 22).
13. What woman wins the Nobel prize for literature? (p. 31).
14. Is there soda in soda-water? (p. 25).
15. What permanent peace plan has been suggested to President Coolidge? (p. 32).
16. What millionaire clown of the movies contributed the biggest wreath to the funeral of poor forgotten Marcelline? (p. 56).
17. Where is Balcic? (p. 21).
18. What people are said to be the world's *nouveaux riches?* (p. 20).
19. What is the latest "concrete and comprehensive" plan for expanding and maintaining our merchant marine? (p. 11).
20. Where did grapefruit originate? (p. 27).
21. What are the Japanese arguments against love-marriages? (p. 60).
22. What European kingdom is said to be run by two brothers who do not belong to the royal family? (p. 21).
23. What were the "ten days that shook the world"? (p. 18).
24. For what notorious character did Jay Gould put up a $1,000,000 bail bond? (p. 44).
25. How long has the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics been in existence? (p. 19).

DO WOMEN LOSE POWER TO THINK EARLIER THAN MEN?

NO MAN EVER HAS A NEW IDEA after he is forty, we have been told—too often, we are inclined to believe—and now the writer of a daring advertisement asks, provocatively, "Do women lose sooner than men their power to think?" It is a question much less audacious than the one raised a quarter of a century ago by the author of "Woman—Can She Reason?" but challenging enough to prompt inquiry, and so THE LITERARY DIGEST has invited answers from the heads of women's organizations the country over. A flood of replies has come in, and, as it turns out, the letters discuss not only the point directly at issue, but go on to tell what is in the minds of thinking women and to compare their mental activity with that of men. Most interesting the compiler finds this. He tells us, "I wish that I could publish all the letters, unabridged. Never in my whole experience have I had better material to work with. But the extent of it is so huge that, to my regret, space allows me to quote from only one correspondent in six." Then he remarks, "I have been imprest, greatly, by the tone of the letters. Not one reflects the spirit of the so-called 'war of the sexes.' Women criticize men, it is true, but they do it understandingly and, therefore, generously. Moreover, they are not nettled by the question raised; they are too secure in their position for that. To me, the reading of this enormous mass of testimony has been a delight, for it shows conclusively that the women who are leaders of women have a sense of measure and of fairness which, as I take it, is just about the finest thing that education can produce, and I find that many women, a much greater number than the correspondence quoted will seem to indicate, bear witness to the educational value of THE LITERARY DIGEST." Arranging the letters geographically, the compiler begins by citing those from New England, of which Greater Boston and the cities not far distant constitute what might be called, reasonably enough, the capital of opinion.



"LET JANE DO IT"

"In many communities 'the tired business man'—who in these days is not an ironic myth, but a tragic reality—comes home at night, sinks into his easy-chair with his newspaper (seldom a book), and ignores all calls of civic duty, complacently assuring himself that if anything in his neighborhood needs correction, he will 'let Jane do it.'"

NEW ENGLAND STATES

Mrs. Bert S. Currier, of Arlington Heights, argues the case from the different attitude that speakers take when addressing women and addressing men. As she says:

> "A public speaker, before the average group of business men, is wary of literary reference, or subtle criticism of popular writers, and he usually injects sufficient of the well-known fraternal platitudinous matter to appeal, as he believes, to all his audience. This is no longer true of the men who are engaged to speak before club women. It is for Gentlemen's Night that the program-maker seeks for the popular good-fellow style of entertainer."

On the other hand, Mrs. George A. Mellen (Lawrence, Mass.) candidly observes: "Since not to think is no disgrace and to feel is a charming virtue, some women, when inertia or disillusionment overtakes them, backslide into the conditions of yesterday, not because they have lost the *power* to think, they have lost the *desire*." Meanwhile, Mrs. Arthur J. Crockett (West Roxbury, Mass.) takes us a bit lightly, and writes:

> "Offhand, I should say that your question, 'Do women lose their power to think sooner than men' deserves to be placed right side by side with the time-honored one, 'Who is the head of the house?' It would be quite as prolific of discussion, and equally convincing in results! Why not get some concrete data? Compile a list of thinkers on varied lines and among men of a certain age, and let the women match it; or reverse the process. It would be an interesting experiment. Of course, I feel sure that Massachusetts women could hold up their end."

Mrs. Frances Parkinson Keyes (North Haverhill, N. H.) deals with the question more analytically, and says:

> "I do not for a moment believe that women lose their power of thinking sooner than men. It is true that there is often a period, when a woman's children are small—especially if she has several very near together—and her housekeeping tasks at their heaviest, when she seems to lose her contacts with events outside her own home. But at the end of this period, if she was really an intelligent woman to start with, she usually faces the world with a mentality which is not damaged, but improved by the experience she has had. It requires patience and quick-wittedness, tact and ingenuity, executive ability and a sense of economics and proportion, to bring up children and run a house—to mention only a few of the qualities that make up the average mother's mental equipment; and in the exercise of all these she develops other qualities, which teach her and help her to think rapidly and wisely and well."

According to Eva A. Speare (Plymouth, N. H.), "women keep their enthusiasm longer than men," and Ramona Hamilton (Rutland, Vt.) writes:

> "Yes, I feel that women are thinking and studying more than ever before. But it seems to me they are too easily led astray

by any goody-goody doctrine that is presented to them. Their hearts govern them more than their minds. Women must not abuse their right to vote. The Communists and Socialists and those who seek to undermine our Government have the ability to present petitions and bills in such a pathetic and appealing way that the women are willing to fight to the last ditch to see that they pass our Legislatures and Congress. The women study, but not thoroughly enough. They must not take the word of the first article they read on any subject; they should study it out for themselves in The Literary Digest and such places where they are sure of getting FACTS before they beg their Representatives in Washington to pass bills which may have a Socialistic origin. Our Government is in danger; we must guard against propaganda circulated in such sweet, polite ways. Women let their love for other countries run away with them. They should learn of their own country's danger from being unprotected! We need all their devotion right here, to our own Government and flag."

Flora Louise Hunne (New Haven, Conn.) tells us that "what women's clubs have done for woman and the home simply can not be measured. I know men who have almost forced their wives into these organizations because they have seen what they did for other women, and then I have watched these newcomers grow. It's marvelous." Another Connecticut woman, Mrs. A. C. Wurts, of Hartford, remarks that: "The changed attitude of the publishers of the newspapers and magazines toward the woman reader marks, very definitely, the opinion of the editors on the subject. Some one in writing the history of the early days of the New York *Sun* said that the women of that day were interested in the newspaper only in so far as the question of how well the paper, in size, fitted their pantry shelf. That day has long since past."

FROM THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

Just out of New York City, Mount Vernon is among the near suburbs, but there Mrs. William Henry Purdy speaks from knowledge of what is going on in rural America, and tells us that women's clubs "have erased forever the words 'country women,' for the women in rural districts are as up to date as the women in the large cities." From another suburb, Mrs. Helen E. Marsh (Montclair, N. J.) writes: "I have never attended an afternoon bridge where some aspect of women's work was not discust." "As a woman," says Mrs. Edward Young, Milton, New York, "I would naturally prefer to say the woman's power of thinking equals if not outlasts the man's. Her weakness is that she is not so willing to put her thinking to the test, as the man does, mainly because she thinks in long terms, the man in short terms. Woman is created to prepare for the future. That which she experiences to-day registers the knowledge that there will be an after effect, sooner or later. The average man thinks of the expediency of the moment."

From Philadelphia, meanwhile, comes Mrs. Robert Kerr Kennedy's comparison between the mentality of woman and that of men:

"Women think quicker than men, and they are impatient of the methodical, analytical reasoning of thinking men.

"A man gets half through his story and the woman breaks in with 'Yes, dear, and of course you closed the deal on your own terms. I am tremendously proud of you,' or 'Never mind, you lost out this time, but you still have S—— to see. Don't forget to wear that new suit when you call on him.'

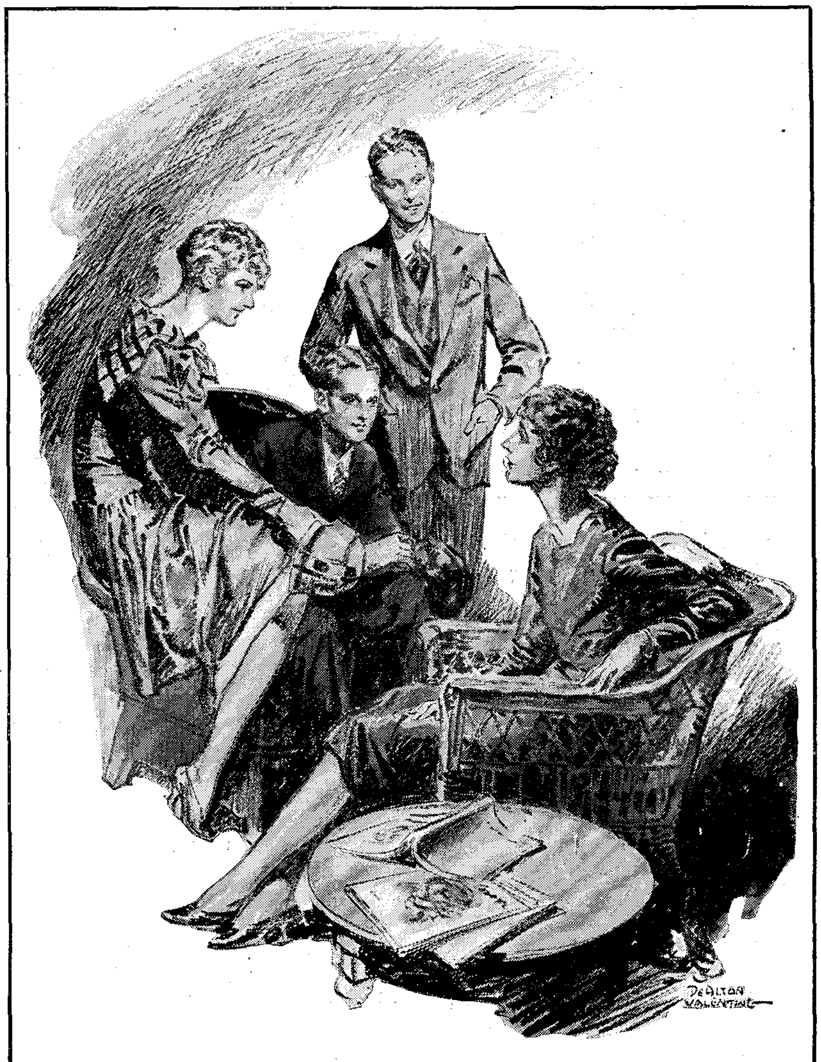
"Women's intuitions are surer than their thinking processes, and despite of all that is said to the contrary, they have more imagination than men.

"Men are the more accurate thinkers, but nine men out of ten need the stimulus of a woman's interest to carry their thinking to a practical issue.

"No matter how well, how long, or how late a woman thinks, there is always in some remote corner of her brain a desire to make some man proud of her.

"To-day, real women over twenty-five care far more for their intellectual and higher development than they do for clothes, amusements, and social position. As to whether they lose their power to think sooner than men is a matter of individual health, strength of will, power of concentration, and environment.

"Life has brought me in contact with both men and women in their 'eighties whose minds are more active and alert to-day than ever, and again I have known men and women with every educational and financial advantage who at forty were mere automatons. It is all a question of the individual."



"MY MOTHER"

"To-day youth proudly introduces his chums to that young-looking, vivacious, well-informed, up-to-date woman, 'my mother.'"

Mrs. F. A. Clark (Mansfield, Pa.) tells us: "Membership in a woman's club for thirty years has given me more than a college education in literature, history, and sociological topics, kept me interested in State, national, and international affairs as well as in home and community, and helped to fit me, upon the sudden death of my husband, to step into his office as business manager." To this interesting testimony add an observation from Mrs. J. E. Sickler (Scranton, Pa.): "To-day youth proudly introduces to his chums that young-looking, vivacious, well-informed, up-to-date woman, 'my mother.'"

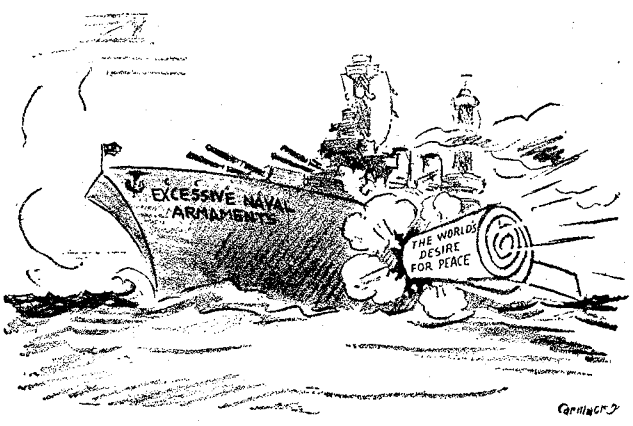
FROM THE EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

"As I mingle with the club women of my State," reports Lena K. Sadler, M.D. (Chicago), "I hear very little 'small talk.'

(*Continued on page 67*)

NEW HOPE FOR NAVAL REDUCTION

AGREEMENT ON NAVAL LIMITATION has been brought visibly nearer, many American editors declare, by the thunder-storm which Viscount Cecil created with his speech in the House of Lords on November 16, when he denounced his own party leaders for the breakdown of the Geneva naval conference. Both England and America really desire such limitation, we are told; pride stood in the way at Geneva, but now the road is opening up again. The British Government, by reducing its cruiser-building plans, as the New York *World* remarks, has shown in the most practical way that it is going to act with common sense in spite of the failure at Geneva. The Coolidge Administration decided months ago that it would not allow the Geneva fiasco to drive it into naval jingoism. The attitudes of both governments show that the will to peace exists, and with this spirit prevailing, it is generally conceded, a satisfactory treaty can sooner or later be written.



ANOTHER SHOT THAT IS BEING HEARD AROUND THE WORLD

—Carmack in the Boston *Christian Science Monitor.*

Meanwhile, a furious controversy, the London correspondents assure us, has been stirred up in British political circles by Viscount Cecil's charges, in which he accused Winston Churchill of causing the wreck of hopes at Geneva. It will be remembered that Viscount Cecil created a sensation in August by resigning from the Baldwin Ministry because of its handling of the light-cruiser question at the conference, where he had been its chief representative. Now he has revealed some inside secrets of that episode, thereby infuriating his own Conservative party.

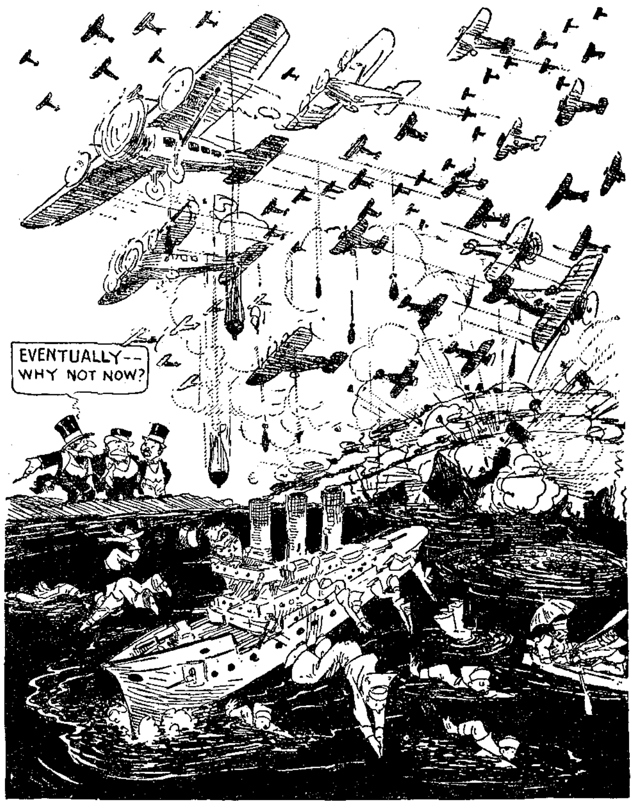
Churchill's refusal, at the time of the conference, "to be bound by the principle of mathematical parity with American naval strength," Viscount Cecil declared in his speech, "banged, bolted, and barred the door against any hope of further agreement between the United States and Great Britain on naval armaments." Hence the Viscount's determination to tell the whole truth. Essential portions of his speech are summarized by the New York *World's* London correspondent as follows:

> "Altho American insistence on eight-inch guns on cruisers seemed to Cecil 'entirely wrong,' he declared it 'seemed to me madness to allow negotiations to break down on such a point,' and, referring to the Cabinet debate during the conference, he continued: 'It was therefore with amazement that I heard that the majority of my colleagues had decided to insist on six-inch guns, even if it meant a breakdown of negotiations.'
>
> "Cecil, after a conference with the Cabinet, returned to Geneva with the delegation on the understanding that he would reserve the liberty to resign in protest if the conference collapsed on this issue, and when he telegraphed suggesting the adoption of the seven-inch gun he was instructed not to offer any compromise.
>
> "'This decision was wrong in itself,' he said, 'and it seems likely to threaten the whole course of reduction of armaments by international agreement, which I regard as vital to the future of the British Empire and of civilization.'"

There is no precedent in British history, the same correspondent adds, for a powerful Minister thus to reveal Cabinet secrets, and Cecil's speech is expected to have a disastrous effect on the Government's hold upon the country, in view of the wave of pacifist sentiment now noticeable throughout England. It is considered significant that almost at the same moment when Cecil was making his sensational speech in the House of Lords, the announcement was being made in the House of Commons by W. C. Bridgman, First Lord of the Admiralty, that only one new cruiser would be built this year, instead of three, as planned. At first this was thought to be in the nature of a reply to Cecil, but the British press now understands that it is a measure of economy. Newspapers on both sides of the Atlantic believe, however, that this act will help to unbolt the door to further negotiations on naval reduction. British opinion on the whole episode is summed up by A. G. Gardiner, the Liberal editor, in a dispatch to the Consolidated Press, in these words:

> "From the government side, an avalanche of indignant repudiation has descended upon Viscount Cecil and his presentation of the case. The Government claims that England alone presented the conference with a really considerable scheme for limitation of naval armaments, and that America's insistence on eight-inch guns for cruisers was the main cause of the breakdown. The Liberal and Labor press, on the other hand, indorse Viscount Cecil's indictment. Moderate opinion takes the view that, while the Viscount was right in the main details, he has understated America's share of responsibility for the failure, and that in overstating the case against his own country, he has prejudiced American opinion in regard to England's good faith, and put obstacles in the way of future negotiations."

Mr. Gardiner's own view, however, is that the Cecil sensation will help clear the issue and create a more favorable atmosphere for discussion on both sides of the Atlantic. He cites the British Government's postponement of two 10,000-ton cruisers and laying down of only a single 8,000-ton ship of this class as proof that public opinion in England is "moving in the direction of peace."



Copyright, 1927, by the New York *Herald Tribune*

WHO WANTS A LOT OF CRUISERS, ANYWAY?

—Darling in the New York *Herald Tribune.*

American press comment, in the main, seems to confirm this hopeful view, tho there are a few notes of skeptical dissent. The chief of these comes from "one of the foremost naval officials" at Washington, who confides to the correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune* that the British move to reduce cruiser building is simply a "bluff," adding:

> "No other conclusion can be drawn from the announcement coming at this time than that it is intended to influence the situation here. It is timed just as Congress is about to open, and it is evidently intended to influence Congress against entering on a vigorous program of construction."

In the same tone, *The Herald Tribune* remarks editorially:

> "The conference failed because of an eleventh-hour change of position in the British Cabinet, not from want of proper diplomatic preparation. The American delegation was naturally chagrined. There was nothing to do but to face the new situation created by Mr. Churchill and his supporters. Congress has to face it now. The only way in which the United States can surely attain cruiser parity with Great Britain is to build the necessary number of cruisers."

The only thing which would cause Britain to limit her naval shipbuilding, the Providence *News* thinks, is "the realization that it would be hopeless to try to outbuild this country."

It must be recorded that a more hopeful and less suspicious tone, however, seems to prevail in the majority of American papers. Thus the New York *Evening Post* remarks:

> "It is true, as Lord Cecil states, that Great Britain's refusal to admit the principle of naval parity 'bangs, bolts, and bars the door' to any immediate agreement with the United States, but we do not believe that, in the face of British public opinion, this attitude will be maintained by the British Government, notwithstanding its Churchills. Even the British naval experts agree that such a policy is short-sighted and dangerous."

An extraordinary change in British public opinion, the New York *Times* believes, has swept through the country, and now the Government has yielded to it. Lord Balfour has taken the occasion to say that he regards the naval-limitation conference as "merely interrupted, not ended." Continues *The Times*:

> "There could not well be a more significant gesture toward the United States. It amounts to an offer to reopen the whole question which could not be settled at Geneva.
>
> "This changed British attitude can not fail to appeal strongly to President Coolidge. It will mean to him another opportunity to proceed along the lines of armament reduction, and a friendly understanding between the chief naval Powers, which he has previously laid down. To a mind sensitive to new currents set flowing in international feeling, this decision of the British Government must seem momentous, at least in the sense of being full of new promise."

This rainbow in the sky, however, is "a challenge to the United States" to act reasonably and wisely in the matter, declares the Springfield *Republican*.

Sentiment in the Middle West, now as always, leans toward naval limitation. According to the Chicago *Evening Post:*

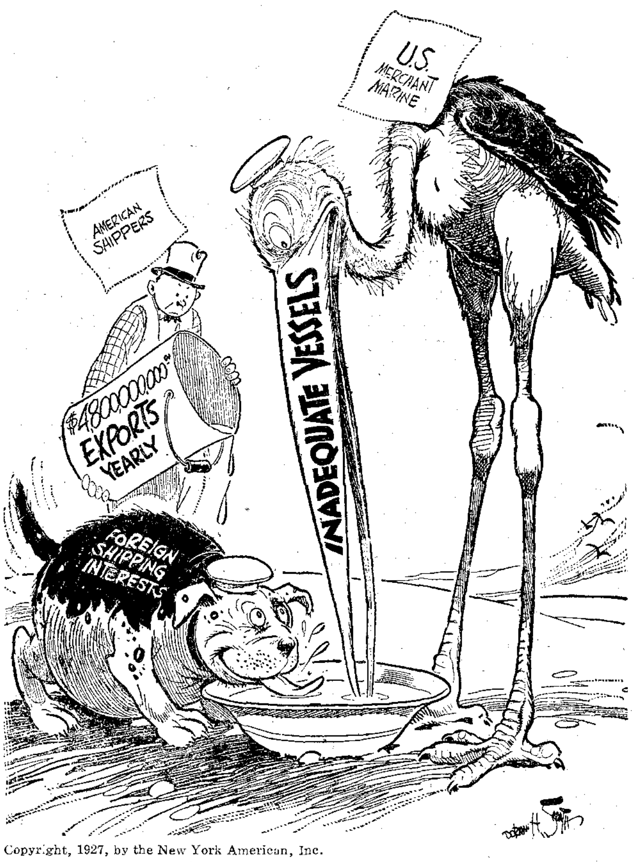
> "The American people want no more than the people of Great Britain to saddle themselves with the burdensome cost and the war-making peril inseparable from naval competition. The problem of parity, admittedly difficult, remains to be solved; but until it is solved, it behooves both countries to be guided by reason and moderation."

A naval rivalry between the two countries would be "particularly absurd and senseless," declares the Chicago *Daily News*. That paper goes on to say:

> "Either the whole civilized world must cooperate sincerely in limiting their fighting equipment and devising other means of preventing war, or else the nations upon which virtual disarmament was forced by post-war treaties will have to be released from their one-sided obligations. The way to limit armaments is to limit them, not to seek ingenious excuses for failing to move even moderately toward peace and mutual confidence."

NEW PLANS FOR A MERCHANT MARINE

A PLAN THAT IS "NEITHER VISIONARY nor theoretical"; one that offers a firm basis for compromise between those who favor a ship subsidy and those who favor government ownership; in short, an arrangement whereby our merchant marine would be expanded and maintained by private interests, is offered by Edward N. Hurley, wartime head of the Shipping Board. Furthermore, the Hurley plan seems to be meeting with approval both in Republican, Democratic, and independent newspaper circles. In the opinion of H. V. Kaltenborn, of the Democratic Brooklyn *Eagle*, "it is the most practical plan for saving our merchant marine that has ever been proposed." The independent Washington *Star* considers it "the result of a careful and thorough analysis of the situation." The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) is convinced that Mr. Hurley's plan "furnishes a solid foundation on which the work of solving the merchant-marine problem can be based." These are samples of editorial comment the country over, and David Lawrence, Washington correspondent of the Consolidated Press, remarks that, coming from a former Chairman of the Shipping Board under a Democratic Administration, the scheme is hardly likely to be sidetracked as part of the partizan politics of the hour. In fact, publication of the details at this time is expected to crystallize public opinion on the subject, with the hope, we are told, that the merchant-marine problem may be acted upon at the coming session of Congress. "Congress may regard it as a solution of the problem, or it may be denounced as altogether bad," notes the Tacoma *Ledger*, "but at least it is something to talk about; something definite, concrete, and comprehensive."



Copyright, 1927, by the New York American, Inc.

LUCKY DOG

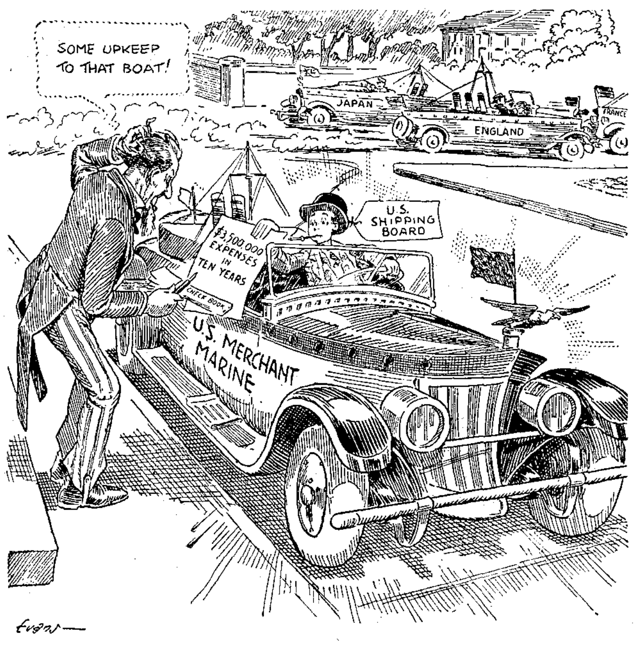
—Smith in the New York *American*.

For those who like to know the end of the story first, it should be explained that the Hurley plan contemplates lending half a billion Treasury dollars to private shipping and railroad interests for the construction of new tonnage and the purchase of Shipping Board vessels. This sum would be loaned at 2½ per cent. interest in the hope that the reduction of 1 per cent. on $500,000,000 would offset the high cost of operating American vessels. As the Tacoma paper explains:

"It is not denied that it costs more to build a ship in American yards than it does abroad, nor is it disputed that it costs more to operate an American ship than it does a foreign one.

"The American standard of living demands a higher rate of wages, and no one would care to have it otherwise. Obviously, something must be done to equalize the costs if we are to have an effective merchant marine."

As Mr. Hurley declares in his letter to the Shipping Board:



KEEPING UP WITH THE NEIGHBORS

—Evans in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

"To meet the present situation, I propose that Congress should appropriate a revolving merchant-marine fund of $500,000,000 to build modern American passenger and freight ships, with an interest rate of 2½ per cent. per annum—the money to be loaned to shipping companies or railroads on a first mortgage to build ships in American shipyards, with the understanding that for every modern ship built with money borrowed from the Government, a number of the present war-built fleets of ships now owned by the Government must be purchased by the borrower, and at the same terms now in force by the Shipping Board.

"There is no law prohibiting a railroad from owning or operating ships, or from holding stock in shipping companies engaged in overseas business. Section 11 of the Panama Canal Act, which prohibits railroads from owning and operating ships in intercoastal trade, should be repealed. If the railroads become engaged in world-shipping, they should be allowed to participate in intercoastal traffic.

"With the productive capacity of our factories far in excess of domestic consumption, and with the growing surplus of our farm products, the overseas business looms as a vitally important factor in our future prosperity. Competition is becoming keener, and we will obtain our share of the world trade only if we have the ships to transport quickly our overseas goods."

Other suggestions of Mr. Hurley's, as summarized by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*, are:

"1. Strong opposition to a government subsidy on the grounds that subsidies destroy initiative and breed inefficiency.

"2. The enrolment of selected vessels in the United States Naval Reserve, such vessels to serve in time of need.

"3. The adjustment of the Panama Canal toll rates."

These recommendations, in the opinion of the Washington *Star*, "are entitled to the most earnest consideration of Congress, the President, and the Shipping Board." The United States, explains the Chicago *Tribune*, "must get out into the world and meet other nations in the great game of trade. To do it, we must have a merchant marine." Furthermore, adds this paper, "for the Government to set up a revolving fund would be no new departure; it was done in the Reclamation Service for the benefit of the farmer." "On its face, the Hurley plan is practical," asserts the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and we find in full agreement such papers as the Detroit *Free Press*, Denver *Rocky Mountain News*, Mobile *Register*, Fargo *Forum*, Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, Indianapolis *News*, Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, and Chicago *Daily News*. As the Denver paper points out:

"Laws and the rules of the Interstate Commerce Commission keep American railroad interests from operating steamship lines.

"The Panama Canal was constructed with public funds—as a strategy, first of all. It is being used now as a common carrier in competition with land carriers. If the Rocky Mountain States are wise to their needs, present and future, they will require their political representatives in public life to go solidly behind the recent proposals of Mr. Hurley. They are: A revision of Panama Canal tolls to equalize water freight rates from seaboard to seaboard with land rates from the inland States. Second, to permit railroads to own and operate steamships. The one fits in with the other."

In the East, we find the Washington *Star* saying:

"Mr. Hurley wisely turned his back on a direct government subsidy to shipping. He realizes that this would stick in the craw of the American people.

"The former chairman of the Shipping Board believes that this country should take a leaf out of the Canadian book. He has gone thoroughly into the ownership of shipping lines by the Canadian railroads, and has found it an element of success, in both railroading and shipping. He finds that many costs of transportation, now duplicated in this country because of the separate ownership of railroads and ships, have been eliminated through the consolidation of land and sea transportation facilities in Canada."

There is considerable objection to the Hurley plan, however, on the ground that it "calls for a kind of financial coddling," to quote the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. "Finding that a bare ship subsidy will not be swallowed by the American people, the effort is made now and then to have Congress swallow something similar with a sugar-coating," remarks the Boston *Post*. Besides, "if the Government loans shipping interests hundreds of millions at low rates, other industries will make similar demands upon it," we are warned by the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*. This is also the objection of the Providence *News*, which says:

"The Hurley plan provides for an indirect subsidy, since to loan $500,000,000 at 2½ per cent. per annum would be nothing less than that. Mr. Hurley justifies it on the ground that the cost of shipbuilding in this country is very much greater than elsewhere. That, of course, is strongly reminiscent of the argument used by manufacturers when seeking higher tariff rates. The present tariffs on materials needed for shipbuilding are, in fact, one reason why it is hard to build ships in this country at a price which any one would be willing to pay for them."

While the Newark *News* agrees with these objections to the Hurley plan, it finds a ray of hope:

"The most promising of Mr. Hurley's suggestions is that the railroads shall participate in the ownership and operation of ocean-going vessels, owning and operating their own fleets. What stands in the way is the Act which prohibits railroads from owning or operating ships in intercoastal trade. The purpose of this Act was to compel competition and to hold transportation rates down. Public sentiment toward the railroads has changed in recent years. Experience in regulation has been gained. Whether this Act can safely be repealed now is a question for dispassionate consideration.

"The country wants a merchant marine. It should have one if it can be accomplished. But if it means another privileged group looking for government help, and which can not be trusted to use its privilege and power fairly, it would be better to do without a merchant marine. Mr. Hurley's plan opens up discussion which should at least clarify the situation."

A WET WINS IN THE WEST

"DENVER HAS DISGRACED ITSELF!" The exclamation comes from the President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Colorado after Denver wins nation-wide attention by electing a Democrat and an opponent of the Volstead Law to Congress to succeed a dry Republican. But others in Denver and Colorado see here no disgrace, but a triumph for honesty and courage. The new Congressman's campaign manager finds the victory nationally significant and a proof that "a party with a positive policy will be the one to win in 1928," and he believes the party will be the Democratic party and the issue the modification of the Volstead Law. Judge S. Harrison White was elected on November 15 to fill out the unexpired term of the late Representative Vaile by a majority of 4,715 in a total vote of over 60,000. He says his victory is "one of honesty, public integrity, and personal morals over hypocrisy and debauchery, and is evidence that the people desire to maintain respect for law and to cure the appalling conditions that have resulted from the defiance of the Volstead Law." The Denver *Rocky Mountain News*, which supported Judge White, considers his election "proof that it is possible for a candidate for public office to criticize the operation of the Volstead Law without being held guilty of advocating the return of the saloon." The *Colorado Herold*, a German-language daily of Denver, thinks the victory of Judge White "may mean that liberal men everywhere take heart and insist that the two great parties of our country declare themselves in 1928 either for or against a change in our Prohibition laws. This great question can not be sidestept any longer." In Pueblo, Colorado, *The Times* calls the election result "a victory of national consequence for honesty, courage, and American principles of liberty, over the forces of fanaticism, hypocrisy, and terrorism which have made cowards of politicians, from President to constable, and lawbreakers of millions of good citizens." In the opinion of *The Times*, the Denver election "was only a response to the reaction everywhere manifest." The Colorado Springs *Gazette* reminds us that Denver is not a city of the Eastern seaboard or of large foreign population. The expression it makes "is that of a substantial American community, and this community in the heart of what is called the arid West voices its belief that the Volstead Law does not provide a workable solution of the liquor problem."

From the Denver *Rocky Mountain News*

PERSONALLY "BONE DRY"

So Judge S. Harrison White declares himself, but he ran successfully on a platform declaring that the Volstead Law is unjust, unreasonable, and unworkable.

Judge White's unsuccessful opponent, State Senator Francis J. Knauss, is inclined to attribute his defeat to the fact that his adherents did not all come out to vote as they thought. *The Rocky Mountain Herald*, of Denver, which supported Senator Knauss, simply put this laconic statement over the election figures: "about 35,000 voters did not go to the polls." The Denver *Post*, which opposed Judge White, thinks his election is robbed of any significance "because in his brief term in Washington, White can do nothing to alter the Prohibition Law":

> "Congress is going to be concerned with tremendous problems of national policy, and modification of the Volstead Law will not figure in the coming session or the one following. Judge White's election, therefore, is meaningless so far as bringing back booze is concerned. Its significance is still further diminished by the fact that Denver has voted wet in the last two elections and that it went more than four to one wet in the referendum conducted in 1926 by the Denver *Post*. Judge White did not win by any such margin as that, so the vote for him, if it proves anything proves that Denver is not now so wet as it was a year ago. As to the position of Colorado or the Rocky Mountain West on the enforcement and support of Prohibition, this election therefore has absolutely no bearing."

Denver has simply done what might be expected from any large city, the Pueblo *Star-Journal* contends:

> "While Denver has voted wet in the past, Colorado has always voted dry from twenty to fifty thousand majority, and would do so again. The recent Congressional election is therefore of no unusual significance except to remind the people that if Colorado and the country are to be kept dry, it must be accomplished outside of many of the large cities."

A similar explanation comes from F. Scott McBride, spokesman for the Anti-Saloon League since the death of Wayne B. Wheeler:

> "Denver has always been wet and has voted for the liquor crowd, even when the rest of the State voted dry. The late Congressman Vaile was able to carry election after election altho he was dry. Now that he is gone, the wet and dry issue was practically the sole one before the Denver voters, and they voted wet as always in the past."

But throughout the country many papers find the Denver election an extremely significant sign of the times. It looms large in Washington, writes Robert Barry to the New York *Evening World*, because "the drys have shouted in Washington for so long the theory that beyond the Atlantic seaboard no wet had a chance for his political life, leaders of both parties have taken it for granted the West was 'overwhelmingly dry.'" According to the New Haven *Register*, this "is the most complete and unexpected change of sentiment on the Volstead Law and the Eighteenth Amendment that has been recorded this year." The result, in the opinion of the Hartford *Courant*, "is indicative of the rising tide of opposition to the intemperance of Prohibition." But the Columbus *Ohio State Journal* reminds us that: "The popular sentiment in most of the big cities is strongly for the modification of the Volstead Law, if not for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment."

The Denver contest is a perfect illustration, in the opinion of the New Haven *Register*, of the way in which a vote can be had on Prohibition in a nation-wide campaign without interfering with other issues. Judge White and Senator Knauss took sides definitely on Prohibition—

> "The verdict applied to them alone. Denver recorded itself without hesitation. In three years more we might do the same thing in many Congressional districts and pin our faith on the results. It would be fair, and there would be no doubt about the meaning of the vote, whatever it might be."

From the strictly political angle the Denver result is looked on in Washington as a boost to the Al Smith candidacy. As Robert Barry says in the already quoted dispatch to the New York *Evening World:*

> "The Denver election smashes to smithereens one stock argument heard in recent months wherever politicians have met to discuss 1928 prospects. It has been urged repeatedly that if Governor Smith were the Democratic nominee, it would be a waste of time and money for him to wage any campaign west of the Mississippi River, except in Missouri, Minnesota, and possibly Wisconsin. His views on Prohibition, it was urged, would be fatal in the 'bone-dry Western States.'"

TO CONTROL THE WORLD'S SUGAR-BOWL

THE AMERICAN HOUSEWIFE who paid twenty-eight cents a pound for sugar seven years ago may shiver at the news that representatives of the sugar-exporting countries of Cuba, Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Poland have agreed upon a plan for the restriction of output. "The whole intent and purpose of the plan," believes the Boston *Transcript*, "is to increase the price of sugar," and to the Washington *Post* the plan "looks very much like a combination in restraint of trade." But the representatives of the sugar interests of the four countries concerned deny that a price-fixing agreement has been reached; their object, we are told, is the stabilization of the sugar industry. At present, it seems, more sugar is produced than the market can absorb, despite the fact that the United States consumes approximately 100 pounds per capita annually, or about one-fourth of the total world consumption. According to a statement given out at the end of the Paris sugar conference on November 15:

> "The conference has arrived at complete and perfect accord on all points under discussion. As a result, the sugar industry of the aforesaid countries will in the future support the Cuban policy tending to normalize and stabilize the relations between world production and consumption of sugar.
>
> "An international sugar commission will be formed which will comprise two delegates of the sugar industry from each of the countries represented at the conference and those which join later. The principal functions of this commission will be to control world production and consumption of sugar."

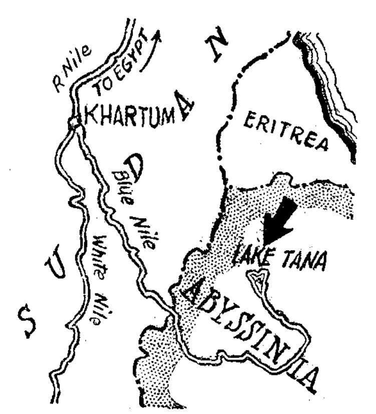
Not a few American editors compare this action with that previously taken by European steel makers, potash producers, and chemical manufacturers to form combinations to adjust supply to demand and stabilize their particular industry against periods of depression. In the opinion of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, "there seems to be no occasion for housewives to view the situation with alarm." "No scheme of restriction," it adds, "is likely to do much to raise the price of any agricultural product of such wide distribution." Besides, we are informed, the countries represented at the Paris meeting produce less than one-third of the world's sugar supply, so that to the Boston *Transcript* this new combination "looks like the attempt of a moderately strong tail to wag a large and energetic dog." Of course, admits this paper, if Holland, which controls the Java sugar industry, is persuaded to join the combine, the tail will have much more power, and the dog correspondingly less. In fact, reports the Paris correspondent of the New York *Times*, "if Holland sugar producers join in the agreement, then the American housewife must be prepared to pay out additional millions in increased sugar prices." In this case, declares the Providence *Journal*, "the United States will feel offended if Cuba should later use this newly formed sugar alliance in any manner detrimental to the sugar consumers of this country."

While spokesmen for the new plan say no exploitation is intended, and that prices will be kept down, the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* finds "menacing possibilities of hardships on the consuming public in all schemes to limit production for price-raising purposes." Continues *The Post-Dispatch:*

> "We are asked to believe that concern for the public actuates the sugar interests equally with their own welfare. Such altruism may be discounted somewhat without reflecting upon the necessity or the wisdom of the policy that has been adopted. This policy, it should be said, is one which industry as a whole follows when it finds supply exceeding demand."

AMERICAN DOLLARS TO DAM THE BLUE NILE

"AMERICAN CAPITAL, WHICH HELPS FEED the peoples of many a strange country, soon will make bloom the desert waste of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and enrich the natives of little-known Ethiopia," so *The Wall Street Journal* remarks. This indeed is what will happen if the present plans go through by which a New York engineering corporation is to dam the waters of Lake Tsana at the headwaters of the Blue Nile in Abyssinia. It seems rather ironical to the Boston *Post* that we should start in "to stop floods in Africa before we are quite sure what we ought to do to keep our own Mississippi within bounds." But the point, as the Detroit *Free Press* understands it, is that the Abyssinians, who have had a good deal of experience with economic and political penetration on the part of European Powers in Africa, "seem to have no doubt as to the political disinterestedness of American dollars"—"to Abyssinia they go on business bent and that is precisely why Ras Taffari, the Abyssinian Regent, prefers their presence to that of pounds sterling, francs, or lire."



From the Chicago *Tribune*

THE BLUE NILE

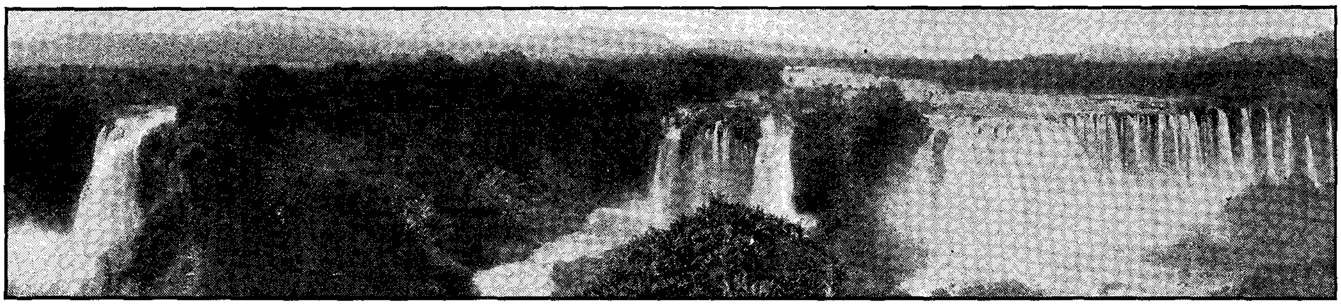
Whose waters may be dammed at Lake Tana or Tsana—it is spelled both ways—by an American engineering concern.

Considering the interests of England, France, and Italy in and near Abyssinia—in particular the 1902 treaty by which Abyssinia gave Britain the exclusive right to build a Lake Tsana dam, and the understanding on the subject between Britain and Italy—the Philadelphia *Record* observes that "this engineering project affects the interests of three great European Powers, the economic life of vast populations, the sanctity of treaties, the sovereignty of an independent kingdom, the authority of the League of Nations, and the American policy of the 'open door' in undeveloped territories." With so many international complications, the Manchester *Union* is inclined to ask whether the game is worth the powder:

> "Are we ready to become the champions of Ras Taffari's grievances against European nations? American foreign policy has been, and is, to keep clear of Europe's brawls, and it is inevitable that this situation in time will develop conflict. We may be required to send troops into Africa to protect our nationals or our interests. There are, of course, circumstances under which this contingency is unavoidable, but is this one of them? Abyssinia is practically surrounded by British territory, some of which depends upon their Abyssinian communications for existence. Britain has immense stakes in Northeast Africa. All of which constitutes a valid claim in international law. If, as is hinted, the present American agreement gives into the hands of an outside Power even partial control of the Tsana waters, it constitutes a plausible ground for hostility. The present case is a plain conflict of rights, and the American Government may well consider the eventualities that are sure to arise through undue insistence upon her apparent interests in this matter."

The Nile, it will be remembered, has two main tributaries, the White Nile and the Blue Nile, the latter rising in and flowing through Abyssinia and joining the main stream near Khartum. Lake Tsana, an important source of the Blue Nile, is some fifty miles long and 6,000 feet above the sea level. In its lower course the Blue Nile flows through the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and it is this region which will be chiefly benefited by the projected dam, which will furnish water-power, irrigation, and flood control. As we read in a London dispatch by Warre B. Wells to the New York *Herald Tribune:*

> As far back as 1902 the British Government, looking forth to the development of the Nile irrigation works, negotiated a treaty with Menelik, then Emperor of Abyssinia, whereby that country undertook not to allow any dam to be constructed on the Nile,



From *The Illustrated London News*

THERE ARE MIGHTY CATARACTS ALONG THE BLUE NILE—TIS ESAT FALLS, NINE MILES BELOW LAKE TSANA

except by agreement with the British Government and the Government of Sudan, which is Anglo-Egyptian territory.

"Abyssinia, now under the control of the progressive Regent Ras Taffari, has turned down all British proposals."

With the situation thus static, Dr. Wargneh C. Martin came from Abyssinia as agent for the Ethiopian Government (Ethiopia is the official name of Abyssinia) to draw up a contract with the J. G. White Engineering Corporation for building a dam at Lake Tsana. At first there was a good deal of excitement in London. The London *Daily News* noticed a "certain audacity" about the arrangement between Ethiopia and the White company. In Egypt, according to a New York *Times* dispatch from Cairo, the grant of the concession by Abyssinia was regarded as a strange act for a friendly neighbor. The British Foreign Office has used the expression, "perfectly absurd," to characterize the situation, and has asserted that there will be no giving up of British treaty rights. The British position, according to a London dispatch to the New York *Times*, is that:

"Egypt depends on the waters of the Nile for her very existence. The Nile is likewise a vital factor in the prosperity of the Sudan. Great Britain is recognized the world over as having the preponderating interest in those countries, both on account of the importance of Egyptian and Sudan cotton to Lancashire mills and the indispensability of Egypt in the protection of the Suez Canal highway to those parts of the British Empire in the Orient.

"Thirty years ago Great Britain realized that, sooner or later, a dam would have to be built in Abyssinia, and therefore obtained the treaty rights. She built the great dam at Assuan, but the increase in the population of the Sudan has made one at Lake Tsana necessary, the argument runs.

"The Abyssinian people and government would be benefited by such a project, involving as it would the development of roads, the employment of considerable Abyssinian labor, and safeguards for the inhabitants of the shores of Lake Tsana against floods through regulation of the water, the British contend.

"While not excited about immediate action in the matter, they know the interests of the Sudan, Egypt, and Abyssinia are alike in this matter. And, protected by the 1902 treaty, they intend to construct the dam themselves as soon as Abyssinia will grant permission."

Dr. Martin's statement from London reads as follows:

"We want to meet the wishes of the British Government, and the position is this: The British want to control the waters of the Blue Nile by damming the sources. At the request of the Abyssinian government, I went to America to find efficient engineers—which I have found, but can not proceed without British consent. The White Engineering Corporation has made proposals which will be submitted to the Abyssinian government, but there is no contract.

"We are not building a dam for the Abyssinian government's purposes, but at the request of the British, who want it for the Sudan. If they do not want it now, there the matter ends."

All danger of unpleasant friction between Great Britain and the United States is likely to be removed, so Constantine Brown, London correspondent of the Chicago *Daily News*, understands, in view of a recent conference between representatives of the British Cabinet, Egypt, and Abyssinia. The solution, he hears, is that Great Britain will allow the Abyssinian government to give the concession for building the dam to the American company; and then to give the control of the completed dam to a board on which the British will be strongly represented. In other words—

"The American engineering company will do the contractor's work, just as it might build a house, and will remain the principal mortgagee. As long as financial obligations are fulfilled, however, the company will have nothing to say about how the waters are distributed. In this manner, it is believed, American and British interests both will be satisfied. The Americans will not be able to complain that their economic interests have been hampered, while the British, by securing from the Abyssinian government the right to be represented in the administration of the dam, retain control of the Nile waters, which are more important to them politically than economically.

A. L. Juttner, Abyssinian government agent in New York, is quoted in a Consolidated Press dispatch as saying:

"The concession was given to an American firm for the sole reason that the government found this firm in a better position to finance and build the dam than any other. We made careful researches, our only purpose being to get the best dam at the most reasonable cost. For this we had to come to America.

"We are not concerned about the attempts to drag the enterprise into political complications. Abyssinia has lain dormant for hundreds of years. It has vast resources, and we believe that this great engineering work will be the beginning of its economic regeneration."

And in the same dispatch Vice-President E. N. Chilson of the White corporation says in part:

"We are going to build this dam, and it will take quite some considerable obstacle to stop us. The newspapers may be trying to stir up talk in London, but we anticipate no real trouble with the British. We have British interests and an office in London, and it is not unusual for us to take on big construction in the British Empire. They say there is a treaty entered into in 1902 which would prevent us from building the dam. If there is, we know nothing about it. We dealt with the Abyssinian government, and were sufficiently assured of the right of this government to contract with us.

"We will use no slave labor. We will pay a scale of wages which we will agree upon with the Abyssinian government. We are assured by the government that we will have no trouble in getting serviceable workmen.

"The dam will impound about 3,000,000 acre-feet of water in Lake Tsana. We will both finance and build the dam, and will sell the water for irrigation to amortize the investment. It will bring many thousands of acres under cultivation for cotton and other staple crops. We have made ample preliminary examinations, and expect to begin construction not later than the middle of next year.

"The dam will be on a plateau at a height of about 6,000 feet. We will build a motor road, about 300 kilometers to the terminus of the railroad which runs from Addis Ababa, the capital, to Djibuti, the French seaport. This is the first great exploitation of the vast resources of Abyssinia, a country of about 12,000,000 people. It is a straightforward business enterprise, with no political complications of any kind. We have been assured of the physical and economic feasibility of the undertaking, and of the right of the Abyssinian government to grant the concession."

TO PUT THE "FENCE" ON THE SHELF

A NEW GOVERNMENT TAX OF $28 PER CAPITA is not in prospect. But suppose it were? What a howl would go up from Bangor to San Diego, and from Seattle to Miami! How the voters would rush to the polls to elect a brand-new Congress and a new Administration—any administration that would abolish the tax. Such an imposition, would be the paramount issue in the next Presidential election, and the principal topic of conversation. But why all this, if no such tax is in prospect? Because, continues the Minneapolis *Journal*, the "fences" of this country—receivers of stolen bonds, silks, jewelry, silver, and merchandise in general—are levying just such a tax of $28 per capita upon the American public. And "the public is not doing much about it." Last year, for example, a bill dealing with "fences" failed to pass the New York legislature because of the fight against it made by "shyster" lawyers, whose clients are said by the Washington *Post* to be found largely among the criminal classes.

It is the "fence," declares the Chicago *Daily News*, who finances crime and keeps it alive. In the opinion of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, "he is as bad as the thief. But he is convicted much less frequently." Former Police Commissioner McLaughlin, of New York City, says the professional receiver of stolen goods "is the greatest single cause of organized crime." The disposal of stolen merchandise, it seems, has become a $3,000,000,000 industry. As David Barray points out in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Evening World:*

"The United States Steel Corporation is not the biggest industry in the United States. Neither is General Motors nor the billion-dollar enterprise of Henry Ford. A $3,000,000,000 traffic in stolen goods is America's major industry. When phases or correlated enterprises are reckoned with, the ghastly thing well may be considered as a $10,000,000,000 project. The cost is saddled on the 'overhead charge' and included in the operating account of legitimate business. It turns up finally and eventually in the 'expense account' of every housewife in America.

"This biggest business of all in modern America is headed by two characters. Both trade on the indifference of the public, the misinformation of lawmakers, the leniency of the courts, and the incomprehensible refusal of legitimate business to arm for defense of its own cash drawers. The firm is described by District Attorney Banton, of New York City, as that of Fagin and Fence!

"'The one is that person who corrupts the useful employee and entices him to steal, and the other is that person who receives the proceeds of larceny,' Mr. Banton declares.

"This criminal firm is the shrewdest and most dangerous in America to-day. It is doing a business of $3,000,000,000 a year. It is the most highly organized criminal institution known to-day. It is nation-wide. It is unconscionable, yet at times outwardly respectable. It deludes public prosecutors, juries, and judges. It tricks courts and parole boards into unjustified releases in those rare instances where convictions are obtained. Its operations saddle a charge on the back of every legitimate business firm, but only recently has honest commerce come to appreciate the menace."

The "fence" is extremely hard to convict in many States, explains the New York *Herald Tribune*, "because the strongest testimony against him—that of the thief—can not be used unless it is corroborated." Furthermore, points out the St. Louis *Star*, "they are so well organized nationally that loot from Chicago or New York may be disposed of in Boston, New Orleans, Denver, Seattle, Los Angeles, St. Louis, or any other large city, where identification is difficult or well-nigh impossible." In the words of the Minneapolis *Journal*, "the 'fence' is the middleman of crime, and he exacts a heavy toll." We read on:

"To make his criminal operations possible, the crook must rely on the 'fence.' The burglar must have access to a place where he can dispose of his loot. The bank robber must have connections with a concern that will take his bonds off his hands, at half or less of their real value. The fake bankrupt in the mercantile world must have a secret buyer for his removed stock. So must the insurance crook who burns his hastily emptied store. And to the automobile thief the 'fence' is as vitally necessary as water to a goldfish.

"Were there no 'fences,' the burglar would soon find burgling a losing venture, the safe-blower would frequently make little more than the cost of his dynamite, the firebug could burn his store only at a real loss to himself, the fake bankrupt would soon become a genuine bankrupt, and the automobile thief would be out his time and trouble.

"So well organized is the business of receiving stolen property that many thieves are little more than hired employees of the 'fence.' The 'fence' grubstakes them, eggs them on, keeps them at their task of stealing from all the rest of us. The thief can flit about the country, but not so his middleman. This being the case, public tolerance of the 'fence's' continued existence is a confession either of stupid indolence or of man's inability to put the 'fence' out of business.'

In the opinion of Richard Washburn Child, chairman of the National Crime Commission: "No crime gang would steal large quantities of goods unless they had a way to dispose of them. If the 'fence' could be eliminated, our organized gangs of criminals would disappear." The South Bend *Tribune*, too, is convinced that—

"Many men become thieves because they are assured in advance of a market for stolen merchandise. It is therefore obvious that restriction or elimination of that market will make theft less attractive. It is difficult to apprehend the 'fence' because he works under cover, but the problem can be solved, just as other crime problems have been solved when the attention of experts was centered on them. The Crime Commission seems determined to improve conditions, and has sought the cooperation of prominent business men in all parts of the country."

Recently in Washington some three hundred police chiefs, district attorneys, lawyers, business men, and others attending the National Crime Conference planned to wage relentless war on the receiver of stolen property. In a Washington *Post* news item, we learn that—

"Caleb H. Baumes, chairman of the New York State Crime Commission, urged that the law be changed so that it would not be necessary to have corroborated the testimony of the man who stole the goods and sold them to the 'fence' in order to secure the conviction of the 'fence' himself.

"Charles H. Tuttle, United States Attorney for the southern district of New York, told the Conference the 'fence' evil is not confined by State lines, but represents a nation-wide traffic. He therefore urged that the Interstate Commerce Act be invoked in the war against such criminals. There is a Federal law covering interstate traffic in stolen automobiles, he pointed out, and there might very well be one covering all stolen goods that are moved from one State to another.

"Robert Appleton, President of the Association of Grand Jurors of New York, suggested the New York law, which compels dealers in junk and second-hand books to make 'diligent inquiry' as to the source of these articles, be extended so as to cover precious metals, jewelry, silks, and other articles.

"'There can be no doubt,' said Mr. Appleton, 'that the United States Mint inadvertently receives quantities of stolen gold; likewise the other smelters and refiners, large and small, in New York City and in other parts of the country, undoubtedly purchase stolen gold, silver, platinum, and other precious metals.'"

The ravages of the "fence," it seems, are at last being brought home to the American people. Says the Washington *Star:*

"The cost of wholesale thievery goes back to the buyers of goods. In most cases the merchants are protected by insurance. The cost of that insurance goes into the retail price of the wares. The losses to the insurance companies in turn go back into the rates for insurance, which thus pile up on the buyers in a vicious circle.

"Uniform legislation is necessary to effect the correction of this grave national evil. It must aim at a standardization of the laws."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(*An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press"*)

Oil is a lubricant, but does not seem to work on the wheels of justice.—*Minneapolis Star.*

Sir Thomas Lipton is still after the cup that leers, but does not emigrate.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

A Mexican wife has one advantage. When she tires of her man, she can persuade him to be a candidate.—*Sumter (S. C.) Item.*

Talk persists of raising funds to erect a statue of Jesse James. Any surplus could be used to start a memorial to Harry Sinclair. —*New Yorker.*

The president of Dartmouth says too many young people go to college. After all, there are only so many raccoon coats in the country.—*Detroit News.*

Big Bill Thompson is giving London all the thrills of a hot air raid.—*St. Louis Star.*

The most important feature of the usual party organ is a soft pedal.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Scientists say the next big war will be with insects. What are they trying to do with war—make it a picnic?—*Detroit News.*

"After all, I am a very humble citizen," said Young T. R. It isn't the humility that one minds so much as the heat.—*New Yorker.*

Belloc, the writer, predicts "the demand for a hell will return soon." Well, there's a great supply ready when the demand arrives.—*Council Bluffs Nonpareil.*

A former telephone operator has been defeated for Mayor of Concord, New Hampshire. When the votes were counted, she had the wrong number. — *Arkansas Gazette.*

General Chamorro now declares that peace reigns in Nicaragua, but doesn't explain why he had to get to Mobile, Alabama, before he made the reassuring announcement.—*New York Evening Post.*

America wouldn't worry about the Orient but for the fact that Chinese disorders lessen Chinese orders. — *Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

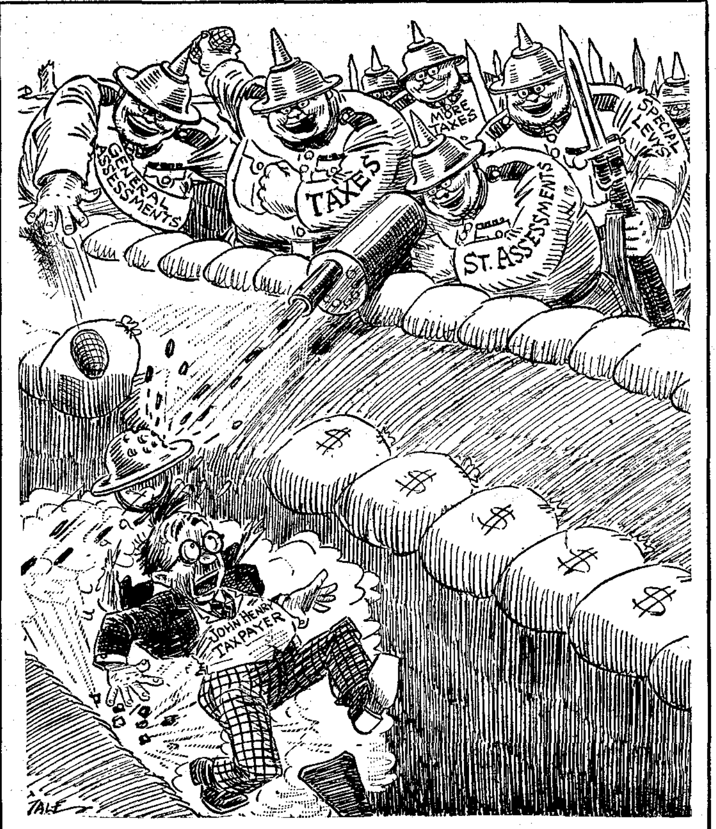
Paul Poiret's attack upon the American knee has had no visible effect. At any rate, there was no rush by shorts to cover. —*The New Yorker.*

Another thing suggested by the Armistice Day parade is that the veteran of the future should be provided with a uniform which has an elastic waistline.—*Detroit News.*

Coming events must cast their shadow. How else can you account for calling Chicago the Windy City, so many years before the arrival of Bill Thompson?—*Alliance Times-Herald.*

We are in hearty accord with the proposal to have the heavy trucking done at night. It is an outrage for noisy trucks to be lumbering around in the daytime when typical New Yorkers are trying to sleep.—*New Yorker.*

Rumors of a rift between Ruth Elder and her husband over her flying activities are false, according to a statement issued by Womack himself. They have arrived at a compromise on the matter. Ruth will continue to fly.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*



WE COULD USE ANOTHER ARMISTICE DAY!

—Gale in the Los Angeles *Times.*

The Teapot Dome continues to boil even after the lid is removed.—*Detroit News.*

New York now has a vehicular tunnel to Jersey, but it would probably prefer a pipe line to Canada.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Our columnist has established a new degree—"Litt. D.," conferred upon those who are quoted in the well-known Digest. —*Tampa Tribune.*

Prince Carol of Roumania may be frivolous and all that, but he certainly understands the Balkan situation. He understands it so well that he stays in Paris.—*San Diego Union.*

One of the biggest political problems of the next election will be to find a machine that looks like a water wagon and runs like a steam-roller.—*Detroit News.*

Money talks, but it takes a lot of it to talk turkey nowadays. — *Arkansas Gazette.*

A minute lost at a railroad crossing may save all the rest of your time.—*Minneapolis Star.*

At the rate Andy Mellon is reducing the debt, the Government soon ought to be paying us dividends.—*American Lumberman.*

Petticoats don't have as much influence in American politics as formerly, which is due to a change in styles rather than politics.—*Detroit News.*

The theaters want the Government to repeal its admissions tax, but the public would prefer to have the theaters lower theirs.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Long-distance toll rates have been reduced again. For a practically mere pittance we can now call up Chicago and say frankly what we think.—*New Yorker.*

Lord Vestey of London says England is suffering from a banana shortage. However, the situation will be faced with characteristic British fortitude, provided the song writers take no action.—*Detroit News.*

If our souls enter animals when we die, the slain pedestrian must find a grim satisfaction in being a porcupine.—*Washington Post.*

William Hale is now in duty bound to support the packing-house movement to substitute hog Latin for English in Chicago. —*Dallas News.*

If Chicagoans read as they vote in mayoralty elections, Mayor Thompson may safely destroy all books except the first reader.— *South Bend Tribune.*

Criminal Procedure: Something which sets out to try a couple of oil manipulators and winds up with the discovery that one of the jurors has a mortgage on his house.—*Detroit News*

A statistician has figured out that there are 1,320,000 members of the Smith family in the United States, and there are 1,319,999 that the Republicans aren't worried about at all.—*New York Evening Post.*

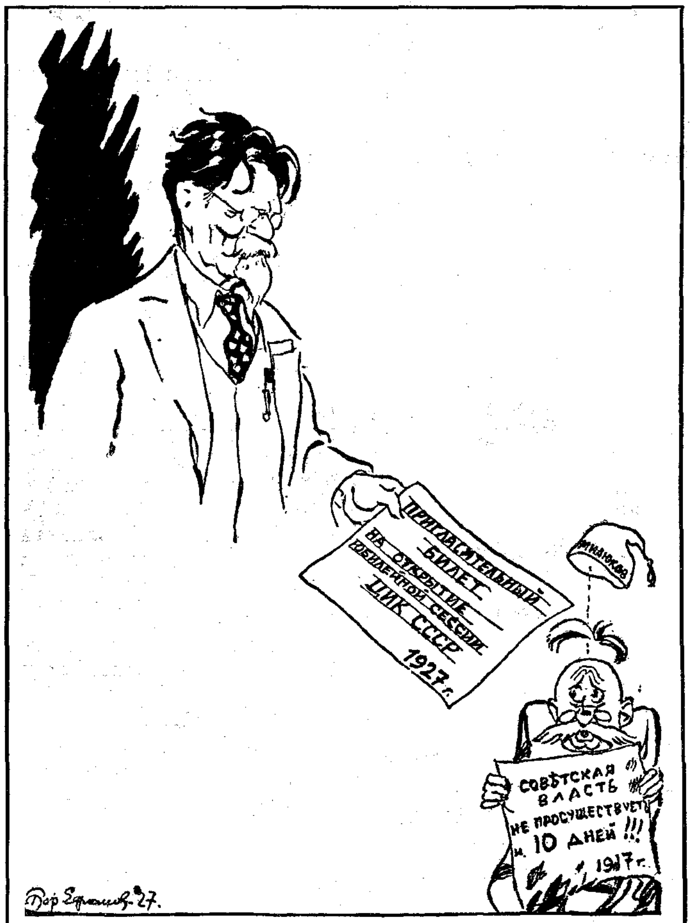
Says Dr. Welsh, as quoted in The Literary Digest: "Laughter ventilates the lungs, stimulates the heart, sets the blood coursing through the body and makes all the organs work better." So, after all, ten dollars admission to Bill Thompson is pretty reasonable.—*The New Yorker.*

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

FOREIGN - COMMENT

RED RUSSIA'S FLAMING TENTH BIRTHDAY

THE "TEN DAYS THAT SHOOK THE WORLD" in the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 have been celebrated in Moscow on the tenth anniversary of that colossal event whose consequences still engage contradictory opinion among all nations. Pessimistic prophets of those past years are now ridiculed by Soviet enthusiasts, who claim that the great gain which overshadows every other achieved by the Soviet Government is the "liberation of the working class." On the other hand, among the British press especially, there are those journals which admit that Russia is not what it was under the Czarist régime for, they hold, after ten years it is evident that the purpose of the Bolshevik pioneers to found a Socialist State is as far off as ever. As to the spectacle of the celebration, a special correspondent at Moscow of the London *Daily Chronicle* tells us of thousands of yards of scarlet cotton swathed on gate-posts, spanned across façades, and hung across the streets, while thousands of crimson electric lights twinkled gaudily. Then, he adds, there were thousands of posters proclaiming revolutionary ballets and revolutionary plays in the theaters. But, this informant adds:



ПРИГЛАСИТЕЛЬНЫЙ БИЛЕТ НА ОТКРЫТИЕ ЮБИЛЕЙНОЙ СЕССИИ ЦИК СССР 1927 г.
МИЛЮКОВ
СОВЕТСКАЯ ВЛАСТЬ НЕ ПРОСУЩЕСТВУЕТ И 10 ДНЕЙ!!! 1917 г.
Бор. Ефимов 27.

A MOSCOW JIBE AT A RUSSIAN LIBERAL

"The Soviet régime will not last ten years," once said Miliukoff, who, ten years later, is handed an invitation to attend the celebration of Soviet Russia's tenth anniversary.

—*Izvestia* (Moscow).

"The kindest and most successful of all festival decorators is the snow. The first snowfall of the year came with the trains full of delegates—Communists, trades-union representatives, intellectual sympathizers, from all corners of the earth.

"It lent a Christmas spirit to the huge Soviet star which shone redly in an illuminated archway over the railroad track. It fell softly while the delegates herded into the fir-decorated hall in the White Russian frontier village.

"It frosted the peasant figures, sheepskin clad, who greeted the Soviet train—a brand new international sleeping-car—at all stations throughout the night with speeches and choruses of the International.

"Snow covers Moscow. It covers the rough and sometimes broken cobblestoned streets, where two days ago was driving dust. It forms a brilliant foil for the reddened buildings, covers the chipped and scarred old houses and softens the brand-new ones—the imposing ministry post, which workmen have been hastening to finish before the celebration, and the new workmen's cooperative dwelling-houses. Even the ominous building of the GPU [Secret Police], hung with scarlet and stars, looks like a bulky Christmas-tree.

"Into this magical and contradictory city of oriental market-places, cobalt and golden domes, and modern office buildings, the delegates from the Western world and from thirty-two affiliated republics of the Soviet Union have poured.

"The streets are fantastic with visitors. Georgians in square black robes reaching to the ground and bright blue hoods; dusky men from Turkestan in padded robes of brilliantly striped silk; handsome men from the Caucasus in skirted coats; astrakhan-trimmed belted and armed Chinese; exiles from European capitals; Indian revolutionaries in native dress; Mongolians in sheepskins—men from all countries, where the new nationalism is strong, meet to celebrate the fulfilment of the Marxian dream."

An adverse opinion of Red Russia is that of the London *Westminster Gazette*, which says it seems to promise to create nothing so much as that which all Socialists hate—a landed peasantry and a strong middle class. We are reminded by this daily that Lenin instituted a "new economic policy," which was in effect a confession of the impracticability of his prime purpose, and now Bucharin speaks of a "new economic maneuver," which leads this newspaper to observe:

"Words act like drugs in present-day Russia, but the meaning behind Bucharin's words is that the transformation of millions of serfs into landed proprietors and the growing prosperity of private traders suggest the need of restarting a 'general advance against private capital.' This is the most important development which has occurred in Soviet Russia. The ruling clique displaced a few landowners; now they find themselves confronted with 100,000,000 new ones, armed with the characteristic peasant obstinacy against yielding up what they consider their own. They constitute a vast conservative bloc which, possest of the necessities of life, can put up unlimited resistance to even the wide State powers of the Government. Under the circumstances it is perfectly natural for Trotzky to complain that these forces are growing stronger and the determination of the Communist leaders to establish Socialism is declining. This complaint represents the deep cleavage between Stalin and Trotzky, the former being sufficiently realist to see that capital must be secured somehow and the latter turning the romantic blind eye of the fanatic to even the most pressing calls of the moment.

"Whether Stalin actually believes that a Socialist State can be established by capitalist help and capitalist methods is an interesting question. At least he is yielding, like a prudent man, to the pressure of events. But what would be said of any capitalist adventure which started out to overthrow a system, then rapidly yielded only to find it was being crusht to death, and at length was driven to confess that its only help was in the system it had set out to overthrow?"

But the London *Daily Chronicle* is deeply imprest by the fact that the Bolshevik system, experimental as it is, has lasted for ten years, and "there is no indication of its approaching end." Some thought that the end of it might be hurried by intervention, we are told, and others hoped to defeat it by diplomacy. But—

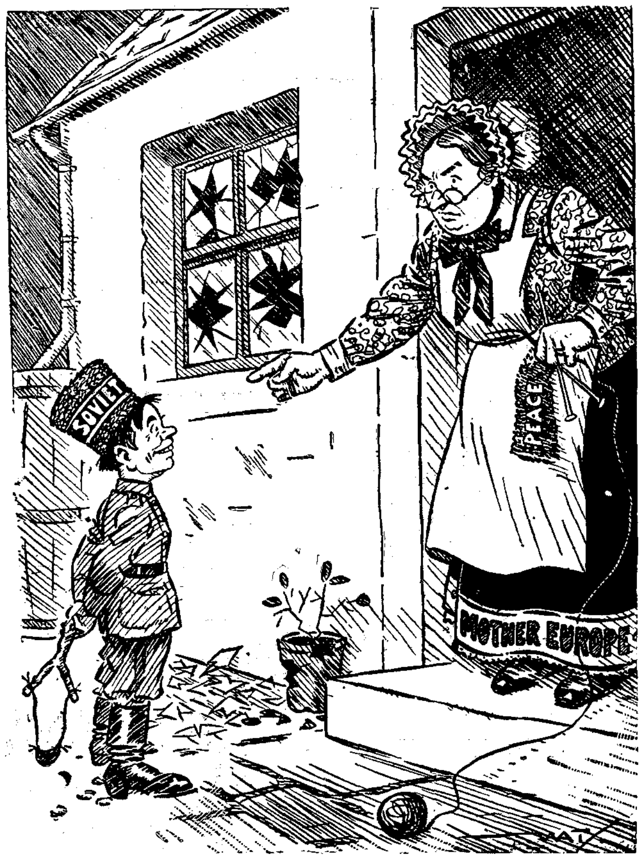
> "It has endured, and it is now clear to sane observers that every attempt to thwart it from without has only strengthened the position of the dictators, and enabled them the more effectually to crush out opposition from within.
>
> "From a distance we have watched the phases of Revolutionary Russia. We have seen the first ruthless violence, the Terror, the proscriptions, the forced labor. We have seen a few men usurping and retaining power, controlling, not controlled by the people. We have seen agriculture, trade, and industry at the lowest ebb. We have heard some frank acknowledgments of failure in the departures from Socialist practise, the return of the private trader, and the frantic efforts to restore foreign trade, which were in great measure frustrated by the obstinately provocative attitude to foreign nations.
>
> "And now, ten years having passed, the Bolshevik régime has become normal to the millions of Russia. They are poorer than they were, hideously housed, less free. But their rulers have made some concessions to common sense, and the most ruthless theorists of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat are in opposition. Well-informed persons tell us of two tendencies in Russia, one toward a policy dictatorial at home, aggressive abroad, the other toward a policy more accommodating and less provocative. Surely the record of the last ten years goes to show that the first thrives on the hostility of Western Europe, and that the second is likely to grow in proportion as Western influences are felt.
>
> "What short-sightedness, then, to play into the hands of the extremists by bolting and barring the door against all diplomatic intercourse!"

We may disbelieve entirely in the economic theories of the Communists, declares the Manchester *Guardian* (Lib.), and we may agree with those who condemn some of the means by which the Communists have sought to reach their end. We may disagree with others in their high estimate of the amount of good they have actually achieved, but, this daily interposes, we must not deny that the men who shared in and helped to bring about the event that their survivors and successors in this Year Ten of the Revolution are celebrating, believed that they were laying the foundation-stone of a better world and not of a worse. We read then:

> "This was a deed well meant for humanity. Only when we have said so much have we the right to complain of its methods and to criticize its results. Even then we must remember that tho it is possible to celebrate its anniversary, the Russian Revolution is not a past and finite event, but a process still continuing. One despotism has, perhaps, been replaced by another. But that other contains elements of adaptability that were not possest by the first. It may be more uncomfortable to live under King Stork than it was under King Log. But King Log is dead and King Stork is alive and changing with the years. Russia is changing continually and fast. The Russia of to-day is not that of 1917. But it is also not that of 1920. It is probably a good deal more powerful in molding the revolutionaries than they, who are inclined to think it the clay and themselves the potters, are willing to believe."

A Labor organ, the London *Daily Herald*, notes that for ten years the Russian Revolution has stood against tremendous odds, and while monarchies have slumped and administrations have changed like the proverbial chameleon, this newspaper claims that the Government of the Soviet Republic alone has held on its way. The British Labor movement's attitude toward Soviet Russia is described by this newspaper as follows:

> "It recognizes the immensity of the achievements of the Russian Revolution and its tremendous significance in the history of the world and the workers. It has denounced and strenuously opposed, and will continue to denounce and oppose, every attempt, overt and covert, made by the governments of Britain and other Powers against the Soviet Republics. It is determined that, so far as lies in its power, the Russian people shall not be molested by external forces, whether military or economic.
>
> "But the Labor movement holds, too, that the method of dealing with Russia's problems is a matter for the Russian people, just as the method of dealing with Britain's affairs is a matter for the British. It does not accept the philosophy of the dominant party in Russia, nor does it believe that Russian ways are the ways Britain must travel.
>
> "Labor seeks to establish cordial and lasting relations with the Russian Government, and it welcomes the Soviet's determination to participate in certain of the councils of the League of Nations. Russia is one of the most powerful countries in Europe, and the more that fact is appreciated by the League the better for everybody concerned. It was indeed a bad day for the peace of the world when the policy of reconciliation, on terms of mutual tolerance and respect, initiated by the Labor Government, was broken by the Bedlamite tactics of Mr. Baldwin and his henchmen."



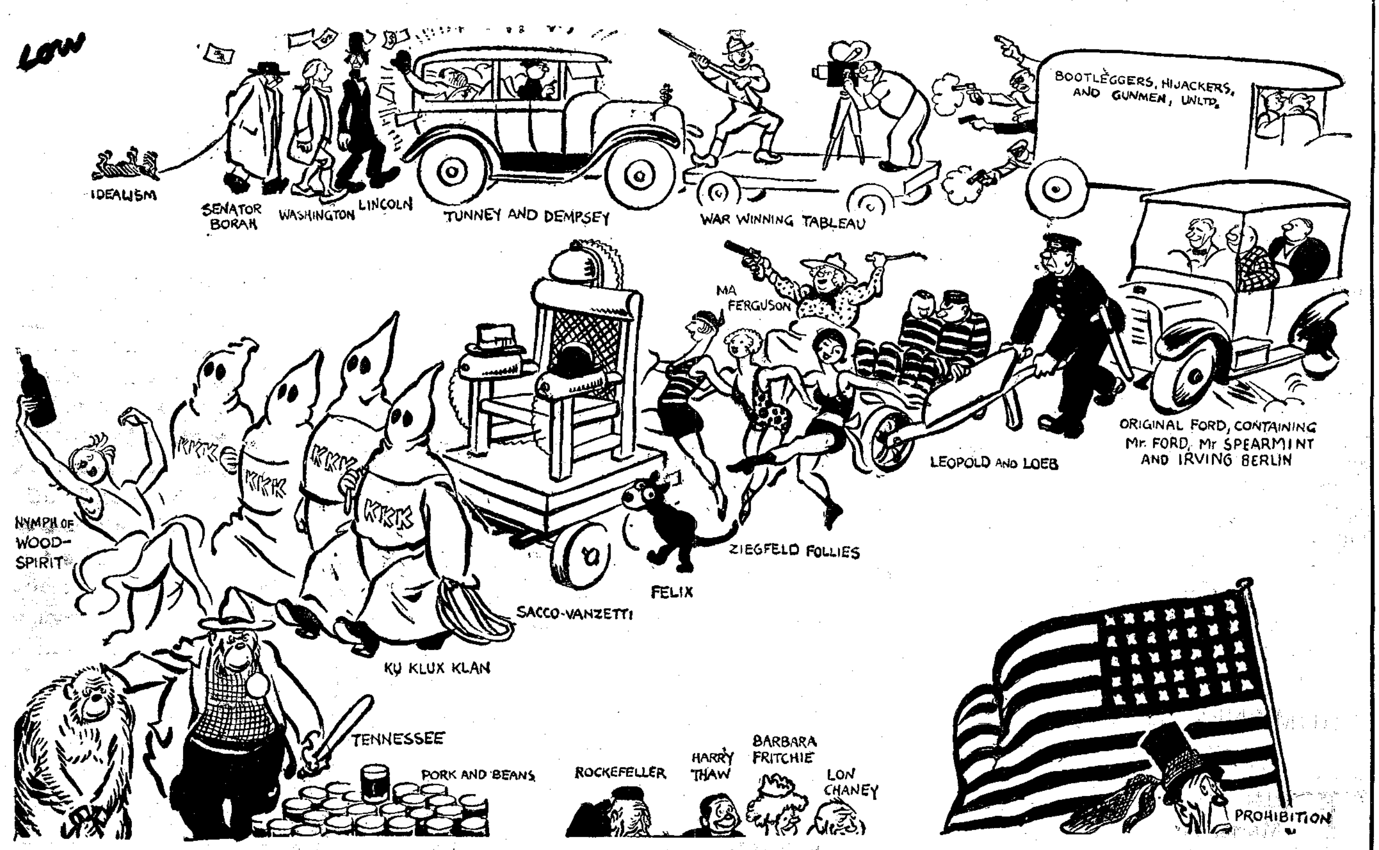
HIS TENTH BIRTHDAY

Mother Europe: "Be a good boy henceforward. You're old enough now to know better."

—*The Evening Times* (Glasgow).

In the same Labor newspaper, an authority on Russia, H. N. Brailsford, concedes that there is much critics may truthfully say against the Soviet system and its achievement. At the same time, he maintains that the higher they pile their indictment, the more do they force us to look for the positive gains which can balance these disadvantages. And he adds:

> "But the great gain which overshadows every other, and dwarfs the sins and omissions of the new era, is the liberation of the working class. The freedom of individualism may be lacking. It was not this Western conception of liberty for which the Russian workers struggled. What they have won is, first of all, the power to order their own lives and the whole structure of society for the good of their own class.
>
> "They have seen, in factory and village, the dramatic ending of the oppressions which employers and landlords exercised with Cossack whips to back them. They know that every office and every career of service, whether in industry, the State, or the Army, is open to them and to their sons. The doors are flung wide open which lead to the pleasures of art and the powers of science. Workers' children grow up, for the first time in the world's history, without the deadening consciousness that they belong to an inferior caste. They know that they are members of a society organized for the purpose of aiding them to develop all the talents of human nature.
>
> "That is the glory of Russia, and in the wide world she boasts it alone."



GRAND PAGEANT OF 100 PER CENT. AMERICAN HISTORY

"Dedicated to Mayor Thompson, of Chicago, who thinks that America has now enough history of her own to dispense with British assistance."

—*The Evening Standard* (London).

A NEW ZEALAND WORD TO OUR LEGIONNAIRES

AN INTERNATIONAL GOOD DEED can be performed by the American Legionnaires, who have returned to this country from Paris and London, it is said, if they will determine and instil the determination in others to do everything possible to remove misunderstanding and disunion between the peoples of Great Britain and the United States. This is the gentlest line concerning Americans in an editorial of the Auckland *Weekly News*, and it is elicited by the fact that, in its belief, the members of the American Legion heard some home truths in England, tho uttered with perfect friendliness. If these truths are duly noted in the United States and are recounted by the Legionnaires, there ought to be some extensive heart-searching, this newspaper thinks, for they can not be brushed aside as negligible, because of the nature of them and the status of those who gave utterance to them make them weighty and penetrative. We read then:

"Mr. Baldwin has put one of them into his earnest appeal for brotherliness between the two English-speaking peoples. 'Think twice,' says he, 'before you blame those who remained to grapple with the problems from which your ancestors fled.' That is as sensible as it is frank. There has too long been indulged by Americans—not all Americans, of course—the habit of a superior tone in comments on British deficiencies. No great bitterness is in this attitude. It would be wrong to regard it as evidence of deep animosity. Probably it is no more than an expression, thoughtless rather than callous, of the spread-eagle way in which many Americans think about themselves. They are the world's *nouveaux riches*, a little unaccustomed yet to their new possessions of wealth and place, and unable to enjoy and use them with the quiet dignity that comes with long ownership. Theirs is but the enthusiasm of youth, to which Britain seems a bad example of old-fogyism, no more. They must not be surprized if the old fogies show at times a little irritation at the patronage. As a matter of fact, they find themselves and their criticism treated in such kindly fashion that they do not recognize this as ready forgiveness of their immaturity. Perhaps Mr. Baldwin's gentle home thrust may pierce their complacency. It ought to—unless they are incorrigible."

From the Bishop of London, we are reminded further, who, like Mr. Baldwin, had recent opportunity of seeing things on this side of the Atlantic, the Legionnaires heard something more to the same effect. The Bishop is described as being equally frank and more definite, yet as friendly as the Prime Minister, because—

"In the midst of his plea for mutual trust and love is set a protest against America's training of her children to hate Britain. The Bishop is not the first to make this protest. There has long been used in the United States a method of teaching history calculated to produce ill-feeling. Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, who held the portfolio of Education in Mr. Lloyd George's Ministry, drew attention pointedly to the objectionable practise. He paid a visit to the United States and collected evidence at first hand. It did not make pleasant reading. He held to the hope that it would be abandoned, believing that there would come, especially after comradeship in the war, a displacement of objectionable text-books by others of a wiser and kindlier sort. The tide even then, he thought, showed signs of turning. It has not turned as definitely as he hoped. Mr. Page, when America's Ambassador in London, bemoaned the misunderstanding of Britain prevalent in his country, and was as insistent as is now the Bishop of London that a change in the teaching of the schools should be made in the interests of international friendship. What he realized then has been proclaimed loudly by others since—that an unexampled opportunity has been given to the two English-speaking peoples, working together, to bring peace on earth. Much lip-service has been rendered to the idea, but its realization must halt so long as this piece of educational folly continues to be committed. It is all very well to inculcate pride of country. This can be done, however, without introducing into school text-books derogatory references to other peoples. Least of all has America any justification for making Britain the target of juvenile sneers."

Nevertheless, this New Zealand weekly is fair enough to point out that the effort to belittle and besmirch Britain is not objected

Springfield, Missouri

to because of any foolish notion that the British are above reproach. Indeed, a marked feature of some criticisms of America by Englishmen and Scotsmen is in their equally condemnatory treatment of certain defects from which Britain suffers, and, we are told:

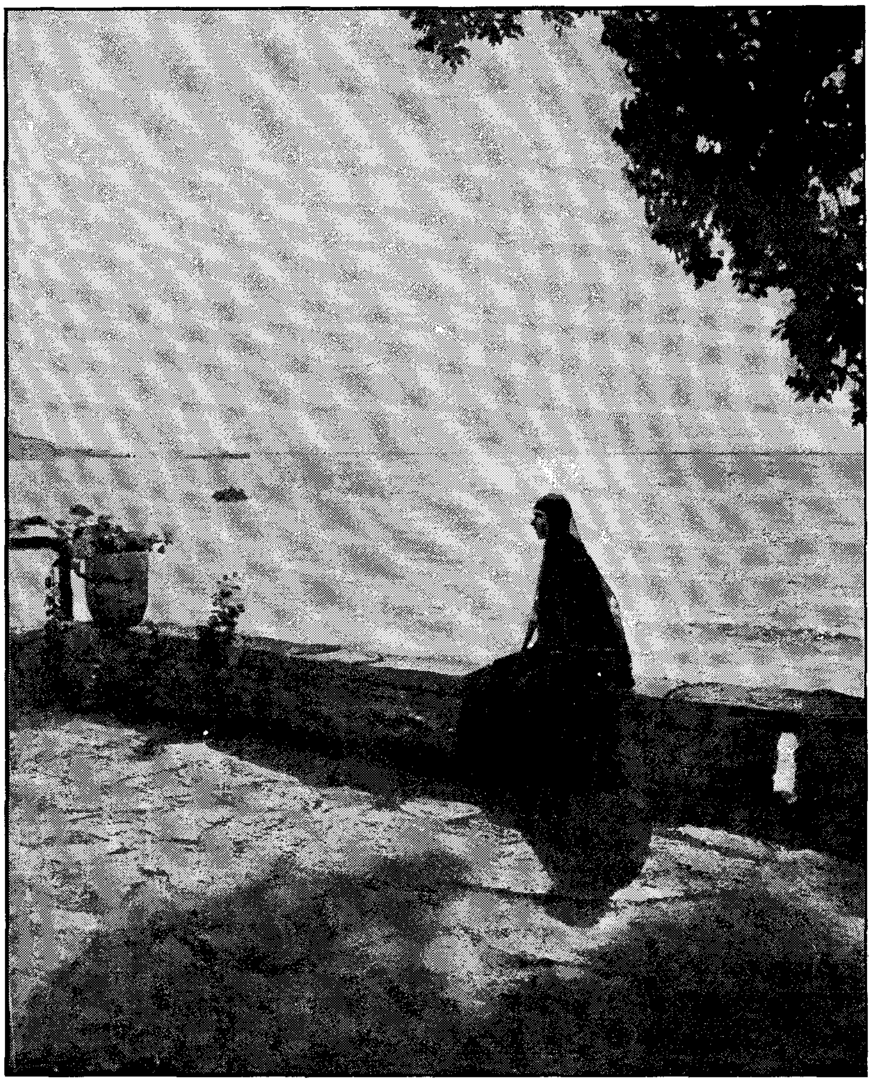
> "Take Dean Inge, an extreme and somewhat intemperate flagellator of both countries, or Professor McDougall, who has had some grave things to say about British ways beside his recent judgment—'As I watch the American nation speeding gaily with invincible optimism down the road to destruction, I seem to be contemplating the greatest tragedy in the history of mankind.' The thrusts of Mr. Baldwin and London's Bishop are not prompted by any overweening national conceit. They arise from a wholesome wish to see the two great countries sharing a better mutual understanding, that they may do better service together among the nations. It is to be hoped that the Legionnaires, returning to their own country, may take back a determination, with which they will infect others, to be done with everything provocative of misunderstanding and disunion."

ROUMANIA'S MELANCHOLY MARIE

THE DASHING, radiant Queen Marie, of Roumania, who flashed across the United States not so long ago all energy and enthusiasm, is noted by various European observers to have had a most tragic "run of luck" since that time. The death of King Ferdinand precipitated a new and perplexing condition in Roumania, which is said by a Sofia correspondent of the London *Daily Mail* to be ruled with a strong hand by the Bratiano brothers, of whom Jonel Bratiano is the Prime Minister and Vintila Bratiano is Finance Minister. This informant avers that he has thoroughly reliable and uncensored information, which reached Sofia from Roumania, to the effect that the Bratiano brothers are steering between a policy of discrediting the royal family and a policy having the appearance of a dictatorship. Just what the Bratiano attitude is toward such allegations will be found below. Meanwhile, *The Daily Mail's* correspondent asserts that the Bratianos try to control the movements and actions of the royal family much more than the late King Ferdinand ever did, and it is charged that they will not allow Queen Marie—mother of the ex-Crown Prince—and Princess Helen—his wife—to leave Roumania, fearing that the women will join forces with the ex-Prince, who is living in Paris.

A striking prose portrait of Roumania's melancholy queen is presented in the Paris *Illustration*, accompanying the photograph of the Queen herewith, and it reads in part as follows:

> "Twilight slowly descends upon the placid sea. On the scarcely moving waves the last rays of the sun throw their brilliant reflection. A woman comes and sits beside the lonely shore. She is drest in mourning. Her demeanor is graceful and grave. Beneath the dark veil that covers her head one can discern the beauty of her face. The natural frame of the picture is that of Balcic, in Dobroudja, not far from the Bulgarian frontier on the Azure Shore of Roumania, where the royal family has a castle. This meditative woman is Queen Marie of Roumania.
>
> "For several years fate, which at length smiled upon her—after the heavy trials of the war—has become again hostile to her. One of her daughters, who married the King of Greece, has lost the throne. A personal drama has destroyed the home of her son. Her husband dies, after hard political necessity forced him to cut off the succession of his legitimate heir. The crown of a great kingdom has fallen to a delicate child. She who was once Queen is now only the widow of Ferdinand I. Yet after all the sacrifices made in the cause of the country, new intrigue begins."



From the Paris *Illustration*

TWILIGHT ON THE SEA AND IN HER COUNTRY

"She who once was the Queen of Roumania is now only the widow of Ferdinand I."

Premier Bratiano has denied as ridiculous and fantastic the reports that he intends to establish a republic in Roumania, according to a statement he gave to an Associated Press correspondent at Bucharest, in which he is quoted as saying:

> "The Liberal party has affirmed constantly that Roumania can prosper and develop only with the hereditary monarchy, which is the foundation of its Constitution. The monarchy must be kept aloof from political dissension.
>
> "I represent a party which for seventy years has striven for an absolute constitutional régime. How can I do otherwise than be faithful? It is sheer nonsense to refer to me as an absolute dictator, for I did not come into power by force, but at the wish of a man whose competence has never been questioned—King Ferdinand—who, realizing he was dying, believed the Government would be safer in my hands than any other's. A certificate of that kind from the late sovereign is the highest compliment that can come to any man."

As to rumors that he would threaten to establish a republic if Queen Marie attempted to go to Paris to see former Crown Prince Carol, the Premier characterized them as "contemptible."

A JAPANESE DENOUNCES IMPERIALISM AS OUT OF DATE

IT DAZZLES SOME JAPANESE to see the tremendous territory and vast natural resources held by the great Powers of the world in their colonial possessions, and these patriotic sons of Nippon think that the way for their country to attain to wealth and power is to follow in the footsteps of the great imperialistic Powers of the West. This is an utterly silly idea, and advertises an incredible ignorance of the present-day conditions of the world, according to Representative Nakano, an eloquent member of the Imperial Diet of Japan, who expresses his opinions in the *Gendai* of Tokyo. This is a Japanese-language monthly of more than 500 pages of text and illustrations, not counting the advertisements. Mr. Nakano ridicules the old diplomacy of intrigue and dark conspiracy as a thing of the past, much less amusing than a child's pranks, and quite as futile. The mission of present-day diplomacy, he contends, is to present to all the world the wishes and aspirations of a people in all boldness, simplicity, and truth. They must be exprest, he tells us also, in language that is easily understood, and in harmony with the international sense of what is right and just, and he adds:

> "To-day, what we call international justice is not a mere lip-creed. It rests on the broad principle of race equality and the open-door policy applied to opening up and developing the world's dormant resources to serve the needs of the world's peoples. Ours is a small country. But we are a nation of eighty millions, and increasing at the rate of one million souls a year now. For the solution of bare elemental question of population and food supply, our expansion overseas is inevitable.
>
> "But from even the point of view of mere self-interest our expansion policy must of necessity differ widely and radically from the imperialistic aggression carried out by the great Powers in the centuries past. For us to worship the disappearing dust of mailed imperialism and ape Great Britain would not only be the worst of follies—it would be ridiculous."

Even in the original homes of European imperialism, Mr. Nakano asserts, there has been an awakening to the expensive folly of the old ways, for it has been found that the cash ledger did not balance, and the business of fighting to gobble up the homelands of colored races did not pay. As the "insatiable bearers" of the White Man's burden, and of the torch of civilization, he says, they fought among themselves for the spoils, while in the meantime the subject races showed themselves quick to take advantage of such dissensions, and some of them have made considerable headway toward regaining their independence. It is then declared by this Japanese lawmaker that the great first-rank Powers are done with land-grabbing, their claims are staked and securely roped, and they have quite enough to do to make secure their possessions.

What was extolled as noble, heroic, and glorious a century ago is to-day denounced as a criminal course of tyranny and downright crime and murder, sharply asserts Mr. Nakano, who holds that this is the meaning of a declaration of the "high-pedestaled League of Nations," to the effect that: "The members of the League undertake to respect and preserve, as against external aggression, the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League."

As Mr. Nakano sees it, this is another way of saying that the first-class European Powers, having taken all the territory from other people that they wished to take, will henceforward enforce the iron rule of *status quo* and bring to bear upon any violator their combined forces, both economic and military. Under such circumstances it would be sheer madness for Japan to don the armor of aggressive imperialism, Mr. Nakano warns his compatriots, for, to begin with, she would incur the lasting hatred of weaker peoples into whose territory she pushed her plan of expansion. And that would not be the bitterest fruit of her out-of-date folly, he continues, for Japan would isolate herself from the other World Powers and make herself a common target of international suspicion, hatred, and condemnation.

If not the sword of the conqueror—if not the time-honored "gunboat-diplomacy" of the enlightened Powers—then what weapon, what answer does Mr. Nakano propose for the expansion of the Japanese race overseas, which he declares to be imperative and inevitable? He proposes a sermon. He bids his nation to preach to other Powers grown rich in territory and wealth. He bids his own people to arouse, foster, and cultivate the international conscience among the master Powers of the world, and he writes: "What we should do is to take a broad world-wide view of human needs and problems. We should cherish the rapidly awakening sentiment for the liberation of all races, and assist in the great work of accomplishing the actual equality of races."

INDIA'S GRUMBLING AT THE COST OF RAJAHS

THE "GORGEOUS EAST" is beginning to tire of paying the bills to maintain its Rajahs and Nawabs in the splendor associated with the Arabian Nights' entertainments, if we may judge from comments in newspapers conducted by native East Indians. It seems they do not hesitate to give vigorous expression to the discontent of the subjects of Indian rulers, because they have to dip into their pockets to find the millions of dollars annually needed to keep those royalties in pomp and circumstance. The executive body of the "Indian States Subjects' Conference" is said to have obtained facts about the extravagant personal expenditure of one of the most powerful of Indian rulers—His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar—of which *The Mysore Patriot* (Mysore) says:

> "Out of a total revenue of about £337,500 ($1,687,500), the privy purse of His Highness amounts to $202,500 ($1,012,500).
>
> "£37,550 ($187,750) are spent on motor-cars, and £27,503 ($137,515) are spent on the upkeep of the motor garage. Compared with this the miserable sum of £7,500 ($37,509) is spent on education in the State.
>
> "His Highness's kitchen costs about £11,250 ($56,250).
>
> "The total amount budgeted for the forest department is spent on the expenses of the hunting expeditions that are arranged by the Maharaja for himself and his guests.
>
> "Last year the amount spent on the reception of guests was well over £52,500 ($262,500). A large number of these were European guests, who had come over to enjoy the hospitality of Alwar Naresh (His Highness of Alwar)."

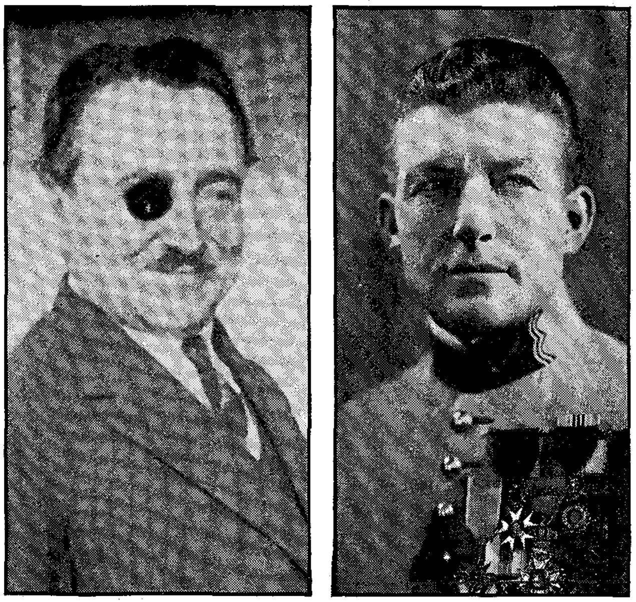
Supper clubs in London are considered harmless enough if they are the proper kind, but the fact that some of the Ranis—or Indian queens—frequent them, when visiting England, stirs sorrow and indignation in some Indian publications, as may be judged from the editorial remarks of *The Modern Review* (Calcutta) that:

> "We have felt greatly pained and humiliated at the report published in the papers that the Maharani Indira of Cooch Behar [an important Indian State situated in Bengal], who has several children, has been spending her time in England in hunting and dancing, occupations which are unworthy of a Hindu widow. Hitherto only Indian Maharajas have been guilty of squandering abroad the wealth extracted from their uncared-for subjects. It would be an evil day for India if Indian Maharanis followed the unworthy example of Indira Maharani. The following cutting from a British paper has been sent to us by an anonymous indignant Indian correspondent:
>
> "'One of the keenest dancers in London just now is the young Maharani of Cooch Behar, a very beautiful girl who dresses her hair in modern style and wears it uncovered, but has not dispensed with her long sari. She was dancing at Chez Victor this week, and I notice that she appreciated all the points in the various songs sung there by Leslie Hutchinson, so her English is evidently very good. This is not surprizing, as her husband (the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, who died a few years ago) and his brothers were educated at Eton, and her father is the Maharaja-Gaekwar of Baroda.'"

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

OCEAN FLIGHTS DECLARED WELL WORTH THE COST

ARE OCEAN FLIGHTS WORTH THE PRICE? asks a contributor to *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago), and his answer is in the affirmative. In fact, he concludes, it may well be that the recent failures will prove as valuable to the progress of aviation as the successes. The past year, he notes, is "the biggest, most spectacular year" in all the twenty-four since Wright's historic flight at Kittyhawk; and its toll includes twenty persons, including two women, presumably drowned at sea, besides seven lives lost in preparing for long-distance flights. And the whole world, he says, is asking whether transoceanic flying is worth the price in lives and material. He goes on:



Wide World photographs

FRANCE'S SACRIFICE TO OCEAN FLIGHT

Coli (left) and Nungesser (right), whose attempt to make a westward transatlantic flight ended in the first sensational tragedy of this fateful year for aviation. We are told that "the westward flight is not going to be accomplished without taking more chances."

"The answer is important, for throughout the world well-meaning people are initiating movements to put a stop to such flying. Whether such a ban would work is doubtful, but three of the eight men who succeeded in crossing the Atlantic this year have declared their opposition to it. Colonel Lindbergh says it would put a stop to scientific progress; Clarence Chamberlin declares it would retard the advance of aviation, and Commander Byrd believes the step unnecessary, because the pressure of public opinion alone will deter further needless risks by eliminating possible financial backers.

"No one can say whether the lives sacrificed will be paid for by the lessons taught, but it is probable that the benefit to aviation of the failures will be equally great as the benefits of the successes. Lindbergh showed the Atlantic could be crossed by an airplane. Chamberlin showed it was possible to cross it and carry a passenger. Byrd demonstrated that a multi-motored plane could not only make the crossing, but carry four men, the last word in scientific navigating equipment and a complete radio installation, to keep in touch with the rest of the world all the way.

"And the failures that followed showed that once those facts had been proved it was foolish to keep on attempting the feat with single-motored ships, without radio and navigating equipment, and with airplanes incapable not only of landing on the sea, but of remaining afloat in moderately rough weather."

In the final analysis it is probable, we are told, that the lessons of failure will do more to speed up the building of the right kind of planes for long-distance flying than all the enthusiasm aroused by the successful flights. The automobile has been built on the lessons of its own faults, when driven to destruction, and the same is true of every other piece of machinery that has reached a high state of evolution. So it is reasonable to assume that the lessons of disaster may, in the end, outweigh the rewards of success, and in that sense even the heavy toll of life be made to pay. To quote further:

"Aviation leaders are generally agreed on a number of the lessons learned, including:

"Abolishing the use of land planes for long flights over water.

"The necessity for multimotored planes, capable of carrying on with at least half their engines out of commission.

"Complete radio-sending and receiving equipment for every long-distance flyer, with a competent radio operator in charge.

"Improvement of both navigation and flying instruments, and competent aerial navigation for every long flight.

"Better weather reports covering conditions along the sea routes.

"Charles A. Levine, of New York, who hopped bareheaded into Chamberlin's plane and flew to Europe as the first transatlantic aerial passenger, is planning a regular Atlantic air service. Announcing the details in London, he said he planned to build ten planes, each with a capacity of fifty passengers, besides its crew. Each plane would have seven engines, of which only four would be in use at any one time, leaving three in reserve. The ships would be monoplane flying boats, capable of landing at sea, if necessary.

"Their great size, with fifty passenger seats and berths, would mean economical operation. With a ship like the one he flew to Europe, the fare would have had to be at least $2,500 per passenger, whereas his proposed seven-motored airplane would bring the overhead down, by dividing it among so many people, to the point where aerial liners could compete on favorable terms with ocean steamers.

"Levine isn't alone in planning mammoth air liners. Professors Junkers, Rumpler, and other German designers, are already building them, and Louis Bleriot, the first successful sea flyer in history, for he crossed the English Channel, has prepared designs for two. Both are monoplanes, each driven by four engines, placed in tandem fashion, two on either side of the fuselage, driving a pulling and pushing propeller. One of the designs calls for 2,800 horse-power. The passengers would be housed in the wings as well as in the central body. The other ship, a smaller model, would have four engines developing a total of 900 horse-power—motors the same size as the ones Lindbergh, Chamberlin, and Byrd used—and the fuselage would be a detachable life-boat, capable of being released from the wing and driven over the waves under its own power.

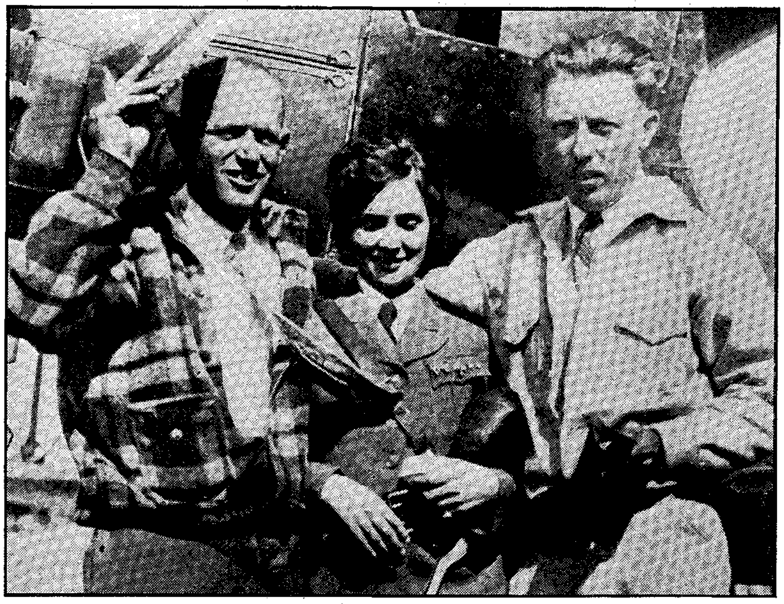
"Equally important with bigger and better ships, powered with several engines and fitted with boat hulls, is the need for better weather service. The shortest air routes do not follow the usual steamer routes at sea, for the latter are diverted by the necessity of keeping away from land and other obstructions. Yet the only sea-weather reports available are those wirelessed by ships. They are supplemented, in part, by predictions based on the known speed of storms checked while they moved across land, but, at best, predictions for weather over the sea remain inadequate.

"Several inventors have proposed huge landing-stages, to be anchored at intervals of 500 miles across the ocean. They would be enormous harbors to shelter seaplanes, have vast landing-decks for land ships, and provide hangars, machine shops, mechanics, and hotels for the passengers. Their cost would run into the millions.

"It is possible that a half-dozen stanch lightships, anchored at similar intervals, and equipped with powerful radio to report weather conditions hour by hour, might be more useful, at less cost.

"There is a growing field for aerial navigators capable of guiding a plane to any part of the world. They must know more than the captain of a surface ship, for the latter's field is limited to the surface of the sea and the storm winds immediately above it.

"The air pilot, on the other hand, must be not only a competent navigator by sun and stars, but must be an expert meteorologist, versed in the air layers for miles above the earth, and capable of finding the most favorable layer in which to fly his course.



VICTIMS OF THE PACIFIC

Transpacific as well as transatlantic flights resulted in tragedy last summer. Nation-wide grief was aroused by the loss of Miss Mildred Doran, "the flying school-teacher," and her two companions, Auggy Pedlar (at reader's left) and Lieut. Vilas R. Knope.

"Better navigators and better weather reports are essential before round-trip flights to and from Europe become practical. The west-bound trip has never been made by a heavier-than-air machine, and only twice by gas-filled ships. The first was the British *R-34*, which made the round trip to the United States just after the war, and the second was the German-built airship *Los Angeles*, which was flown from Germany by a Zeppelin crew and delivered to the U. S. Navy.

"Two French, two German, one English, and one Irish plane have started the westward trip. Nungesser and Coli disappeared at sea, and all the rest turned back safely when they found the weather out over the Atlantic was worse than the weather reports had led them to expect.

"The westward flight is not going to be accomplished, nor is a regular air line going to be established, without taking more chances. If the attempts are made in haste, without proper preparation and equipment, in order to win a prize donated by some well-meaning person anxious to have his name connected with aviation and the tremendous amount of publicity such a connection brings, it may end in failure and further loss of life.

"To aviators, however, that loss is considered part of the game, which is why they resent any suggestion of forbidding hazardous flights. They point out that when Orville Wright made his first flight at Kittyhawk he took chances far beyond those faced by any ocean flyer. He didn't know how to fly, nor did he know that his ship would fly, and the ocean racers knew the answer to both.

"His homemade engine was so weak it could barely keep the ship in the air at thirty-five to forty miles an hour, and every flyer knows that safety lies in speed, for the slow, lumbering plane is at the mercy of every air gust and every air pocket.

"A regulation against hazardous flying would have kept Wright, Santos Dumont, Blériot, Glenn Curtiss, and all the rest of the pioneers out of the air.

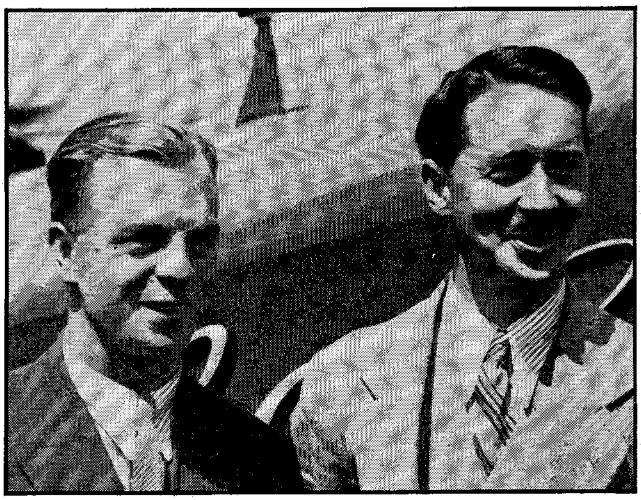
"If aviation profits by the lessons of disaster, as it is preparing to profit, then it may be said that the price, however great, was not too much."

CLAW-SHEDDING CATS

CATS SHED THEIR CLAWS, just as deer shed their antlers. At any rate, Ole N. de Weerdt, of the psychological department in Beloit College, Wisconsin, says that the cats in his family do so, and he believes that the custom is common, if not universal. Dr. De Weerdt writes the following letter about it to *Science* (New York):

"Last winter the family cat shed a number of claws in the house. These were found during January and February, some of them split lengthwise, the others intact. It struck the writer that the shedding of claws is probably a normal phenomenon with cats comparable to related phenomena, as that of the shedding of horns by deer. If this were true, it might be expected that some of the claws would be left in the bark of those trees which the cat used regularly for scratching. Upon investigation in April this bit of evidence was found in the form of two halves of a claw stuck into the bark of an elm and several halves lying under different trees used by the animal. The section of the bark was cut from the tree, and with the pieces of claws has been mounted and placed in the college zoological museum.

"This is but an isolated observation. There are good grounds, however, for believing the conjectured explanation to be correct. Cats do not instinctively or from experience select good grinding surfaces, slightly rough and hard, such as a cement walk, the foundation stone or the corner boards of a house, or smooth, hard posts. They make use of the rough bark of trees, which is always much softer than their claws. Observations of their scratching movements show that the animals do not scrape downward over the surface of the object, but catch the claws into the surface and with a circular stroke pull first downward and then outward and slightly upward. Careful examination of the cat's paws each time when a claw was found failed to reveal any sign of injury. It was impossible to identify the toe from which the claw had dropt. This strikes the writer as fair proof that the shedding of claws is a normal phenomenon. The claws of the rear feet are possibly lost as they become loosened, or they may be pulled out by the animal with his teeth. Cats are frequently seen to pull at their hind claws in a manner suggesting this.



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

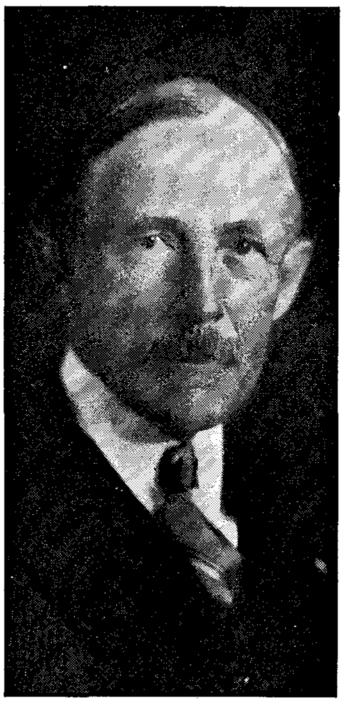
HAS THEIR DEATH FURTHERED AVIATION?

Yes, we are told, if such losses lead to advances in the art of flight. The photograph shows (from left to right) Lieut. James Medcalf and Capt. Terry Tully, lost on their flight from Canada to England.

"The shedding of claws is most likely seasonal, as are the related phenomena in other animals. Why, then, should the cat carry on the scratching movements throughout the year? It is possible that a further function of the scratching may be that of keeping the claws from curving too much, consequently growing into and irritating the paw."

WHY SODA-WATER IS SODA-WATER

THERE IS NO SODA IN SODA-WATER, as we know it, and many persons have wondered where it got its name. Birdsey L. Maltbie, in a paper on "Practices in the Drug Stores of Fifty Years Ago," contributed to *The Druggists Circular* (New York), gives us the clue. The soda-water of former days was a solution of ordinary cooking soda. The sirups contained an acid, and the combination generated the carbonic gas that furnished the fizz. Says Mr. Maltbie, in this part of his pharmaceutical reminiscences:



Courtesy of *The Druggists Circular*

HE REMEMBERS REAL "SODA"

Birdsey L. Maltbie, a veteran pharmacist, tells us how the modern fountain drinks had their origin in real "soda-water."

"The soda-fountain of fifty years ago was of minor importance. Ice-cream soda was not dispensed, simply flavored sirups with carbonated water, the white of eggs or solution of soap bark being added to the sirups to make the foam. The principal flavors were vanilla and lemon; strawberry, pineapple, and banana were artificial flavors, tho the fruit-juices soon came into use.

"We had a real 'soda' fountain in the store in Missouri to which I have already referred. The 'fountain' was a round affair, similar to or about the size of the coffee-urns we now use. The 'fountain' held the ice. We put sodium bicarbonate in water and forced this through the fountain with an air-pump. The sirups all contained citric or tartaric acid, so that when the water was drawn into them it effervesced, and we had genuine soda-water.

"Writing of soda-water reminds me that in the several stores in which I worked in those early days, we generated our own gas, as did all the older druggists. The generator was in the cellar and consisted of a metal container for the marble dust and water, above which was a lead-lined container for sulfuric acid, which was gradually let into the mixture of marble dust and water and the gas generated. The gas was then run into the fountains of water and shaken in a cradle until the water was fully charged.

"The fountain is to-day an important adjunct to almost every drug-store, and should be featured. It is not only a very profitable department, if carefully conducted, but it brings trade into the drug department. Many a fountain customer makes other purchases that would not be made had he not been attracted to the store by the fountain."

WEATHER AND ADVERTISING—No commercial activity more faithfully reflects weather or the weather forecasts than advertising, we are assured by Charles Fitzhugh Talman in his Science Service feature *Why the Weather?* (Washington). He writes:

"So important is it, in many lines of business, to make advertising fit the weather that one might expect merchants to be, as a class, as weather-wise as sailors and farmers. A page of advertising in a great metropolitan newspaper is a costly investment. If, for example, it invites the public to pay a visit of inspection to some haven for homeseekers in the suburbs, and Sunday turns out to be the kind of day that converts building-lots into bogs, the advertiser will perhaps be led to inquire whether there is not some means of avoiding another such fiasco; and he may thus make the surprizing discovery that meteorology is a practical science. The conjunction of a conspicuously advertised sale of rubbers and a soppy week-day morning may be either a lucky accident or the result of studying the weather map. In the former case, supposing the business to be conducted in the northeastern United States or southeastern Canada, where dry weather is about twice as common as wet, the odds would be two to one against the occurrence even of light showers on the day the advertisement appeared, and three or four to one against the occurrence of such weather as would make the advertisement decidedly apropos. Advertisers should cultivate close relations with the Weather Bureau."

ELECTRIC WAVES AND LIFE

IS THE ANIMAL BODY a radio transmitter and receiver? No less an authority than Prof. A. Boutario, of the Faculty of Sciences at Dijon, France, thinks that recent discoveries point in that direction. In a communication to *L'Information* (Paris), he gives his reasons for holding this opinion. He writes in this paper:

"At a recent session of the [Paris] Academy of Medicine, much interest was excited by a communication of Maurice Faure. Having noted day by day the number of cases of sudden death, this author proved that the variation of their numbers followed approximately that of the number of sun-spots. There must, therefore, be some relation between the two.

"This is extremely curious, because it indicates that sun-spots, whose physical influences are yet little known, may exert an influence on biological phenomena. It may possibly be only a particular case of a new theory of biological phenomena put forward by George Lakhovsky—that of the 'radiation of living creatures.'

"A large number of phenomena of biologic order have hitherto resisted even tentative explanation. Thus we have no serious scientific theory that will enable us to understand the source of animal instinct, and the sense of orientation possest in so high a degree by certain flying insects and birds. The migrations of birds of passage, and of certain mammals, to great distances remain quite as mysterious.

"Ordinary sense-perception seems a rather difficult explanation of these phenomena of instinct, which presuppose the establishment of communication to distances of hundreds, or even thousands, of miles.

"To what kind of connection, then, can we refer them?

"To sound-waves? They cease usually at distances of several hundred feet, and the largest bells can be heard only a mile or two.

"To light-waves? The beams of the most powerful lighthouses can be seen only ten or fifteen miles in clear weather.

"To odoriferous emanations? It would be difficult to assert this, seeing that the very delicate scent of the best-trained dogs is effective only at distances of a few yards.

"Thus, by successive elimination. Lakhovsky has been led to believe that the only known waves of a character to explain instinctive communication at great distances are the electric waves that function in radiotelegraphy and radiotelephony.

"This hypothesis seems to fit in with the intimate structure of living beings, whether of the unicellular organisms or of the most perfect vertebrate. It would not be difficult to discover in these organisms collectors and detectors of waves, similar to those used in wireless telegraphy. In insects these would be the antennæ, in vertebrates, the mysterious semi-circular canals whose function is still so imperfectly understood. The source of the electric vibrations would be found in the living cell, which would act as a transmitter or receiver of waves.

"Life, according to Mr. Lakhovsky, is a vibratory state of matter, characterized by the absorption and reemission of waves of various lengths and degrees of complexity, differing in intensity with the species and the individual. Diseases are the manifestations of disturbed oscillatory balance, while health results from its maintenance among the various cells and between the individual and his environment.

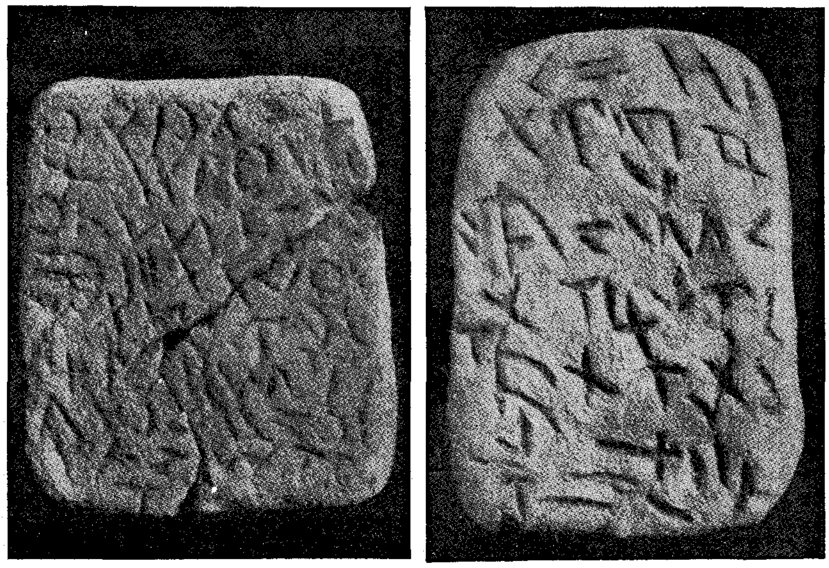
"But the sun, and, in general, the whole universe, sends out very short electric waves, very penetrating also, known as cosmic rays. We may easily imagine that these waves have power to influence the cellular receivers and that their excess or deficiency may be the cause of morbid conditions.

"Thus we get back to the conception, dear to antiquity, that the conditions of life are dominated by astral influences. Doubtless, astrology has counted among its adepts many charlatans and impostors, and there can be no question of advocating it or reviving its practises; but it is at least a matter of curious interest to find that the most recent acquisitions of science lead us to the very idea that was at its foundation."

THE BATTLE OF GLOZEL

DISPUTES AMONG THE French archeologists regarding the prehistoric inscriptions unearthed at the hamlet of Glozel, near Vichy, last year, have become so acrimonious that the government has been actually forced to interfere. With regard to the find already described at length in these columns, there are now several conflicting theories, including one that the whole thing is a clever fake. In its editorial columns the New York *Times* thus sums up the present status of the controversy:

"A farmer, plowing a patch of uncultivated soil, came across some queer bricks. Dr. Morlet of Vichy, whose avocation is archeology, got hold of one of them. At once he began to dig. Pottery and rudely marked stones were unearthed. From these sprang a quarrel which has strained relations among savants, filled the press with controversy, produced cart-loads of erudition, come to the edge of libel and provoked international discussion and red-hot tempers. Three theories of Glozel have been advanced by three illustrious members of the Academy of Inscriptions.



ARE THEY PREHISTORIC LITERATURE OR A MODERN FAKE?

These inscriptions, dug up at Glozel, France, have stirred up a war among the archeologists. Are they Neolithic writings of thousands of years ago, or do they only go back to classical times, or are they a plain fake? The theories are summarized in the article.

"M. Salomon Reinach holds that the Glozel remains are Neolithic; that the markings show that there was an alphabet 6,000 years or more ago. One of the most accomplished of scholars, he has long believed that they didn't know everythin' down in Phenicia and that the light of civilization didn't come wholly from the East. He finds in Glozel an alphabet far antedating the Phenician. But M. Camille Jullian is sure that the Glozel stuff, while genuine, isn't more than 1,500 years old. It may be the paraphernalia of a Gallo-Roman witch. The inscriptions are magical formulas. He is far-seen in antique sorceries. M. Dussaud, Conservator of Oriental Antiquities at the Louvre Museum, says unfeelingly that the site of the 'discoveries' is that of a glass kiln of 1600 and something; and the whole business is a 'plant'; that there is not an honest antiquity in Glozel. The inscriptions are forged. A much-admired 'prehistoric' drawing was prigged from a text-book on archeology.

"On the other hand, Dr. Morlet has defended himself with intelligence and spirit in *Mercure de France*. His honesty and that of his rural fellow-spadesmen seems to be generally admitted. M. Reinach has 'seen inscriptions and a statuette discovered before my eyes still involved in roots and layers of untouched clay.' There was a row about Glozel at the Amsterdam Congress of Anthropology, which adopted a resolution for the appointment of an international commission to examine the 'finds' and report on their authenticity. Dr. Morlet's 'home Senator' threatened to bring the subject up when the French Chambers met on October 31. The watchful Government 'got busy.' M. Herriot, Minister of Public Instruction, ordered the expropriation of the Glozel discovery belt, as he was entitled to do by law.

"He named a government official and an assistant to superintend such further pryings into the bowels of Glozel as may be made. The assistant, the skeptics complain, is Deputy Conservator of the St. Germain Museum, of which M. Reinach is Conservator. It is not for laymen to poke their noses into these passionate disputes or to dilate with the wrong emotion until the 'truth' is established, subject to later revision. The Philistine has learned to be cautious. How many new 'attributions' of old pictures he has seen. He remembers the Society upon the Stanislow and 'Bill' Stumps, his mark, and Monkbarn's Roman camps, and Henry Adams's twelve-shilling Rafael, which so divided the experts. But it is not so much the number of scientific hoaxes that makes us dubious. It is likely enough that Dr. Morlet's diggings will be justified; but who will ever persuade the scholars that have laid down the law about them to change their minds? An antiquarian who builds up a good theory would grieve more to see it pulled down than if his own house tumbled about his ears."

A later dispatch to the same paper from Paris tells of furious digging now in progress on the little farm near Vichy where the disputed relics were found. What is unearthed may make or break scientific reputations. The battle rages like Kilkenny or Donnybrook:

"To-day's was the first of many visits which the commission will make to Farmer Fradin's fields, and some people wonder if the commission, like many authorities who have become involved in the controversy, will end in violent disagreement.

"The archeological finds at Glozel have aroused European scientists to a high pitch of excitement, if scientists may be said ever to become really excited. There are eminent observers who assert that the Glozel finds are absolutely authentic. There are others, equally recognized observers, who have come right out to say that the so-called relics are nothing but fakes. If the commission should decide in favor of the relics, then it is conceivable that all the history of origins must be rewritten. If the commission reports to the contrary, then a few notable careers probably will be blighted.

"To complete the case, there is the boast of Hunter Charles Rogers, a Buckinghamshire (England) farm laborer and perpetrator of frauds in manuscripts, that he bought the Glozel relics in a London salesroom and arranged with the Glozel farmer to bury them in his field. This statement has not influenced Salomon Reinach, Curator of the Museum of Saint Germain-en-Laye, who is convinced that the relics are genuine. The leader of the opposition is René Dussaud, who insists that the relics were manufactured at Glozel and buried there.

"After many months of hopeless argument back and forth, the Congress of Anthropology at Amsterdam took a hand and appointed a commission. On it are such well-known archeologists as Miss Garrod of Oxford University, Señor Bosch Gimbera, professor of prehistoric studies at Barcelona University; Professor Absalon of Prague University, who conducted the Moravian excavations revealing mammoth cemeteries; M. Ferrer, Curator of Historic and Galla-Roman Museum at Strasbourg; Hamal Nandrin, Professor of History at Liege University; Professor Pittard, Geneva University; M. Veyrony, Curator of the Museum at Eyzies, Dordogne.

"All depends now on what takes place in the muddy fields of Farmer Fradin."

A CHANCE FOR THE CHESTNUT—For years all hope of saving the chestnut has been abandoned. Parasitic disease, which started in the East, is gradually creeping over the country and has destroyed every chestnut-tree in its path. But Dr. Zimmerman of Piketown, Pennsylvania, has now found a remedy, we are told by *Good Health* (Battle Creek, Mich.). He has discovered a way of vaccinating chestnut-trees, and thereby rendering them immune. We read:

"He has even been able to cure trees after they have been attacked by disease, and now has healthy trees growing and bearing chestnuts on his mountain farm, where formerly all the chestnut-trees were dying. The American chestnut is one of our finest forest trees, beautiful in shape, its wood highly valuable for certain purposes, and its fruit one of the choicest of all tree products, and far superior to the Italian chestnut. Dr. Zimmerman has rendered a great public service, and should be suitably rewarded for the persevering efforts, which, after long years of toil, have brought him triumphal results that will immortalize his name; for the chestnut blight had completely baffled the ablest horticultural experts, who, after attacking the problem, abandoned it as hopeless."

HOW TO MEND A CRACKED CEILING

THE FOLLOWING DIRECTIONS ARE GIVEN by R. L. Wales, in the "Shop Notes" of *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago). Cracked or sagging ceilings, he says, are not uncommon experiences to the average householder. The customary method of repair—battering off the broken plaster and patching—involves clouds of dust which penetrate everywhere, as well as a considerable bill for labor. A simple, quick and effective substitute has been used by Mr. Wales with satisfactory results. He tells us:

"Ceilings crack and sag because the 'clinches,' formed by forcing the soft plaster through the spaces between the laths, have broken and no longer support the portions below. The trouble suggests the remedy; replace the clinches. The manner of doing this is illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

"If portions of the plaster have begun to settle, it is necessary first to force them back into their normal positions and to support them there. For this purpose, a lattice of thin boards, like a section of a picket fence, may be placed against the plaster, the lattice being forced upward and held in position by pieces of studding from below. The lattice supports the plaster at many points, thus preventing further cracking, and at the same time exposes enough of the ceiling for work.

"After the broken plaster is forced back, a series of holes, about six inches apart, is made with a three-eighth or one-half-inch twist drill along the entire length of the cracks, and at other spots where support is apparently needed. Some of these holes will come between the laths, thus penetrating the plaster only; in other cases, the drill will pass through the lath, or perhaps even the furring. Through these holes is introduced the material for the new clinches.

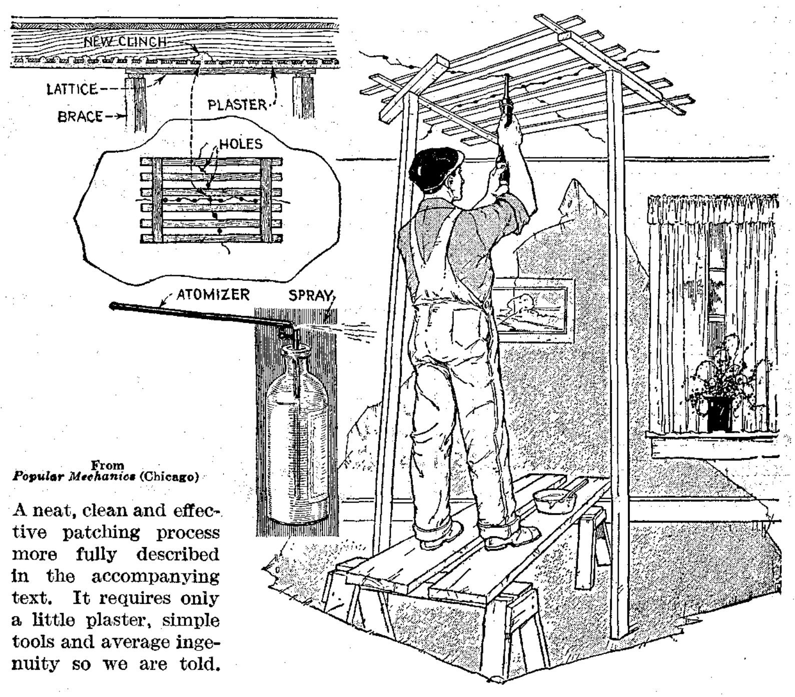
"For the latter purpose, so-called 'rock plaster' is sifted, to remove its content of wood fiber, and mixed with water to a very light consistency, so that it will flow fairly easily from the mixing spoon. This mixture is poured into an ordinary grease gun and forced through the holes prepared. The mix must be wet for several reasons; it must not choke the gun; it must be able to flow out over the laths and into the spaces between them, and it must carry sufficient excess of water to wet thoroughly the dry and powdered plaster with which it comes in contact and make a good bond with it. Charges of about one cupful each have been used with success.

"Of course, the plaster should be mixed in small quantities, and just previous to its use, as it begins to set within a short time. No difficulty has been experienced with the plaster running back through the holes on the removal of the gun, as 'plugging' takes place quickly.

"It remains simply to patch the holes and cracks with more of the plaster, using a putty knife and being careful to scrape off all excess from the surface. This is an important detail. After setting for twenty-four hours, the supports may be removed and the calcimine touched up.

"If it is attempted to apply such materials in the usual way, with a brush, difficulty may arise, due to the old coating 'rolling up' and making it impossible to do a smooth piece of work. This may be avoided, and much time saved, by applying the material with an atomizer.

"For this purpose, the calcimine is mixed somewhat thinner than for ordinary use, and is sprayed directly upon the patched spots and cracks without disturbing the rest of the field in any way. A simple and effective atomizer, suitable for small jobs, is shown in the lower left-hand detail."



From *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago)

A neat, clean and effective patching process more fully described in the accompanying text. It requires only a little plaster, simple tools and average ingenuity so we are told.

CEILING-MENDING MATERIALS AND HOW TO USE THEM

THE MYSTERY OF GRAPEFRUIT

ISN'T IT ODD, asks William Atherton Du Puy in a Science Service feature article (Washington), that the grapefruit should have emerged from the West Indies in this generation, should have attained its commanding position among breakfast-table dishes, and yet that its origin should have remained an unsolved mystery of the vegetable world! He goes on:

"Grapefruit was not native to the West Indies. It has been introduced into those islands. It has come to be cultivated in gardens since the white man came to know them. It does not grow there as a native plant. Its quality has been gradually improved, and it has come to be a dooryard fruit on many plantations. Finally, toward the end of the last century, it crossed over and gained a similar position in Florida. There, under the eye of scientific growers, superior varieties were selected, bred up, and established in quantity. There, also, were they distributed to tourists from the North, thus inaugurating a demand for them.

"In the nineties of the last century orange culture grew to be an extensive industry in Florida. It was profitable, and more and more people went into it. In fact, so many oranges were grown that, considering the lack of refrigeration and transportation facilities of that time, there was a threat of overproduction. Then, in 1894, Florida suffered a blightingly cold winter that killed her orange-trees to the ground. Their stumps survived, and on these the planters grafted many acres of grapefruit for supplying an increasing demand.

"As its popularity increased, the interest in grapefruit grew. Men of science attempted to establish its origin. They traced it variously through the islands to the South and finally to Barbados. It seemed that the original American grapefruit-tree grew there. There was even a record of its planting.

"In the year 1696, according to this record, a certain Captain Shaddock came to port in the Barbados. He was on his way home after many wanderings in the orient. Among other things he had collected seeds of various plants he had found growing around the world. Some of these he gave to the people of the islands to plant.

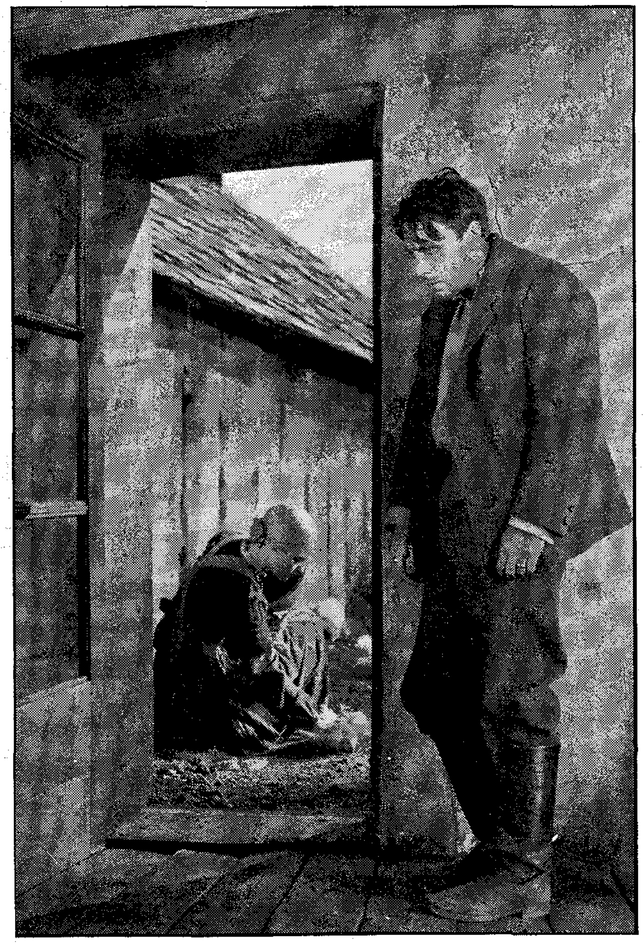
"These seeds yielded among other things the original grapefruit-trees. From them have been propagated all the grapefruit-trees of the Western world. When, in the United States, this product became popular, the botanists attempted to classify it. They gave it its proper place in the rue family, to which all the citrus fruits belong. Then they began inquiring for other specimens of it. But they failed to produce a single one. If Captain Shaddock found it in the East, he did more than the moderns have succeeded in doing. It may exist there, but has evaded search. It may have become extinct."

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

"SUNRISE" BRINGS A NEW DAY TO THE MOVIES

TO THOSE OF US who, when viewing the average movie of to-day, have been prompted to exclaim with Kipling's Devil, "It's pretty, but is it art?", "Sunrise," a motion-picture now being shown on Broadway, offers, or so say the critics, a genuine and wholly novel thrill, for they insist that art it is with a big A. As the first American-made production of the able German director, F. W. Murnau, who has been brought to this country by the Fox Film Studios, it would naturally have attracted the attention of movie fans as well as of rival producers, but the chorus of praise with which it has been greeted by the jaded critics is something unusual. Sudermann's story, "A Trip to Tilsit," on which the picture is based, is surely commonplace and sordid enough, but in the skilled hands of this German director it has been made to stand out, so we are told, as a piece of sheer artistry that compels the admiration of the most blasé of moving-picture devotees.



THE MAN YIELDS TO TEMPTATION

He is seen here, under the spell of the siren, nerving himself to propose the fateful boat-ride to his young wife, seen just outside the doorway.

Mordaunt Hall, writing in the New York *Times*, grows lyrical in his appreciation of the screen version of this East Prussian variant of the ancient triangle situation—the man, his wife, and the other woman. He declares that:

> "F. W. Murnau, the German director who was responsible for 'The Last Laugh,' and the picturization of 'Faust,' in his first American production, 'Sunrise,' recently presented at the Times Square Theater, reveals himself to be a student of psychology, a rarity in the film world. His characters in this brilliant achievement live and they act according to the intelligence they are supposed to possess. Mr. Murnau never permits them to surpass expectations of them, yet they see, hear and think. Unlike most of the characters in motion pictures, these men and women always show that they know what is going on around them. This in itself is a master-stroke, for one of the principal weaknesses in film work is that characters are so often deaf, unobservant and lacking in ordinary human intelligence, just because the director wants to carry out some idea. It is seldom indeed that a picture-maker manages to enlist the real sympathy for his characters Murnau does in 'Sunrise.'"

Comparing the unfolding of a film story to a piece of music, Mr. Hall remarks that "the characters in 'Sunrise' might easily have their musical themes," and he suggests that some of the scenes "call for the beating of drums relieved by the brighter notes of fifes." After lauding the "startling cinematics" by which Murnau "fills the picture with wonder," he outlines the action of the drama:

> "Mr. Murnau's film begins with a dour note, a Siren whispering into the ear of a Man she has caught, as a spider through its web ensnares a fly. This sinister City Girl, with her gay clothes and bright patent leather shoes, is mightier than the slow-thinking son of the soil. She wants him to sell his farm and pretends that she wishes him to come to the city and live with her. It is she who suggests his murdering his young wife by capsizing the boat and saving himself through an improvised life belt of bunched bullrushes.
>
> "The Man agrees and he takes his unsuspecting Wife out in a boat on the lake, ostensibly to go to the city. The Wife is gratified, but on the way across the half-crazed Man drops the oars and approaches his Wife to throw her overboard. Just as his hands are about to touch the woman's shrinking form the Man has a change of heart, and returns to his seat by the oars and rows on to the shore opposite where he lives. His Wife is frightened, for she has never before seen that awful look on her husband's face. She flees as soon as she is able to set foot on the little dock, and her husband, now rejoicing that he has not drowned his Wife, follows her as fast as his lumbering limbs permit. He catches up with the tram car which his Wife has boarded, and by that time the madness of his face has vanished. He is like a man who thought his wife was dead and finds her alive. His joy is unconfined, and he cares not who sees how much he loves the little blond-haired mother of his child."

In discussing the photography in the ensuing scenes, which show the young couple wandering into a church where a wedding is in progress, disporting themselves in an amusement park, and so on, their brief hour of tragedy forgotten, Mr. Hall speaks of the "brain-wave of dissolving, glittering effects, and gliding cameras" that proves that "Murnau surpasses them all." He now passes on to the final moments of the drama, with which some critics have found fault because they do not end on the tragic note that dominates so much of the theme.

> "The interest in these episodes never flags, and it is still sustained when the Man and his Wife board the little boat to row back home. It is here that Mr. Murnau shows himself to be a shadow-story master, for hopes are aroused, then comes a touch of despair and then the eventual happy ending. A storm comes up on the way home, and as the wind increases the

Man realizes the danger not only of his Wife being drowned but of himself being saved and being thought by the Siren to be a murderer. You see the Man then take the bunches of bullrushes and bind them around his Wife. Now he cares not for his own life so long as his Wife may be saved.

"There will be those who will criticize the happy ending, but here it is possibly one that is desired by many persons who, in other subjects, might be partial to a tragic note. This story requires a sigh of relief in the final scenes."

To Quinn Martin, who reviews the production for the New York *World*, it evidently had an equally strong appeal, for he describes it as "the best, most adult, and most satisfying screen play to come this way in a year." Continuing, he says:

"The man who made 'The Last Laugh' has journeyed from Berlin to Hollywood and has retained his style, his individuality, and his genius for projecting the thoughts of men and women upon a white sheet. The searching and understanding and penetrating pictorial method which is Murnau's, comparable, after a fashion, to the literary treatment of Theodore Dreiser, has made of 'Sunrise,' that plaintive little tale of a tempted husband, an object of surpassing loveliness."

The majority of critics join in the chorus of praise called forth by this production. Thus R. E. Sherwood says in *Life:* "It is, to my mind, the most important picture in the history of the movies," while George Gerhard, of the New York *Evening World*, writes that "Murnau rose to imaginative heights which in spots left his spectators gasping with the fantastic beauty of his effects." Irene Thirer tells us in the New York *Sunday News* that "'Sunrise' boasts of camera angles that are breath-taking."

There are, however, a few dissentient voices. For instance, Frederick James Smith contends in *Liberty* that while the film is "highly promising" the "real acting is done by the camera, superbly handled with both beauty and imagination. The camera work is the only absorbing interest of 'Sunrise,' otherwise turgid, drab, and dull." Again John S. Cohen, Jr., in his review in the New York *Evening Sun*, states that even if "its camera work is inspired and several individual episodes are the pictorial equivalents of bits of a great dramatic poem," the film as a whole is "lopsided as to story and treatment." He feels that Murnau overplays the lyric note and that the happy ending is out of focus. With regard to this feature he opines that:

"If 'Sunrise' had been carried through in the proper manner, the wife should have drowned, the husband should have thrown the city gal out on her ear, and then, as the sun came over the hills, he should have been shown, his soul awakened, entering some tiny hillside church to pray, or else going to the top of a hill and stretching his arms toward the sun. Such an ending would have been just as happy in the conventional sense, and furthermore it would have been honest. But no ending is really happy, when it is brought about mechanically . . . for no one believes it—except possibly its perpetrators."

THE HALF-CRAZED HUSBAND FAILS IN THE PART OF VILLAIN
At the critical moment his wife's trusting innocence arouses in him a sudden revulsion of feeling and he shrinks appalled from his contemplated crime.

FLORENCE MILLS'S LAST CURTAIN CALL

WITH THE RECENT PASSING of Florence Mills, negro comédienne and singer, after a short illness, the American stage has suffered a genuine loss. Diminutive in size, bubbling over with the infectious gaiety of her race, and as flexible as if made of rubber, this fascinating little entertainer rose in a brief decade—she was only thirty-two when she died—from a small-time vaudeville act to stardom at the head of her own colored company in New York, London, and Paris. She and her "Blackbirds" were in recent years quite the thing to see and hear. She endeared herself to all her friends, from the highest to the lowest, by her unaffected simplicity and poise, for her success never went to her head. Her spectacular funeral is thus described in part in the New York *World:*

"Florence Mills played to her last house yesterday. It was the greatest show Harlem ever has had, or is likely to have again until another blackbird dances and sings her way from the tenements to such far-flung popularity.

"A vast throng—more than 150,000 persons some estimates made it—lined Lenox and Seventh avenues for the funeral procession. Around the Howell funeral chapel, at Seventh Avenue and 137th Street, and the Mother Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church, two hundred yards to the east, a vast tawny mob milled from mid-morning until dusk. Whatever the number, certainly it was in size Harlem's greatest tribute to an individual.

"Windows were solid with dark faces. Fire escapes were packed and roof-tops fringed. Even after it had long been apparent that not another cubic foot of humanity could wedge its way into Mother Zion Church, the crowd stood its ground, its murmurings, rising now to what seemed to those within a great wail of lamentation—or disappointment—pierced by an occasional shriek, now breaking into cheers and laughter. For more than two hours it played a weird symphonic accompaniment to the solemn Methodist service.

"But at four o'clock, when the doors of the church were opened again, and the procession reformed for the trip to Woodlawn Cemetery, the crowd still was seething. Fire-escapes and housetops were as before, except that coat collars had been turned up.

"As the last car of the cortège forced its way through the mass that had spouted through police lines into the streets, murmuring gave way to chattering and gay laughter. It had been a great show."

The dead comédienne, who was in life so full of joy and song, had lain in state, we are told, in a funeral chapel so that her multitude of admirers could pay her their last meed of respect. In the four days that she rested in the chapel we learn that:

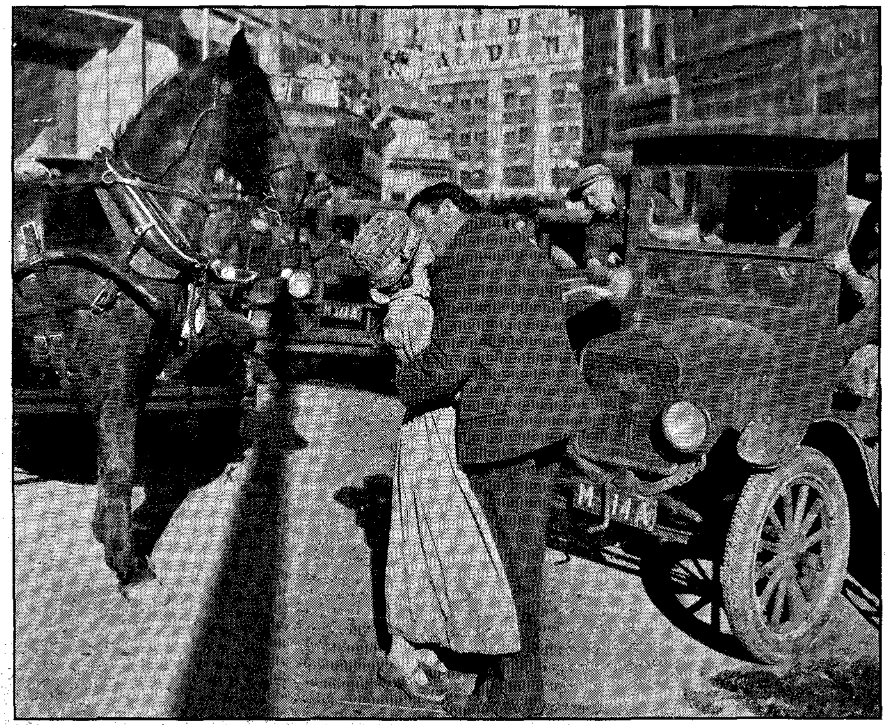
"57,000 persons had filed through it to see in repose the trim figure which had won fame by its vibrancy.

"Later the doors were opened again for the relatives and close friends and for others taking part in the funeral services.

"Under glass in a heavy coffin of hand-hammered bronze—a $10,000 duplicate of the one in which Rudolph Valentino was buried—lay the dancer. She wore a short dress of silver metal cloth, silver-mesh stockings, and high-heeled silver shoes. Around her neck was a string of matched pearls, and her hands clasped an ivory rosary.

"Piece by piece the great mass of flowers around her coffin was taken apart and piled into automobiles outside. More than $100,000 worth of flowers were there, officials of the funeral chapel estimated, and they made twelve cars into great mounds of color.

"There was a great 'Bleeding Heart,' from the husband of Florence Mills, U. S. Thompson, who lent his blood in the effort to save her life after her operation for appendicitis October 25. An immense piece, comprising almost every variety of bloom produced in the greenhouses of the city, in the form of 'Gates Ajar,' was the tribute of Harry Wills, negro pugilist.



LOVE REKINDLED TAKES NO COUNT OF TRAFFIC

Man and wife embrace in blissful disregard of the protests of impatient drivers.

"There were flowers from Lady Cook, her London benefactress; from John Payne, an English actor; from Charles B. Cochran, the English producer who made her the talk of London; from most of the managers and producers of Broadway; from dozens of Broadway and vaudeville stars; from more obscure personal friends."

We are then given a graphic picture of the funeral cortège, one that will be long remembered by New York's colored population:

"Down Seventh Avenue to 125th Street the cortège moved through a medley of 'ohs' and 'ahs.' Behind the mourners' cars and the flower-floats marched in double file thirty flower-girls, each carrying a large bouquet. They swung along gracefully, all in two-piece gray crêpe-de-Chine costumes, with gray silk stockings and black pumps. They were girls who had worked with Florence Mills in the 'Shuffle Along' days, or in 'Dixie to Broadway' and 'Blackbirds of 1926.' There was no skin darker than saffron in this group, and there were two heads of reddish hair.

"Across 125th Street to Lenox Avenue the procession moved. There it turned north, intending to go to 137th Street, but the crowd ahead seemed so vast that refuge was sought in 135th Street. A quick movement back to Seventh Avenue, north and around the corner brought the procession to the church. It was only one hour late.

"Meanwhile the mob had packed 137th Street from wall to wall for hours. The church had been crammed for regular Sunday services. 'There never were so many people in that church since there was a church,' exclaimed one woman as she fought her way out. Every time the door was opened to let out members of the congregation, the waiting horde outside pushed, and by its sheer force sent men, women, and children hurtling past ushers and policemen."

The services at the church are then described for us. They were punctuated, so we are told, by many emotional scenes, as at the singing of "Deep River" by the Carolina choir, which evoked a chorus of sobs. After the minister's eulogy and the reading of many telegrams from prominent people, the ceremony closed with the singing by Mrs. Juanita Stinnette of an original song, "Florence," dedicated to the dead star. As the writer tells it

"Facing toward the coffin Mrs. Stinnette began in a voice which was hardly audible. 'Florence!' each short stanza began. Each time she raised her voice a little higher and threw more of feeling into the appeal. As the crowd stirred and a few persons rose to their feet, it became a frantic cry, 'Florence!' The singer swayed, but struggled on to the climax. 'The hours you spent for us—Florence!' She threw back her arms, screamed, and collapsed into a heap upon the floor.

"Outside the door a great wail arose, penetrated by a shrill cry."

So passed the little colored girl who had brought happiness and mirth to thousands. The press of the country was not unmindful of her going. Editorials in many papers paid tribute to her qualities of head and heart. Thus the Providence *News* says that whatever may have been the reason for her "extraordinary fame, the fact remains that no entertainer was better liked or had heartier audiences." In the opinion of the New York *World* "she has given a tremendous lift to the morale of the American negro. She had what the hoofer calls a personality and the poet calls a soul. She will be long remembered."

The New York *Times* avers that "she was one of the leaders whose accomplishment sets the whole racial movement a notch or two forward," and adds that "not only actors, but the negro novelists and poets should feel the air a little clearer and the road ahead plainer because of Florence Mills." The Boston *Globe* concludes that altho "she was an entertainer of sparkling talent, she was much more than that. Because she interpreted the spirit of her race, she was regarded by her people as their ambassador." She is characterized as "the epitome of darky mirth" by the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, which speaks of the difficulty of comprehending "this sudden stillness that mantles her. It is as if she stopt enchanted in some hilarious motion and stands poised, pantomiming her dusky laughter."

THE COVER—The theme chosen for this week is the rugged coast of Carmel in Central California, where red rock meets blue water under a dazzling sun. This is a charming, primitive spot, beloved of artists of the pen and brush, who find under its primeval pines the peace that is the mother of inspiration. Here is the lovely pastoral vale of Carmel, with its domed mission, backed by the scarped steeps of the Sierra Santa Lucia. The artist to whom we owe the painting is Rowena Meeks Abdy, of San Francisco, who studied under Arthur F. Mathews and other well-known painters. She has won a distinguished collection of medals and premiums in California and the West for her work in color as well as in black and white. Her pictures have been exhibited at the Art Institute of Chicago, the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and other leading galleries.

ITALIAN WOMAN WINS NOBEL PRIZE

FOR THE SECOND TIME since its institution a quarter of a century ago the Nobel prize for literature, most coveted of honors that can fall to a writer, has been awarded to a woman. The present recipient of the award is Grazia Deledda, a Sardinian novelist, but little known in this country tho highly esteemed by her compatriots. Signora Deledda, so we are informed by the Macmillan Company, publishers of her novel "The Mother" ("La Madre"), spent her childhood and youth on her native island in the little inland town of Nuoro, where she dwelt among the small farmers, shepherds, and peasants whom she so skilfully portrays in her books. Since her marriage she has lived in Rome, where she has been writing for many years.

The prize now awarded is for 1926, so we are told by the New York *Evening Post*, which states that "the 1927 award was postponed until next year." Continuing, the article says in part:

> "Grazia Deledda is fifty-five years old and has been writing for thirty of those years about the people of Sardinia. Her greatest book, in the opinion of many critics, is 'La Madre,' written in 1920 and published here in translation in 1923.
>
> "Other books which have been published in this country include 'Ashes' and 'Reeds in the Wind.' She is so highly thought of in her native Italy that she is one of the three women who were considered worthy of a place in the Italian Academy of Immortals, which Mussolini created last year."

Commenting on the fact that the name of Grazia Deledda is "to be lifted out of the fog that obscures it to American eyes and blazoned forth, as it were, with electric lights," Harry Hansen, writing in the New York *World*, reminds us that "Knut Hamsun was unknown in the United States and Ladislas Reymont had been published and forgotten. The Nobel Committee honored each for the achievements of a long and notable career. Then America discovered them and now they are household words." The inference to be drawn from this is that Signora Deledda will likewise acquire fame here through the Nobel award and incidentally a sizable increase in her bank account. Mr. Hansen has this to say of her and her work.

> "Grazia Deledda, a child of exotic, isolated Sardinian surroundings, became famous in Italy almost as soon as she began her career. Two short novels appeared in *La Tribuna* of Rome from her pen—one of them 'La Giustizia' ('Justice'). They caused so much inquiry she was sought after at once.
>
> "She wrote in what was practically pure Tuscan—despite the fact that Sardinia speaks a strange admixture of Italian, Spanish and Saracen, a dialect that can hardly be called an outgrowth of Italian. It was nurtured in the hills and valleys of Sardinia, an island so rocky that great parts of it are never touched by the fashions of Europe.
>
> "Sardinia has its own folk-ways, its own customs, its own flora and fauna. Donkeys run wild over the rocky heights. The vendetta is a part of Sardinian nature. The people believe in equal standards for both sexes. If a woman is faithless she will be put to death; if a man is faithless he will likewise be put to death.
>
> "These people Grazia Deledda brought to the attention of Italy and Europe, and even when she took her characters out of Sardinia and pictured the Roman bourgeoisie, as in 'Nostalgia,' the first of her books to be published in London, she carried forward the Sardinian motive and used characters from her native island in that setting.
>
> "'The Mother' is her greatest work. It is the tragedy of a priest who is tempted from his spiritual office by the demands of love, but the key-note of the book is the mother-love that has placed a halo on his head. Told entirely from the view-point of the mother, the book also becomes a great epic of Italian motherhood, for Italy is perhaps the country where the mother has the greatest influence in the world. Having prayed that her son may become a priest and having realized her hope, the mother can not believe that he will stoop to the wiles of a woman. But he does, and avows his determination to leave the church.
>
> "Tragically, desperately she prays for his salvation, prays that no evil may touch him. Life to her is evil; the spiritual task that her son has assumed is the great good. As he moves toward the altar to renounce his priesthood the mother falls dead at the altar rail. Pirandello called this the greatest story written in Italy in recent times.
>
> "The Countess di Robilant of the Italy-America Society knows Deledda and tells me that she is a woman of extraordinary culture, wholly self-trained. 'She is small sized and has bright, luminous eyes—in fact, unforgetable brown eyes,' said the Countess. 'She is married to a Neapolitan. She writes in pure Italian and her work is in no sense a departure from *tradition. It is realistic but not daring, strongly emotional*—the "passionale" of the Sardinian, but restrained. She has long been an important writer in Italy.'"

Wide World photograph

WINNER OF THE NOBEL PRIZE FOR 1926

Grazia Deledda, one of Italy's leading novelists, receives the prize as a tribute to her book, "The Mother." While but little known in this country, her novels of peasant life in Sardinia have earned her an enviable place in Italian literary circles.

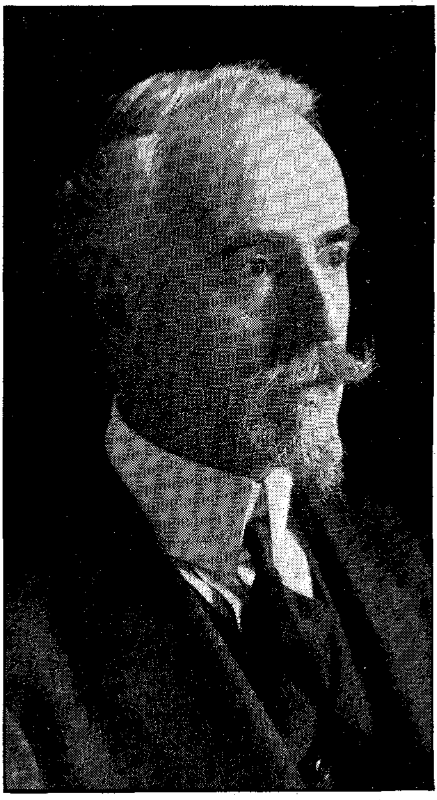
In an editorial on the Nobel prize-winner the Boston *Post* has this to say:

> "Whenever the Nobel award for literature is given to a writer who has not won fame outside of one country, a service is done for literature. Sometimes popular approval does not follow. The prizes given to Heidenstam, Gjellerup, and Spitteler did not rouse wide-spread popularity for the winners. But Hamsun and Reymont, Norwegian and Polish novelists of outstanding power and talent, were made writers of world-wide significance when the Nobel prizes were awarded them.
>
> "Signora Grazia Deledda, the Sardinian writer who was yesterday given the Nobel prize, is almost unknown to American readers. Her stories of Sardinian life have been published here but have had small sales. Italian critics have long proclaimed her one of the greatest of living writers. Her stories of a grim but fascinating land are now assured new editions here and in Europe. If they are as compelling as 'Growth of the Soil' and 'The Peasants,' the Nobel prizes will have again enriched the culture of our age."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

UNCLE SAM AS WORLD PEACEMAKER

WITH NO CANDY, no chewing-gum even; no money, arms and munitions coming from the United States, an aggressor nation might think twice before involving itself in war. This method of putting Uncle Sam in the rôle of world peacemaker was suggested by an internationally known editor at the Good-Will Congress of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches, which met recently in St. Louis. It was the twelfth annual gathering of the Congress, and it was made notable by addresses by men prominent on both sides of the Atlantic and by the resolutions it adopted looking toward the outlawry of war. Among these were the urging upon President Coolidge of the acceptance of the Briand plan for a permanent peace pact between France and the United States, cooperation by the United States in the activities of the League of Nations on an organized basis without reopening the discussion of membership in the League, further discussion of American entrance into the Permanent Court of International Justice, abolition of military training in schools and colleges, insistence that American investors in Mexico recognize the laws of that country, recognition of the aspirations of the Chinese people for national unity and freedom from external interference, and emphasizing upon educators their responsibility for the early training of our youth for peace by developing in them the spirit of good-will toward the peoples of all lands.



DEAL WITH NO AGGRESSOR NATION

Says Henry Wickham Steed, editor of the London *Review of Reviews*, and the United States could insure the peace of the world.

The Congress received messages of endorsement of its program from Sir Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Secretary; indirectly from the Prince of Wales; from W. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, and T. K. Wellington Koo, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs for China. Among the notable speakers was Henry Wickham Steed, editor of the London *Review of Reviews*, formerly editor of the London *Times*, known internationally as an advocate of peace—a foreigner who, by the way, does not criticize the United States for holding aloof from the League of Nations. Mr. Steed believes it is virtually in the power of the United States to insure peace for the whole world. He made several addresses in the course of his trip to St. Louis, and in that city, but his position is, perhaps, most clearly outlined for present purposes in his statement to St. Louis reporters, appearing in *The Star*, in which he says that peace could be insured if the United States would say something like this: "We will not deal with, treat with, or assist any aggressor nation during the period of its aggression." This, said Mr. Steed, would be the word of the greatest producing nation of the earth, and the richest, "telling Brother Johnny that he will get no candy or munitions or funds to carry on war from the United States—if he starts the fight. If he meditates and discusses the matter, that may be different. But if he drops everything in a surge of throbbing pulses and leaps at the throat of the nation he is contending with, then all trade with the United States should stop forthwith." As Mr. Steed sees us.

> "The American people are for peace, I know. War—the war of the front-line trenches, among lice, vermin, blood and death—is stupid and without reason.
>
> "We look for the American people to devise some declaration like the Monroe Doctrine—which is a part of the League of Nations Covenant, incidentally—to cover its refusal to deal with any nation that assumes the aggressive.
>
> "I must say that I approve the American stand in opposition to entangling foreign alliances. It is not right to drag a country into commitments that it does not understand because it is too far away to realize the attitude of European nations as to security. But America is not lukeworm on human issues."

The Congress was not a little gathering of prophets without honor save in their own country. Participating in its discussions, besides Mr. Steed, were Prof. James T. Shotwell, of Columbia University; Prof. Manley O. Hudson of the Harvard Law School; Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War under President Wilson; Prof. William I. Hull, of Swarthmore College; William E. Sweet, former Governor of Colorado; Dr. William Pierson Merrill, of New York, President of the Alliance; Dr. Frederick Lynch, educational secretary of the Alliance; Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, general secretary of the Alliance; Dr. Daniel A. Poling, of New York, and many others, all of them bent on forwarding the cause of peace. Before adjournment an appeal to American Christians was issued. In part it is as follows:

> "Convinced that the creation of international substitutes for war is the most critical problem of our times, and that the successful solution of it would be a supreme consummation of Christ's Gospel of good-will, we appeal to our fellow Christians of America to put foremost in their interest and thought this crucial matter on which alike the future of civilization and Christianity depends. Nothing else that we, as Christian churches, do matters much if another World War shatters civilization altogether. Yet such a catastrophe is inevitable unless the nations forestall it by the positive substitution of cooperative methods for mutual slaughter. To the support of this endeavor for world peace, we American Christians, the custodians of extraordinary influence and power, should give an effective and devoted interest which as yet we have not given.
>
> "Convinced that narrow nationalism, economic imperialism, racial bitterness, cynical distrust of human nature's potentialities for peace, and all the other causes and abettors of war are still dominant among all the nations, we plead against complacent optimism concerning international affairs. The reality of the danger never was more manifest. Even among our own people, the most powerful in resources and most safe in situation, we are being and will be tempted to follow the dangerous paths of economic imperialism and make more intense the race for armaments.
>
> "Whatever may be the different opinions as to ways and means which we, as individuals, hold, as Christians we owe it to our consciences, our nation, our civilization, and our Christ

to put the peace question foremost in our thought and effort. Never in history did the Christian churches have a clearer call at all costs to withstand the paganism which worships Cæsar and to claim Christ as the rightful Lord of all human relationships."

In the belief of the Chicago *Evening Post*, which devotes a long editorial to the subject, there can be no question of the gravity of the issue which the appeal sets forth. "Whether viewed from the Christian standpoint, or from the humanitarian, irrespective of creed and in its most inclusive sense, this issue is the most vital which the world to-day faces." And *The Evening Post* is "convinced that temporizing with war is no longer safe. One of two things will happen before many years have elapsed—either the world will renounce war and adopt effective international substitutes, or civilization will hurl itself to suicidal death in another great conflict. The present is an hour of truce only . . . . It is full time for the friends of the League and the Court and for all lovers of peace and haters of war to unify their efforts in a crusade to abolish that institution." In full sympathy with the movement for peace, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* takes occasion, however, to note what it thinks the danger of imperiling national security in the ardent pursuit of idealism. It goes on:

THE SURGEON'S HANDS

By Ida Norton Munson

HIS FACE? I know not whether it be fair,
Or lined and grayed to mark the slipping years.
His eyes? I do not glimpse the pity there,
Or try to probe their depths for hopes or fears.
Only upon his wondrous hands I gaze,
And search my memory through so fittingly
To voice their loveliness. In still amaze
I bow before their quiet dignity.
They make the crooked straight and heal old sores;
The blind to see, the war-torn clean and whole.
Throughout the suffering world they touch the doors
That open wide to life. The bitter bowl
Of pain they sweeten till the weary rest,
As though the hands of Christ had served and blest.

—*The Christian Century* (*Chicago*).

"So long, we repeat, as war of any character may be reasonably expected, some measure of preparation is essential. To neglect it is to recklessly imperil our country. It is to fail in the chief obligation of government to its own. But even more dangerous than this is the effort to impress upon the youth of the land the idea that war is essentially sinful, that personal participation in war is therefore individually sinful, and that the proper response to this idea is a pledge never to bear arms under any circumstances. To the extent that this theory receives acceptance and support the stamina and the moral fiber of the nation are weakened, and if it would obtain general approval would make of us a country of 'conscientious objectors,' committed to non-resistance and consequently unable to resist any attack. We would lose respect, for no people can respect a country that will not defend itself; losing respect, we should lose all power and influence in international relations; our wealth would tempt continuous aggression, and a defenseless America would enter upon the road to destruction and oblivion."

Touching on Mr. Steed's suggestion that the United States issue a doctrine declaring it would not trade with or finance any nation which refused to arbitrate its differences with another nation, the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* says that the sentiment and ideals of the American people are undoubtedly in line with this policy. But *The Post-Dispatch* puts in question whether the peace settlements enforced by the Allies are just, and whether they offer a sure, sound foundation of peace, and it goes on:

"The point we want to make is that Europe must straighten out her affairs on the foundation of justice before she can expect unqualified support for her efforts to maintain peace. The object of the covenant of peace in the League of Nations was not merely to check war, but mainly to establish justice through the processes of peace, as the foundation of peace.

"The United States, we believe, would never give aid or encouragement to a war of greed and ambition. On the other hand, we do not believe it would ever support greed and ambition in opposition to a struggle for justice. The fear of entanglements with Europe's greed and ambitions and hatreds and jealousies, we believe, has been the chief cause of America's refusal to enter the League."

BOLSHEVIST DANGER IN JAPAN

THE DANGER FROM THE RUSSIAN RED propaganda is infinitely graver in Japan than in China, which is looked upon by Russia as exceptionally fertile soil, according to the opinion of the Rev. Mr. Ozaki, one of the elder pillars of the Christian Church in Japan. Writing in a new Tokyo monthly, whose contents are printed in Japanese, but which carries its title "*King*" in English, Mr. Ozaki says that the danger from Bolshevism in Japan is all the more serious because of the present-day tendency among the Japanese people to stress the material side of life and civilization at the expense of the spiritual—because the element of faith is becoming more and more belittled and stunted in the religious life of his people.

Years ago, we are told, Mr. Fukuzawa, the founder of the great Keiwo University, who shared with Dr. Niishima of the Doshisha University the distinction of being the foremost educator of the New Japan, used to say that the Japanese people were indifferent to religion. Mr. Ozaki disagrees with the famous educator. Mr. Ozaki declares that the history of Buddhism in Japan, especially at the time when the cult was first introduced into the country through Chosen, and the historic records of the native Christian martyrs in the bitter days of persecution give ample evidence that once the Japanese people are spiritually awakened, they have few peers, let alone superiors, in their devotional zeal and self-sacrificing fervor. The Christian martyrs of Japan, he says, went through far more cruel and fiery tests than the early Christians suffered in Rome. Literally hundreds of them, he tells us, threw away their worldly wealth and deliberately chose to be burnt alive rather than tread on the cross and deny their Master.

The present seeming indifference of the Japanese people to religious and spiritual affairs is due, we are told, to many causes. Perhaps the chief is that the people have been too busy importing various forms and fruits of material civilization of the Occident and adapting them to their needs since the country entered the ranks of the world Powers. They have had no time to turn their minds to spiritual life. As Mr. Ozaki sees it:

"The gravest defect of the present-day Japan is that we have abandoned ourselves to the lure of material civilization with all the mad rush of a flood tumbling in one direction and turned our backs on spiritual activities. We are facing the fateful hour, and I would pray that our people turn their thoughts to their spiritual welfare.

"There is scarcely a philosopher or scientist of note who does not recognize the existence of a sovereign entity back of the universe. Even in the rush and turmoil of this life, the minute we stop to contemplate the manifestations of the august sovereign deity, we find our hearts turn into fountain heads of religious thoughts. The moment we come in contact with a holy life such as that of Jesus of Nazareth—the purest of the pure—whose life actions are in tune with the will of God, that moment we come under the spell of unspeakably lofty emotions. There is the awakening of our soul."

And to Mr. Ozaki's way of thinking this spiritual awakening is precisely the most important objective to which his country should strive in this, her critical hour. For, he believes, of all the powers that can fight the spread of radicalism none is quite so effective as the power of religion.

THE ALARMING INCREASE IN DIVORCE

DIVORCE IS INCREASING faster than marriage in the United States, according to a report issued by the Department of Commerce, which shows that marriages increased 1.2 per cent. during 1926, as compared with 1925, while divorces increased 3.1 per cent. in the same period. The marriages performed in 1926 numbered 1,020,079, an increase of 13,745 over the number for 1925; and the divorces for 1926 numbered 180,868, an increase of 5,419 over the divorces for 1925. In 1926, the first year that statistics of annulments were collected by the Census Bureau, 3,823 marriages were annulled, making a total of 184,691 broken homes. In comparing the increases in marriage and divorce with the increase in population, the Census Bureau estimates the population of the United States on July 1, 1926, the beginning of the government fiscal year, at 117,136,000, as compared with 115,378,000 on July 1, 1925. On the basis of these estimates, the number of marriages per 1,000 of population was 10.26 in 1926, as against 10.30 in 1925. On the same basis of estimating, the number of divorces granted in 1926 was 1.54 per 1,000 of population, as against 1.52 in 1925.

An intreesting analysis of its statistics is furnished by the Department of Commerce:

> "The rate of 10.26 marriages per 1,000 of the population for the United States as a whole represents an average of rates in the individual States ranging from 4.6 in Delaware and 5.8 in Wisconsin to 16.35 in Maryland and 21.6 in Florida.
>
> "The increase of 3.1 per cent. in the number of divorces granted in the United States during the year 1926, as compared with the year 1925, is the net resultant of changes in the various States, ranging from decreases of 39.2 per cent. in the District of Columbia and 14.1 per cent. in South Dakota, to increases of 16.7 per cent. in Maryland and 25.9 per cent. in Florida.
>
> "Other States showing considerable decreases in the number of divorces were New Hampshire, with a decrease of 7.2 per cent.; Wyoming, with a decrease of 6.3 per cent.; Nevada, with a decrease of 5.6 per cent., and Mississippi, with a decrease of 4.4 per cent. Other States showing considerable increases include California, with an increase of 13.6 per cent.; North Dakota, with an increase of 10 per cent.; Vermont, with an increase of 9.7 per cent.; New Jersey, with an increase of 8.8 per cent., and Kentucky, with an increase of 8.3 per cent.
>
> "The rate of 1.54 divorces per 1,000 of the population, which is shown for the United States as a whole, likewise represents the combination of data which gives rates in the individual States ranging from 0.18 in the District of Columbia and 0.41 in New York to 3.52 in Oregon and 13.19 in Nevada."

We learn the number of marriages performed and the rate of increase or decrease from the following table, in which the States are arranged according to geographical divisions. The table shows the number of marriages in each State in 1926 and the percentage of increase or decrease, as compared with 1925, a minus sign indicating a decrease:

	No.	*Rate*
NEW ENGLAND		
Maine	6,376	2.4
New Hampshire	4,620	1.1
Vermont	2,805	−5.6
Massachusetts	30,584	−2.1
Rhode Island	5,329	−5.4
Connecticut	12,285	0.1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC		
New York	120,965	4.9
New Jersey	28,424	2.7
Pennsylvania	72,222	1.6
EAST NORTH CENTRAL		
Ohio	54,652	4.5
Indiana	40,409	9.7
Illinois	82,529	3.2
Michigan	39,788	−14.0
Wisconsin	16,654	3.5
WEST NORTH CENTRAL		
Minnesota	23,713	0.2
Iowa	20,966	−4.4
Missouri	37,722	−3.2
North Dakota	3,958	−9.6
South Dakota	6,004	−8.9
Nebraska	9,662	19.5
Kansas	20,253	−2.9
SOUTH ATLANTIC		
Delaware	1,109	−8.0
Maryland	25,831	1.5
Dist. of Columbia	5,514	−2.5
Virginia	21,345	−1.6
West Virginia	18,275	3.1
North Carolina	22,691	−2.8
South Carolina	23,971	4.8
Georgia	28,484	1.4
Florida	28,446	13.0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL		
Kentucky	28,585	1.4
Tennessee	32,692	−2.0
Alabama	30,101	1.3
Mississippi	28,712	1.8
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL		
Arkansas	28,250	−3.0
Louisiana	20,756	2.5
Oklahoma	27,276	−2.2
Texas	69,899	0.2
MOUNTAIN		
Montana	5,183	3.7
Idaho	4,404	5.0
Wyoming	1,911	−1.3
Colorado	11,957	3.1
New Mexico	4,476	4.5
Arizona	4,077	4.0
Utah	5,427	−4.6
Nevada	1,228	9.4
PACIFIC		
Washington	17,810	−0.7
Oregon	7,085	1.4
California	56,664	2.9

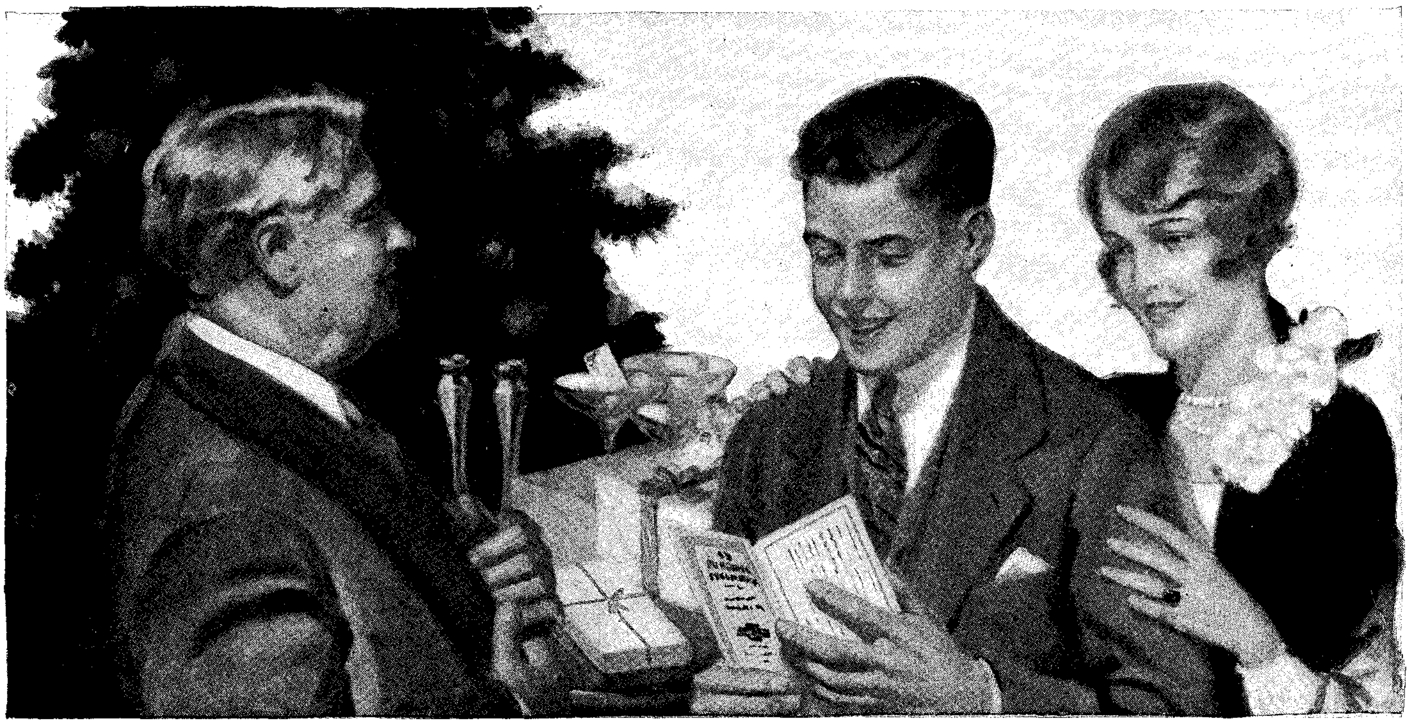
Texas leads in the number of divorces granted, while the rate of increase is greatest in Florida, as indicated in the following table giving the number of divorces granted in 1926 by States. The percentage of increase or decrease over 1925 is indicated, with the minus sign denoting a decrease:

	No.	*Rate*
NEW ENGLAND		
Maine	1,213	−1.4
New Hampshire	608	−7.2
Vermont	397	9.7
Massachusetts	3,307	−0.8
Rhode Island	702	1.4
Connecticut	1,232	0.1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC		
New York	4,674	1.4
New Jersey	2,544	8.8
Pennsylvania	7,706	−4.0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL		
Ohio	13,976	2.3
Indiana	7,685	3.0
Illinois	14,125	2.2
Michigan	9,648	1.1
Wisconsin	2,386	−0.6
WEST NORTH CENTRAL		
Minnesota	2,784	4.2
Iowa	4,080	−0.8
Missouri	9,836	4.2
North Dakota	483	10.0
South Dakota	589	−14.1
Nebraska	1,395	4.4
Kansas	3,780	7.4
SOUTH ATLANTIC		
Delaware	202	−2.4
Maryland	1,883	16.7
Dist. of Columbia	96	−39.2
Virginia	2,998	−0.6
West Virginia	1,998	4.2
North Carolina	1,591	1.0
Georgia	2,161	5.1
Florida	4,012	25.9
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL		
Kentucky	4,510	8.3
Tennessee	4,679	3.7
Alabama	3,503	2.2
Mississippi	2,766	−4.4
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL		
Arkansas	4,741	−0.2
Louisiana	1,856	3.4
Oklahoma	7,398	2.2
Texas	15,465	2.3
MOUNTAIN		
Montana	1,277	5.9
Idaho	921	0.2
Wyoming	645	−6.3
Colorado	2,288	2.0
New Mexico	537	−3.8
Arizona	876	−0.1
Utah	1,011	−1.7
Nevada	1,021	−5.6
PACIFIC		
Washington	4,134	0.2
Oregon	3,084	6.9
California	12,065	13.6

This increase in divorce is, no doubt, in harmony with the spirit of the times, says the Boston *Transcript* in commenting soberly on the situation. The childless marriage, we are told, is now a common thing, and the easy divorce is the concomitant, the copartner of the childless marriage. As *The Transcript* looks at it gravely:

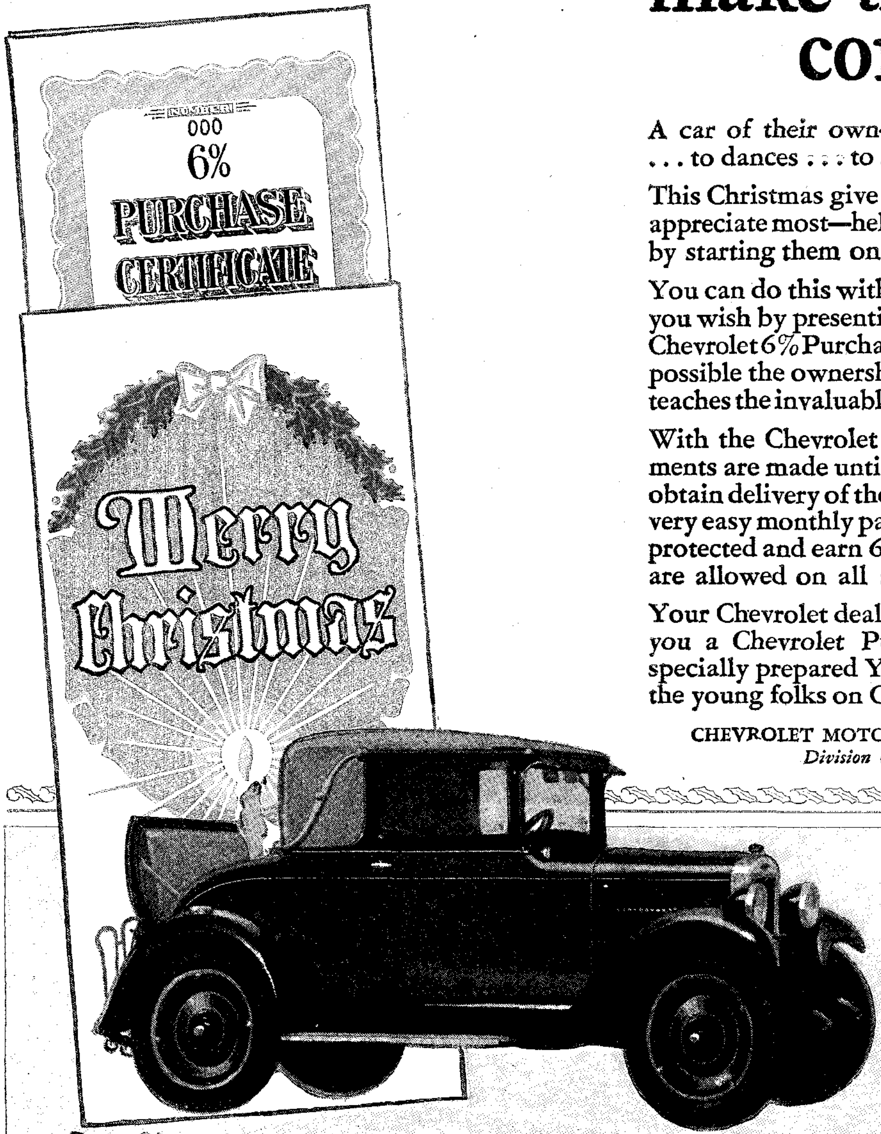
> "We have a great many theories on the subject of marriage and divorce, but the condition recorded is the thing that all have to face. Step by step, year by year, this country, once the most rapid in the world in its increase, approaches the stationary condition. The yearly increase of population has now fallen to 1.5 per cent. It will fall still further. Religious leaders like Bishop Manning preach most earnestly against lax ideas and practises with regard to the marriage and divorce. They seem to be but slightly heeded."

The problem is much too big and complicated to be met by any single expedient, thinks the Kansas City *Star*, which believes "it is quite likely that as long as human beings remain imperfect there will be many divorces; or that, if the divorces could by any means be reduced to a negligible number, evils just as great or greater would remain." Of course, the reassuring feature in the present situation, points out the Dallas *Morning News*, is that, even with the relative increase in divorce there were still seven marriages for every divorce. But "the optimism to be reaped from this phase of the statistics is not great. It is easier to say that our divorce situation is bringing into light what we have always had in secret than it is to wax happy over such a situation either in disclosed or undisclosed state."



CHEVROLET

for Economical Transportation



This Christmas-
make their dreams come true

A car of their own—to drive to school . . . to parties . . . to dances . . . to shows!

This Christmas give the young folks the gift they would appreciate most—help them make their dreams come true by starting them on the road to Chevrolet ownership.

You can do this with as small an original investment as you wish by presenting them with the special Christmas Chevrolet 6% Purchase Certificate—which not only makes possible the ownership of a fine quality automobile, but teaches the invaluable lessons of thrift and responsibility.

With the Chevrolet Purchase Certificate, regular payments are made until a sufficient sum is accumulated to obtain delivery of the car. Then the balance is payable in very easy monthly payments. All sums deposited are fully protected and earn 6% interest, while additional credits are allowed on all service and accessories purchased.

Your Chevrolet dealer will gladly arrange to deliver to you a Chevrolet Purchase Certificate, enclosed in a specially prepared Yuletide folder—for presentation to the young folks on Christmas morning. See him today!

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation

AT THESE LOW PRICES

The Touring or Roadster	$525	The Sport Cabriolet	$715
The Coach	595	The Imperial Landau	745
The Coupe	625	½-Ton Truck (Chassis only)	395
The 4-Door Sedan	695	1-Ton Truck (Chassis only)	495

All prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan

QUALITY AT LOW COST

CURRENT ▾ POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned

NO more poignant strain can wake the poet's lyre than that which wells from his heart when confronting the eternal struggle between love and death. But to the true seer there can be no doubt as to the issue. Two variations on this theme are culled from a thoughtful book of verse, *Road Royal* (Cecil Palmer, London):

FIDELIS

By Alice Hunt Bartlett

You are my harbor from the world's distress,
Where all my argosies safe anchored lie;
You are the golden dreamway of my sky,
The silvered paths that lead to happiness;
Your precious voice my lifting soul's caress,
The very pulse of life . . . That you and I,
You . . . I . . . we two, we *too* . . . must one day die.
. . . . How dare we love, thus doomed and weaponless?

As creatures caged, whose pacings never cease,
Show watchful recognition of their plight,
Our eyes betray this thought. . . . But my release
You are from fear . . . for God in His great might
Gave you to me . . . and in this thought lies peace.
We love His stars too well to fear the night!

NOT YET

By Alice Hunt Bartlett

A footstep on the silent street,
Not yet the dawn . . . the city sleeps;
An echo in the lonely heart
That mourning's vigil keeps.

Within the House of Memory
There comes an image Life made dear;
Beloved . . . is it that I dream,
Or are you really here?

Here, in this place of ours once more?
Oh, take your part and stay again,
For I would render all of life
To hear you speak, as then.

The footfalls down the silent years,
The echoes in all lonely hearts,
But how to bear the time with grace
When shadows fill the parts!

On the brink of the greatest mystery all are called to stand, and *Pasque Petals* gives a glimpse of the emotions felt there:

YOU ARE WONDERFUL IN DEATH

By J. C. Lindberg

You are wonderful in death!
Far, far more wonderful
Than when your bosom rose and fell
Instinct with breath.

Sphinx-like, there you lie—
All the mysteries
Of all the ages yours. . . .
So this it is to die.

In your presence I am bared,
Silent and overawed—
I who only yesterday
Your inmost secrets shared.

Ah, only yesterday
You were one with me;
You spoke, you laughed, you sang
As we of common clay.

But now . . . I stand appalled—
Like one bewildered and afraid
Amidst the deafening silences
In an empty room enthralled.

I am perplexed and lost—
As one who sails
Uncharted seas,
Tempest tossed

Sphinx-like, you hold concealed
What all mankind would know—
The mysteries no mortal sage
Has ever yet revealed.

You have met and conquered Death—
And so, you are more wonderful
Than when your bosom rose and fell
Instinct with breath.

In our issue of October 15 we printed a poem on the passing of the horse, worn down by competition with gas-driven mechanisms. These verses from *The Lariat* (Salem, Ore.) give the other side of the picture, one that will appeal to all who own to a sneaking fondness for a faithful flivver:

TO THE WORN-OUT MOTOR CAR

By Bill Tar

Good-by, old bus! A fond farewell!
The junk man has you now.
You've earned your rest; I hate to sell
Your carcass, I allow.

I ought to turn you out to grass
In some delightful clime,
With not a thing to do but pass
An endless summertime.

For nine long years you've rolled about
This Western hemisphere
Without complaint, along the route
Wherever I might steer.

My boon companion you have been,
In courtship and in marriage,
My moving van! My medicine!
Of late, my baby carriage!

And every day, at work or play,
With fortitude deserving
You've helped me in your humble way
Of ceaseless, tireless serving.

The junk man soon may strew you far;
Your parts he may dissever;
But the spirit of the motor car
Goes on and on, forever.

And so, I sing this little lay
In due appreciation
Of what the auto means today
To me, and to the nation.

For those of us who have known the wonder of a release from pain wrought by the surgeon's knife, these lines from *Interludes* (Baltimore, Md.) will strike a responsive chord:

HOSPITAL

By Dorothy Stott Shaw

Thank the dear God for pain
And its knife-keen smart;
After it, peace again,
And a quieter heart.

The cold, sweet ether smell,
And four white walls:
The sound of a chapel bell
Through silent halls.

Evening . . . and night . . . and dawn . . .
A maple tree!
Laughter across a lawn—
And Life for me!

This poem from *The Lyric* (Norfolk, Va.) fills a long-felt want. Old maids, many of them, are true heroines who have bravely earned this meed of song:

UNSUNG

By Alice Gould

Helen has had her songs
Down through the ages;
Sappho, rapt eulogies
On many pages.

Elaine and Dido are
Rhapsodized much;
Think you that heroines
Always are such?

They were vain ladies,
Selfish and weak,
Living for homage
Or dying of pique.

I know some women,
You know some others,
Would not forsake
Lone fathers or mothers;

Watched love go by
With steady gaze,
Masking with smiles
All of their days.

Saw their youth fade
Too soon to share.
Yet faced with fortitude
Grey in their hair.

Cheerful heartbroken
Old maids, if you please,—
I sing a song
Of such women as these.

The note of surety already hinted at is beautifully brought out in this lyric from the London *Saturday Review:*

HOMECOMING

By Edward Davison

The mists are all gone
And the stars come out bright,
But I am not alone
As of old in the night.

Were I now but to call
To the window above,
It would only forestall
The voice of my love.

Who already has heard
That I come, that I come
Expecting her word
To hasten me home.

Her word from above,
From the heart of the light,
The word of my love,
My name in the night.

The moral of this sonnet from *The Christian Science Monitor* is one that we might all do well to take to heart in these days of ultra-worldliness:

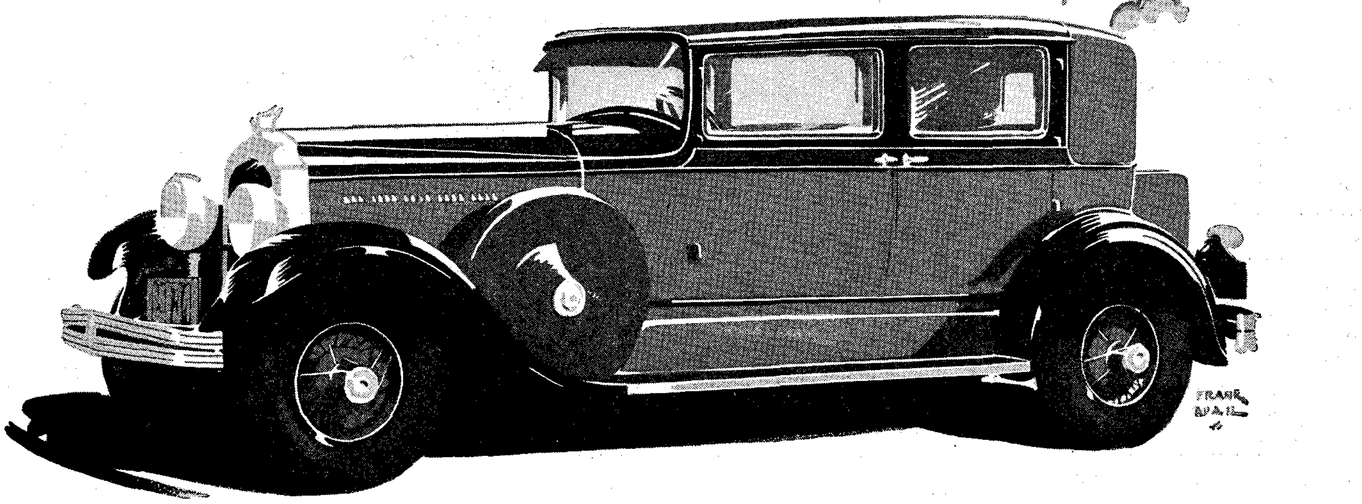
THE SHOPPER

By B. Y. Williams

Quite eagerly I shopped through all the town
For garments such as I saw others wear
With subtle charm. I did not pause to care
What price I paid. I craved a silver gown
Of cool sophistication, and a crown
Of sparkling worldly wisdom for my hair,
A coat of artifice, and everywhere
Bright fringes of pretension hanging down

I found them all; but now I've put them on,
And stand before my mirror, I can see
The glittering things do not become me When
I turn to reach my old dress it is gone—
The old discarded dress, simplicity.
I wonder if it can be found again!

PRESENTING THE NEW 112 H.P. CHRYSLER IMPERIAL "80"



AMERICA'S MOST POWERFUL MOTOR CAR

WALTER P. CHRYSLER and his engineers present what they believe to be the most notable car ever produced under Chrysler auspices—the new 112 h. p. Imperial "80," most powerful motor car of quantity production in America today.

The combination of the high-compression "Red-Head" with the new and larger motor gives fully 20% greater torque—while the increased length and width of the car, with its longer springs anchored in blocks of live rubber, and the new rubber engine mountings front and rear, confer a luxurious quiet, softness and comfort of riding unlike anything you have ever experienced.

Leading designers and craftsmen in coach work have planned and built entirely new and exclusive body styles for this new Imperial "80," giving an artistry of line and luxury of grooming in keeping with its new sensational 112 horsepower performance.

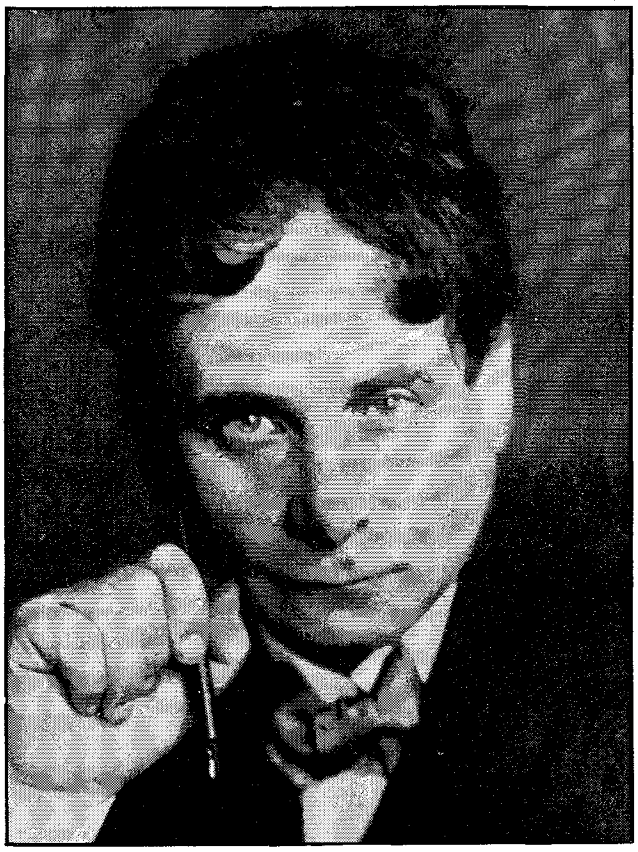
You should see the new Chrysler Imperial "80." Note its distinguished appearance, correct in each detail to satisfy every criterion of good taste. Then ride in it, for by demonstration alone will you fully appreciate the performance possible only to America's most powerful motor car.

Five body styles—Roadster, Close-Coupled Sedan, 5-passenger Sedan, 7-passenger Sedan, Sedan Limousine—$2945 to $3495. Also in custom-built types by Dietrich, LeBaron and Locke, up to $6795. All prices f.o.b. Detroit, subject to current Federal excise tax. Chrysler dealers are in position to extend the convenience of time payments.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

EXIT EDITOR HARDEN, THE TERROR OF THE KAISER

BISMARCK RAISED HIS GLASS; Harden raised his. Both glanced at the Kaiser's bottle—"the famous bottle of Steinberger Kabinet sent by the young Emperor from the royal cellars as a sign of his 'reconciliation' with the 'dropt pilot.'" Then the veteran statesman and the fiery young editor exchanged a cynical smile.



Keystone View Company photograph

HIS PEN WAS MIGHTIER THAN WILHELM'S SWORD

By a happy touch of symbolism the photographer has depicted the great editor with the weapon which made him so formidable.

"His Majesty underestimates my powers." The deposed Chancellor spoke with the devastating irony for which he was famous in every European court. "He advises me to drink only one liqueur glass a day, but I—I need at least half-a-dozen such bottles to do me any good."

Whereupon he and his journalistic protégé proceeded to polish off the precious Imperial contribution to conviviality. And now the incident is recalled by the Berlin correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, apropos of Maximilian Harden's death in Switzerland, at the age of sixty-six. Quoting a statement that the editor was "for many years the rival of Wilhelm II," which "evidently meant that he was the protagonist of German opposition to that monarch's autocratic aspirations and wayward impulses," the *Telegraph* correspondent remarks that only after Bismarck's death could that be said with any degree of appropriateness. All doubts as to Harden's confidential relations with the Iron Chancellor were dissipated, he thinks, "by the publication of a letter to Harden, in which Professor Schweninger, Bismarck's constant medical attendant, recalled 'the evenings spent by us together at Friedrichsruh, Varzin, Schönhausen, Hanover,' and testified that 'whenever you came, you were a guest gladly seen and joyfully welcomed, with whom the Prince and the Princess talked long, confidentially, and without restraint on intimate matters as are discust only with one's closest familiars.' Undoubtedly Harden had very substantial foundation for his claims to be the executor of Bismarck's political testament." At which point we are reminded of the significant fact that they emptied the Emperor's festive bottle together.

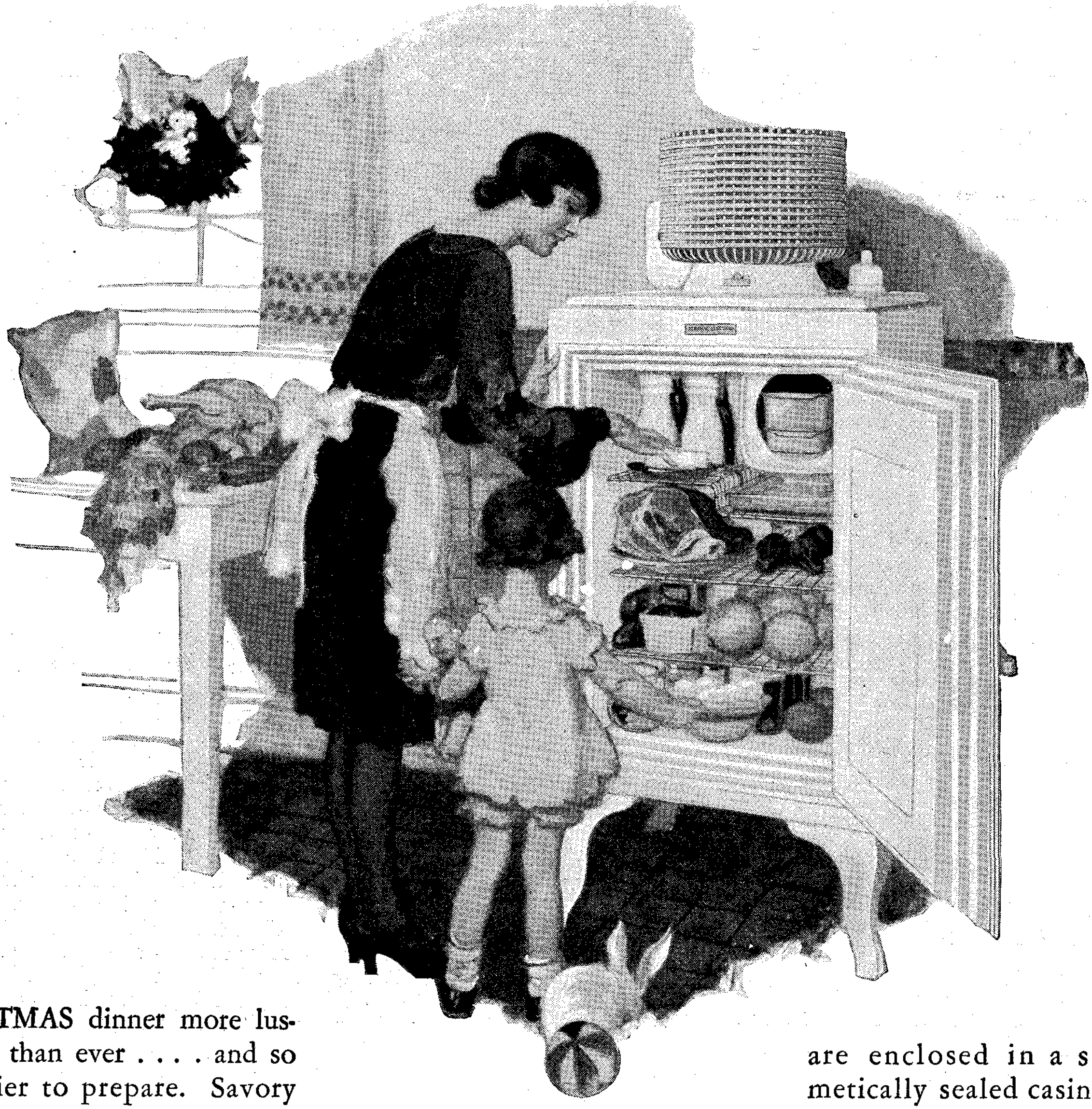
But it would be ridiculous, declares this Berlin correspondent, "to pretend that his fame and his career were entirely the result of this reflected glory," for—

> The same intellectual gifts which recommended the young journalist to the man who so long had been the master of Germany's destinies would undoubtedly have won distinction without adventitious assistance. When they met for the first time in 1891, Harden had already raised himself by his own unaided abilities from obscurity and despair to a prominence and the promise of success. Born in Berlin in 1861, he was forced into an office against his will while yet a boy. From this uncongenial quarter he escaped by running away, and, after a week as a homeless wanderer in and about Berlin, he obtained subordinate employment in a second-rate theatrical company. It was at this time that he exchanged his real name, which was Isidor Witkovsky, for that which he later bore and made famous. On his father's death, by the way, the whole family acquired the legal right to abandon their patronymic, and a brother of Harden became well known, under the name of "Richard Witting," as Chief Burgomaster of Posen, and afterward as managing director of one of the leading German banks.

No other German holding no official position was so frequently quoted in America during the war as Harden, writes S. Miles Bouton, a special correspondent in Berlin of the Baltimore *Sun*. And none, he adds, was so frequently quoted in all the years since. In fact:

> He became the court of last resort in all matters affecting Germany for millions of Americans who read his weekly cabled articles every Sunday. And he became this despite the fact that every political view held by him, with the sole exception that he was a Republican, is anathema to certainly 70 per cent. of all Americans, and probably more.
>
> He was a thick-and-thin pacifist, a pronounced internationalist, a defender of Communism, altho declaring that he himself was not a Communist. He ridiculed patriotism and national pride, and was a violent enemy of all who talked in such terms. He never affiliated with any political party, but his sympathies were with the Socialists, altho he had admitted to me his contempt for their utter incompetence in Germany.
>
> No country has a monopoly of men who constantly assail their own country at home, and the Marx-Engels brand of internationalism has produced an occasional man who defamed and denounced his country abroad, but never a man of such intellectual parts as Harden, who rarely let a week pass without some statement whose effect was to weaken Germany's credit and weaken her Government.
>
> It was men of Harden's post-war views who made the revolution and overthrew the monarchy, and this, to republican Americans, was a service so great that it overshadowed all else.
>
> Harden was a most extraordinary man. He was undeniably a genius, highly gifted, and possessing a vast capacity for work, but he was more extraordinary as a psychological riddle. Literally overnight he not only threw overboard every political opinion he had ever held, but he also adopted opinions exactly opposite to them and, not content with that, became the violent enemy of all who held the opinions which he had just discarded.
>
> But, with all this, he still permitted his books holding the discarded opinions to appear on the market—mute witnesses against their own author. Many Sauls have become Pauls, but Harden outdid them all.
>
> In person Harden was a trifle below average size. His plenteous crop of hair, fine and silky, was combed straight back from a high forehead. The mouth and nose were fine, and could have belonged to a woman. Indeed, there was something distinctly

One of those rare gifts that really includes the whole family!



CHRISTMAS dinner more luscious than ever . . . . and so much easier to prepare. Savory surprises that just *make* an impromptu party. A bountiful reserve of foods for unexpected guests. These—the very essence of the holiday spirit—made pleasantly possible by a General Electric Refrigerator.

Why not have the supreme satisfaction of a General Electric Refrigerator during the holidays? It's an all-year-round cold storage plant in miniature. It protects food from the killing chill of winter and the bacteria-breeding heat of summer. It makes quantity buying possible.

The General Electric Refrigerator is unusually roomy. Even the smallest size (illustrated) has a shelf area of nine square feet—and that's generous for the needs of the average family. The compactness of the freezing chamber makes possible this greater food storage capacity.

This simplified refrigerator hasn't a single belt, fan, drain-pipe or stuffing box. It needs no oiling. It is unusually quiet. All its moving parts are enclosed in a single hermetically sealed casing. There's no machinery under it . . . . none in the basement. It can be plugged into any electric outlet. It is the worthy product of fifteen years of research . . . . and is guaranteed by General Electric.

Write us today for Booklet 12-D, which is completely illustrated and fully descriptive.

Electric Refrigeration Department
of General Electric Company
Hanna Building Cleveland, Ohio

GE Refrigerator

GENERAL ELECTRIC

feminine in his whole face. His personal charm was great, almost irresistible.

Employing a caustic pen in what was the most notable example of a free press in modern Germany, remarks the New York *World* in an editorial, Maximilian Harden lived a life which Bret Harte might have imagined for a fighting editor in a Western mining town. And it cites these instances:

> He was twice imprisoned; three times his life was attempted by would-be assassins; once his paper was suppress for more than a year. He throve in a turmoil of excitement, of libel suits, controversies, accusations, bitter disputes. Withal, he was a true patriot—not upholding "my country, right or wrong," but seeking to set his country right. As a rule, he was wiser than his generation of public men.

In the chorus of almost unqualified admiration with which Harden's career is appraised editorially in this country, the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* reminds us that the late William Marion Reedy pronounced him "the greatest pamphleteer of the twentieth century"; and we read on:

> There were other luminaries in that orbit. Clemenceau in those spirited periods when he was in official eclipse. George Bernard Shaw had both the gift and the courage. Yet neither faced such odds as Harden, and neither of them possest the same intense passion.
>
> It was a lost cause that Harden battled for throughout his stormy life—the cause of Bismarck, the Bismarckian policies and statesmanship. He scorned the influences that surrounded the Kaiser and visited his contempt upon them in satire and invective. The scandal of 1907 that rocked the court circles of Potsdam made Harden a national hero in the eyes of Germany and an international figure. Since then he has been a spokesman to whom the whole world listened.
>
> The World War brought no peace, not even a truce, between the Crown and Harden. He continued in his rôle of merciless critic. He boldly charged Germany with responsibility for the war, fixing the blame, however, upon the Junkers, and characterizing the Kaiser as a puppet in their hands. He found in that mad venture fulfilment of his earlier warnings. No man could have chosen a more difficult part to play than Harden voluntarily assumed in the first crusading emotionalism of that struggle, with victory everywhere attending German arms. But Harden said his say and reiterated his prophecies of doom, and lived to see his judgment vindicated.
>
> He is dead at sixty-six. He fought the good fight and kept the faith, according to his lights.

In some respects, thinks the New York *Times*, "he recalls Villemessant and Rochefort, and some of the vehement, passionate and mocking personalities of a bygone American newspaper world." Moreover:

> One surprizes in him a note of Heine with the least Heinesque of manners. It has been a convention to compare him with Shaw, probably because the two men are so essentially unlike, save in so far as they are tempted by paradox, and both were at one time dramatic critics. Max was himself, or several selves. He usually wrote in a dialect of his own.
>
> Somehow, in spite of all its apocalyptic entanglements, its bits of foreign and provincial speech, its too frequent references to the Greeks, the habit of sermonizing on Scripture texts, he managed to hit like a hammer. His wit, his boldness, and his energy usually shone through this cloudy veil. Whatever his love of sensation or errors of judgment, he was admirable as the speaker of his free thought, uttering it amid repressions and perils and, at one time, in the face of assassination.
>
> He had self-confidence, self-will, knowledge, courage, a mischievous delight in stinging. His books are long editorials breathlessly written. He communicates his own zest to the reader. His humor and virulence must have been appreciated by the old, discarded Bismarck. But Harden needed nobody's coat-tails to cling to. He was born to fight and enjoy it.

The most visible success of Harden's vendetta with the Kaiser, according to the London *Daily Telegraph* correspondent quoted at the outset of this article, was the breaking up of the "Liebenberg round table," in 1907. Whereof we are told:

> In a series of articles, the full drift of which was intelligible only to a very attentive reader, he indicated that William II had fallen into the hands of a gang of intriguers of perverse tendencies, who, through unscrupulous adulation, were exploiting him for their own personal aims. Prince Philip zu Eulenburg, formerly Ambassador in Vienna and the most intimate friend of the Emperor, who had actually set to music his "Sang an Ægir," was mentioned as the leader of this clique; and Count Cuno Moltke, the Commandant of Berlin, was named as another of its prominent members. It was not until some days after their appearance that the attention of the Crown Prince was called to these articles by officer friends, and that he showed them to his father. The result was a public scandal of unparalleled intensity and duration.
>
> After long months of litigation, during which the most unsavory matters were reported with inordinate detail by the press, Harden was sentenced to pay a fine, while Eulenburg, whose health always broke down at critical moments and rendered the continuation of proceedings against him impossible, died in 1921, with a charge of perjury still hanging over his head. The publication of his diaries and letters, as well as various facts since disclosed, have considerably modified the attitude generally adopted toward him at the time when he was the central figure of a seething scandal. Even William II, who, as soon as he realized the nature of Harden's charges, dropt the Prince like a hot brick, wrote in his memoirs that "in respect to art, science, and literature, and also to the cultivation of refined sociability," he "owed much to Eulenburg," and "would always keep him in grateful memory."
>
> The articles in the *Zukunft* against this "Camarilla" had one very important indirect result. William II for some months took refuge from the din of the scandal on the coast of Hampshire, and there for the first time gave utterance to those ideas which were afterward embodied in the famous interview published in *The Daily Telegraph*, and thus led up to the acutest crisis of his reign prior to the actual revolution.

The Great War, according to this observer, proved fatal to the position both of the Kaiser and his "rival," as Harden has been dubbed. Continuing:

> On the outbreak of hostilities, Harden, who hitherto had usually opposed the moods of popular excitement, for once shouted with the crowd, and at least as loud as any one else in it. True, his past utterances as champion of the Bismarck tradition made it difficult for him to do otherwise. For years he had clamored at the top of his voice for a hard and self-assertive foreign policy. His bellicosity, however, now knew no bounds and no law. He incited Austria-Hungary to war as the only means to prevent that complex state from tumbling to pieces, and took it for granted that Berlin and Vienna had jointly agreed in advance on all the steps which made the conflict inevitable. When hostilities actually commenced, he wrote like one possest. He acclaimed the war as "the crowning happiness." Germany had not been taken by surprize by the "monstrous risk of this war. Oh, no," he said, "we have willed it because we had to will it," and because "our might must create new right in Europe." None of the annexationists showed more rapacity. Belgium, the Pas de Calais, and the Kongo were far from satisfying him. He also desired to see a "German Gibraltar" at Toulon. In one dithyrambic paroxysm he prophesied a time when "Belgium, France, Italy, Austria, Russia, Spain, Wallachia, and the realm of the South Slavs will be stirred to fresh life by German discipline, German efficiency of will, German industriousness, and German skill." Every harsh measure adopted by his country found in him unflinching championship. He justified the execution of Edith Cavell. He was one of the most persistent and insistent advocates of a ruthless submarine campaign, and he warned the French that the Germans would not hesitate to destroy the Louvre and Notre Dame, should these buildings in any way impede the carrying out of their plans.
>
> As long as all went well for Germany, this remained his tone. But by the beginning of 1916 he had sufficiently cooled down from his initial transports to realize that his grandiose schemes of conquest were impracticable. By the April of that year he was writing the article "If I were Wilson," which the United States Senate resolved "for eternal memory" to embody in its official minutes.
>
> From that time onward the former fire-eater and annexationist was Germany's most fervent apostle of Wilsonian pacifism. The conditions of Versailles, which had so sobering an effect on most German adherents, and the League of Nations idea made no impression on Harden's enthusiasm. To him the Peace Treaty was "a perfect and self-contained work of art, before which every intelligent man, tho he may abuse the art as diabolic and wish the work in hell, must stand in amazed admiration." And to remove the ambiguity of this panegyric, he describes the Treaty also as "the birth certificate of a humanity-idea which has at last been born of primeval madness."
>
> In every direction, indeed, Harden's change of view was accompanied by the usual excesses of a convert. All the virulence of his pen was now concentrated against his own country.

"No appetite . . headaches . . *even my interest in sports was gone*"

A morning's "bag" . . . Mr. Joseph P. Moore, *Somerville, Mass.*

Somerville, Mass.

"Due to the confining nature of constant work as a calender operator I became run down. I was constipated. My head ached continually. I ate little and slept less. I was so tired and worn out that I lost all my former interest in hunting and other outdoor sports.

"A friend suggested that I try Fleischmann's Yeast. I ate it for three months. Nothing could have improved my condition more! The headaches disappeared entirely. Worry from constipation was at an end and I was again good for any outdoor exertion. My appetite improved, and I slept like a top." *Joseph P. Moore*

Fleischmann's Yeast is a fresh corrective food, with the remarkable power to cleanse and stimulate the intestines. It causes easy, natural and *complete* elimination of food wastes. Improves digestion and assimilation. Restores your complexion to the healthy clearness it should have.

Order two or three days' supply of Fleischmann's Yeast at a time from your grocer. Keep it in any cool dry place. And write today for a free copy of the latest booklet on Yeast in the diet. Address Health Research Dept. A-107, The Fleischmann Company, 701 Washington St., New York.

"I was troubled with constipation and stomach trouble for many years. I thought I could find nothing that would help me. But one day a friend told me what Fleischmann's Yeast had done for him. I started eating three cakes a day and kept it up. As a result I felt better, looked better, and was soon able to eat things that before had caused severe indigestion. Fleischmann's Yeast has literally done wonders for me."

F. A. Jeter,
Former Secretary of State, Boise, Idaho

"During a particularly busy summer in Chicago I began to lose that soft, clear complexion which is a woman's most valued asset. Sallowness developed. I became haggard and tired. My maid saved the situation. She began to appear at my bedside each morning with a cake of Fleischmann's Yeast dissolved in a glass of milk. Soon I ate my three cakes every day. Before long that tired feeling disappeared, and I regained my soft, clear complexion. I am glad that Fleischmann's Yeast is available and fresh in every city where I play."

Sophie Tucker, *New York City*
(*the "International Singing Comedienne"*)

EAT
FLEISCHMANN'S
YEAST
FOR
HEALTH

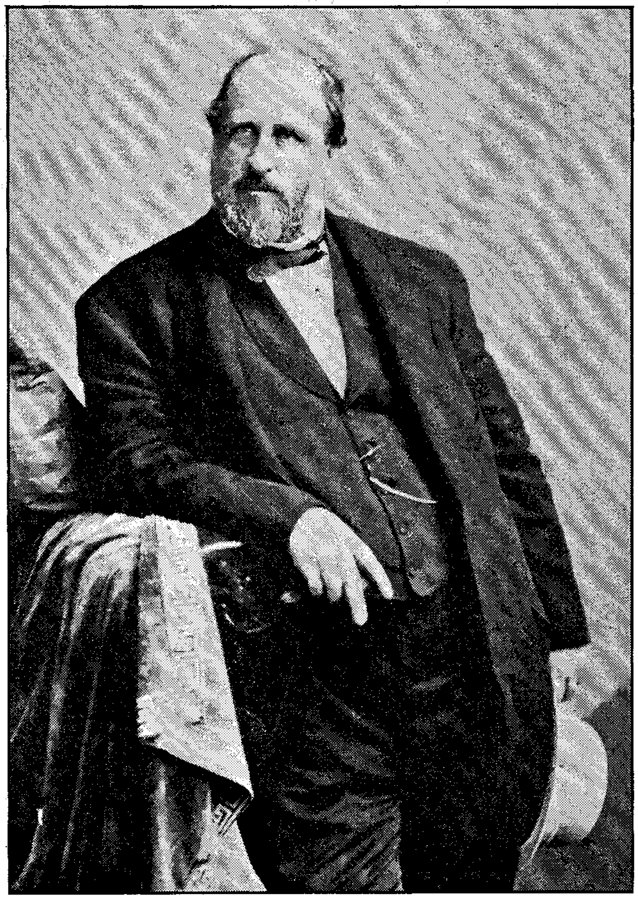
This easy way to recapture health

Eat three cakes of Fleischmann's Yeast every day, a cake before each meal or between meals. Eat it plain, in small pieces, or drink it dissolved in water—hot or cold—or eat it in any other way you prefer. For stubborn constipation physicians recommend drinking one cake dissolved in a glass of hot water (not scalding) before meals and at bedtime. Train yourself to regular daily habits. As your system is strengthened by eating yeast, you can gradually discontinue dangerous cathartics.

WHEN BOSS TWEED RULED NEW YORK

YELLING LIKE COMANCHES, the boys of the Cherry Hill gang, in single file, are swooping down on the corner grocery, and as each boy passes he grabs a big potato from the merchant's heap, and disappears in the dusk with it. Later the same young savages, now become silent Indians, are stealing the meat for their next day's feast. This requires strategy. The butcher has to be watched from across the street. Then, at an agreed signal, another member of the gang, who has been standing at one side of the shop, darts forward with a sharp knife, cuts off the tail from a porker suspended outside the shop—and runs. One boy is so strong that he can cut off the pig's tail with a single slash. He is the leader of the gang, and his name is William Marcy Tweed—the Boss Tweed that is to be. He is getting his first practise in political leadership and public thieving.

The scene is lower New York nearly a century ago, in the neighborhood of the present entrance to Brooklyn Bridge, and we are looking at it through the pages of Denis Tilden Lynch's book, "Boss Tweed: The Story of a Grim Generation" (Boni & Liveright). The time, to be exact, is 1836, when Tweed is thirteen years old. The Cherry Hill gang and the Henry Street gang, we are told, sometimes run into each other in their petty thieving forays, and then there are bloody noses. As a result, there is a formal challenge, and the following Saturday afternoon both gangs foregather on a high spot in the outskirts of the city—just east of what is now Union Square, with its heroic bronzes to-day of Lincoln, Lafayette, and Washington. Here the battle is fought out and a temporary peace concluded. Mr. Lynch continues:



A GENIUS—IN POLITICAL GRAFT

William Marcy Tweed, who robbed New York taxpayers of more than $45,000,000, and ruled the city "for his own pocket."

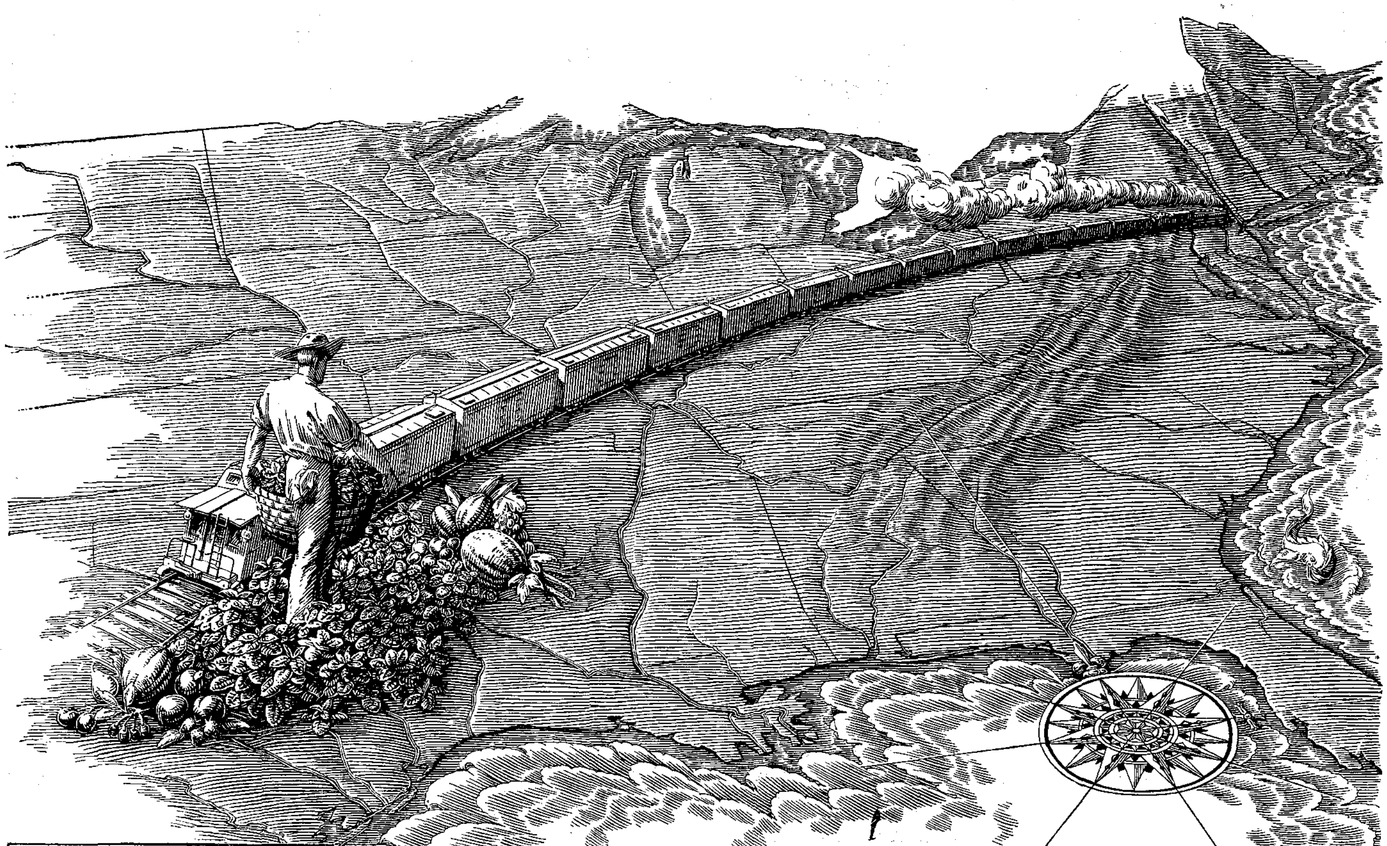
> This piece of ground, then an orchard, was sanctuary as well as battle-ground. For if the Cherry Hillers and the Henry Streeters met there by chance, even tho they had only recently engaged in a sanguinary pummeling match, they would exchange friendly greetings. For this battle-field was also the joint retreat and picnic ground of the rival gangs. Here the pilferings of the forays of the night before were devoured the following day. The potatoes and pigs' tails were always roasted over a fire built some distance from the nearest apple-tree. This was in accordance with the instructions of the owner of the orchard, who had not forgotten that he had been a boy himself. He had warned them against building fires where the flames might injure the trees. Trespass notices were posted around the orchard. The Cherry Hillers and the Henry Streeters enforced the prohibition they alone ignored.
>
> The pigs' tails and potatoes roasted over fires in this orchard were stolen from shops a mile or so to the south. These tiny thefts were committed with appropriate ritual. It would have been easy for the boys to obtain at home all the potatoes required for their picnics, but what is true of stolen sweets is also true of stolen spuds.
>
> Boys who travel in gangs learn to swear like troopers. Tweed was the most fluent of the lot. The Cherry Hill gang smoked—all save one. The exception was Tweed. A gang leader who did not smoke!

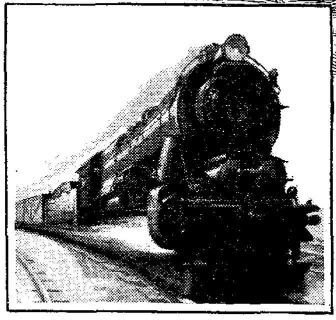
Big Bill Tweed, as he soon came to be called, was the youngest son of a Scotch chair-maker, and after an apprenticeship in his father's shop and a year in a New Jersey boarding-school he was ready to become a bookkeeper in a brush factory, in which his father had an interest. Next we see him and his former Cherry Hill gangsters organizing the Big Six Fire Company—seventy-five of them, all in red shirts—a useful unit of the Tammany Society. According to the author—

> Tweed gave this organization more than its name. He gave it a symbol that was to become years later, throughout the world, as the emblem of the organization he ruled with an iron hand—the tiger. This was painted on the box of the fire-engine, and had been copied from a French lithograph depicting the head of a Bengal tiger, its gleaming fangs bared in a ferocious snarl.

A favorite sport of the volunteer firemen, we are told, was to engage in water-throwing contests, in which rival companies tried to see which engine could throw the highest stream into the air. The year that Tweed was made foreman of the Big Six, company after company vainly tried to throw a stream over the Phrygian cap on top of the new liberty-pole in front of Riley's saloon at Franklin Street and West Broadway. After all the West Side engines had given it up, the East Side entered the contest, and after many had failed, the turn of Tweed's company came. Let Mr. Lynch tell the sequel:

> A cheer rose from the crowd as the stream of water left the nozle of the hose. At the end of fifteen minutes a thunderous roar of applause went up as Big Six ceased its efforts. Tweed and his red shirts had outdistanced their rivals, but they did not throw the stream over the top. They failed by less than three feet.
>
> "We'll try again to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock," Tweed announced to the crowd.
>
> Tweed did not eat at home that night. He went down to the water-front. One of his boyhood chums accompanied him. They boarded a clipper ship, where one of the crew was a brother of Tweed's companion. Fortunately he was on board. Tweed outlined his plan. It was simple. He wanted the sailor to climb Riley's liberty-pole between two and three the following morning and saw six feet off the top. And for his labors he would receive ten dollars, a princely sum in those days. Tweed gave him five dollars on the spot, the balance to be paid the following evening at the headquarters of the Big Six. Tweed's parting word to the sailor was to leave no evidence behind him, urging him to return after he had disposed of the sawed-off top and remove any telltale traces of sawdust.
>
> The following morning the sailor's brother examined the ground and reported to Tweed that there was not a single speck of sawdust to be seen anywhere near the liberty-pole. Highly elated, Tweed led Big Six in the afternoon to the scene of his defeat of the day before. The plaza was thronged. And again when Big Six sent the water streaming skyward, it was to the accompaniment of inspiring cheers.
>
> In five minutes' time Big Six gave up the futile struggle, and Tweed quietly, yet eloquently, condemned a particular sailor-man to the nether regions. Tweed had been tricked. Of course there could be no traces of sawdust, as not an inch had been





"Uncle Sam"

A big Market Basket on Wheels

"UNCLE SAM" *is one of the great fleet of 60 named Pennsylvania freight trains that have set remarkable records for regularity and dependability.*

EVEN in this era of telephones, the housewife going a-marketing is a familiar sight.

Now, as in bygone days, she takes her basket on her arm, raises her parasol and trips blithely to butcher and grocer—determined to get the freshest goods for her table.

One of the main reasons why the Eastern housewife is always assured of obtaining the choicest fruits, vegetables and meats is "Uncle Sam." Every day this big Pennsylvania freight brings the "perishables" of the West and Southwest through St. Louis to Eastern Markets.

While the good housewives of the seaboard sleep peacefully, "Uncle Sam" comes roaring down the rails, bent on bringing in his load on time. Through the lowlands, over mountains and rivers, past hamlets and cities rolls this Pennsylvania freight pulled by locomotives of the most modern type—the kind equipped to keep an important freight train on schedule.

"Uncle Sam" doesn't take any chances with hot weather. So when the big rattler pulls out, every bunker is filled to the brim with ice. And lest these cool preserving chunks begin to get low "Uncle Sam" rolls into the icing station at Columbus, Ohio.

And at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, more ice insures the freshness of his precious cargo until it reaches the Eastern Markets.

◆

Regularly and dependably "Uncle Sam" leaves St. Louis on time—and just as regularly he reaches the Eastern Markets. Month after month this big carrier has kept its schedule with a consistency that has won for it a reputation as one of the most reliable trains among the Pennsylvania's "Limiteds of the Freight Service."

Shippers

Are you giving the man who routes your freight the time and opportunity to effect the economies and contribute to the new business strategy which in many industries is considered the most important development since Mass Production?

The Industrial Traffic Managers of many organizations have been instrumental in the speeding up of turnover—in the reduction of inventories—and in the opening up of new selling territories to which improved freight transportation has given them access.

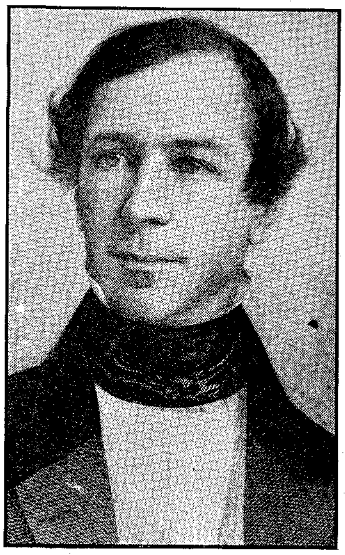
Carries more passengers, hauls more freight than any other railroad in America

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

taken off the liberty-pole. Tweed eventually laughed. He always enjoyed a good joke, even when it was on himself.

The entrance of such a man into politics was inevitable. The Common Council of which Tweed was elected a member in 1852 has gone down into history as The Forty Thieves, and his career was quickly under way. He had been an Alderman only a few short weeks when we find him acting as the city's representative in negotiating the purchase of land for a Potter's Field. It was only a minor steal, as compared with later achievements in that line, but it is of interest as the first to figure in Tweed's biography. We read:

> The land was worth $30,000 at the very outside. Tweed successfully palmed it off on the municipality for $103,450 with the connivance of Mayor Ambrose C. Kingsland, a Whig. The property, consisting of sixty-nine acres on Ward's Island, had a fair value of $50 to $800 an acre. The price to the city averaged a few cents under $1,500 an acre. The sale of this land to the city netted the Aldermen more money than any previous grafting enterprise.



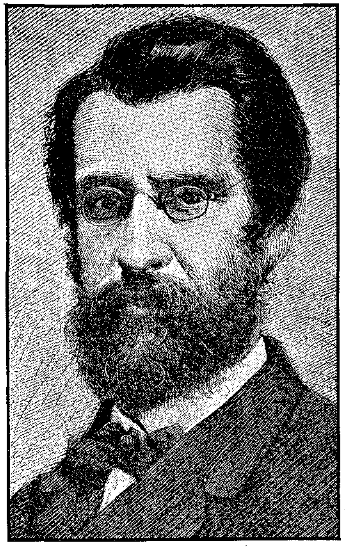
Illustrations from "Boss Tweed," published by Boni & Liveright

TWEED'S ADMIRED MODEL

Fernando Wood, the most corrupt Mayor of New York in his day, whose methods Tweed adopted and improved upon.

From this modest beginning, Mr. Lynch goes on to tell the amazing story of the man who became Boss of Tammany, master of the entire machinery of New York's State Government, executive, legislative, and judicial—with the sole exception of the Court of Appeals—and eclipsed all former records in stealing from the public. Here is the author's summary of the case:

> Judges rendered decisions dictated by Tweed. The Legislature passed or defeated measures as he willed. The Governor carried out his orders. Taxpayers filled the city treasury that Tweed might loot it. From this one source alone Tweed stole in excess of $30,000,000 in cash in less than three years. The total peculations of the Ring were not less than $45,000,000, and have been put at $200,000,000—and yet he was not satisfied. For Tweed had an unquenchable ambition. He wanted to control the nation as he did the State.
>
> And yet this Titan of partizan politics while living was pictured by Nast as a drunken Falstaff. And more astonishing when dead, the earth had not yet settled on his casket before an editorial writer in *The World* called him a cheap and vulgar rogue. The career of Tweed is a complete refutation of the tradition built upon these two impeachments. He was a rogue, but monumental. He was never a comic figure, unless gross corruption moves to laughter.
>
> When trying to stay the tide that finally overwhelmed him, Tweed forced John Jacob Astor and five of the next richest citizens of the city to publish over their own names that Tweed and his Ring had not stolen a cent from the city treasury. No one has stolen anything. The books are faithfully kept. All is in order. The pot whitewashes the kettle. This baseless certificate of character signed by Astor and the other slaves of the Ring puts many more millions of loot into the pockets of Tweed. Tweed lets Astor defraud the people in taxes, and Astor enables Tweed to steal more money from the people.
>
> Arrested, and held in the unprecedented bail of $1,000,000, Tweed sends for Jay Gould to go his bond. Gould obeys. Tweed is free.
>
> Public thieving did not begin with Tweed. Nor did it die with him. It exists because of the apathy of the mass. Sometimes the mass is roused to a sense of the wrongs inflicted upon it. Invariably, it is immediately blinded by passions of racial, religious, or partizan strife, kindled by politicians. On rare occasions the mass struggles until it has effected a reform. But eventually the politician triumphs and the mass is divided and one side wars upon the other and then succumbs to inertia. The looting is resumed.



"THE ELEGANT OAKEY"

Mayor A. Oakey Hall, who once reviewed a St. Patrick's Day parade in an emerald green coat and vest—by order of Tweed.

Fernando Wood, Mayor of New York at the outbreak of the Civil War, is still remembered in history for his public proposal that the city secede from the Union. His second administration, Mr. Lynch reminds us, was "the most shamelessly corrupt in the history of American municipalities up to that time," and those who knew the inside facts "did not believe that a viler two years could be possible." But during the reign of Tweed, a decade later, Wood's villainies were surpassed many times over. The author takes a backward look over that period, and says:

> The conditions which made possible those horrible blots on our early history, for the most part, no longer exist. Where, in the civilized world of the twentieth century, could vice openly advertise its wares in the columns of the average daily newspaper? Where, today, would helpless, homeless children be permitted to roam the streets without any thought from those in official authority? These little ones, who slept wherever night overtook them, numbered not less than 10,000 in any given day. Some statisticians of the period placed their total at 30,000. To find a parallel for the callous indifference of that grim generation to children of the poor, one has to go back to the days of paganism.

Tweed became Boss, we are told, by sheer power of leadership. His predecessor at the head of Tammany lost control on the eve of a nominating convention and was afraid to nominate his ticket by fraud. Big Bill Tweed volunteered and did the job. "His fearlessness, his dominating will, his matchless mastery of the mass mind," says his biographer, "is triumphant. Another victory on the side of fraud."

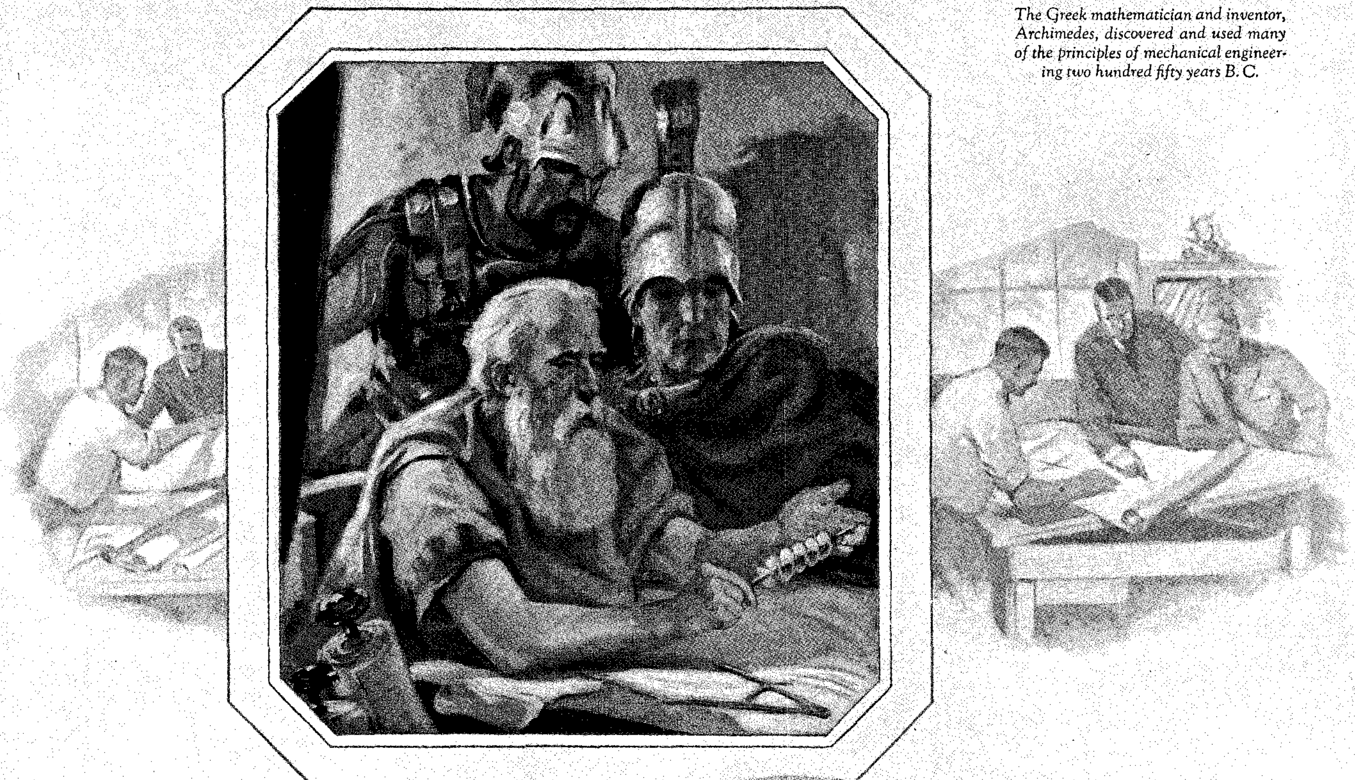
Reviewing Mr. Lynch's book in the New York *Herald Tribune*, Charles T. White remarks:

> There are a few living witnesses here and there—Chauncey M. Depew and John R. Voorhis, for instance—who will say of it: "Yes, it's all true, and thank God we will never go back to it!" But to the younger generations the unfolding of the record from the '40s to the '80s will come as a revelation of desperate sordidness taxing credulity.
>
> Mr. Lynch pursued his task with the industry and painstaking of an enthusiastic archeologist, spading up and checking up the contents of the archives. It is a most surprizing contribution to American history and not at all unwholesome withal. Nineveh and Tyre still usefully preach! Men and women are not permanently damaged by merciless exposure of defective morality.

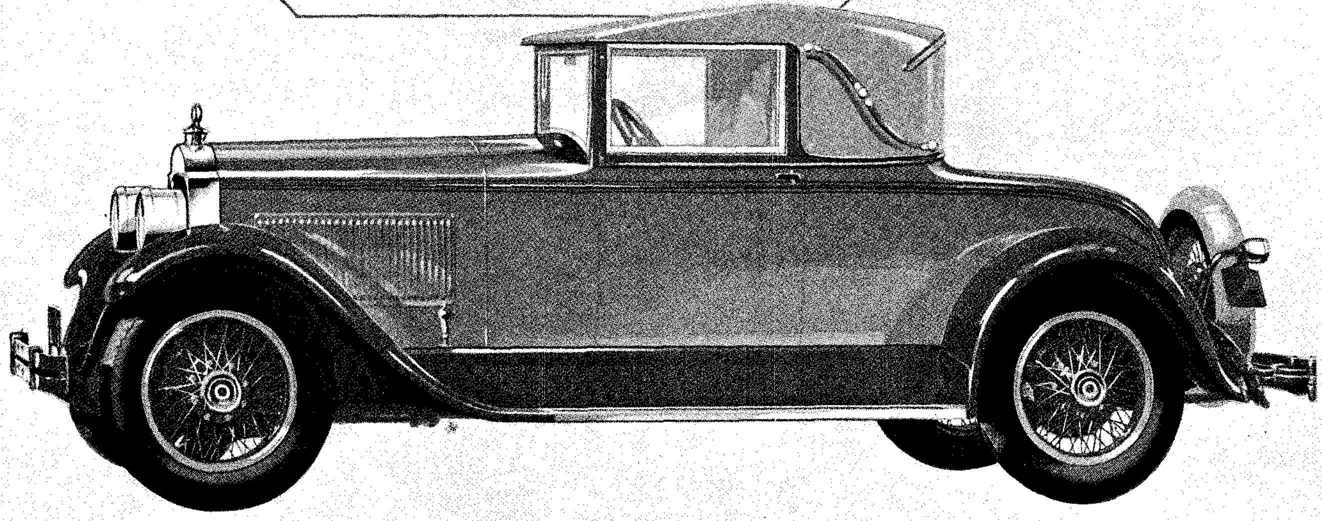
Turning to a crucial passage in the book itself, we read:

> The stealings of the Ring from the city treasury now averaged more than a million a month—and there was much whispering concerning it. The corruption of the judiciary was a daily topic in every law office, and plans were discust for taking justice out of the market-place. Lawyers and laymen alike hesitated to name Tweed, fearing his power and wealth, and the wealth and power of his allies. The Boss was now a director of Gould and Fisk's bank, the Tenth National, as well as of their Erie Railroad, which he was helping them to loot. He was also on the directorates of the Harlem Gas Light Company, the Brooklyn Bridge Company, and the Third Avenue Railway Company. He was president of the Guardian Savings Bank. This bank Tweed plundered.
>
> The thought of all these corporations overawed the timid respectables, Republican and Democratic, in public and private life. Tweed's power could have been destroyed by an honest Republican machine. But one did not exist. What passed as the New York County Republican Committee was owned, lock, stock, and barrel, by Tweed,

(*Continued on page 49*)



The Greek mathematician and inventor, Archimedes, discovered and used many of the principles of mechanical engineering two hundred fifty years B. C.



IN ONE generation automotive engineering has revolutionized civilized life. Yet many of the fundamentals of the science are older than the Christian era.

The spiral bevel gears, which Packard developed and was the first to use commercially, are based on the principle of Archimedes' screw—in use 2,000 years ago. Today these gears are found in nearly every motor car except the very lowest priced.

They are but one example of the hundreds of advanced steps Packard has pioneered in the 28 years it has held engineering leadership in the industry. For Packard engineering no less than Packard beauty of line has been widely imitated.

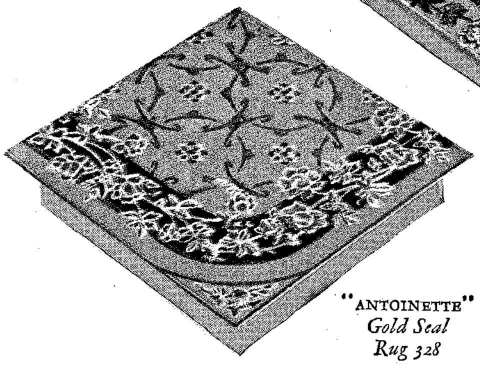
The greatest achievements of Packard engineers and designers are the new Packard Six and Packard Eight—the finest, the most beautiful and the greatest performing cars Packard has ever built.

PACKARD

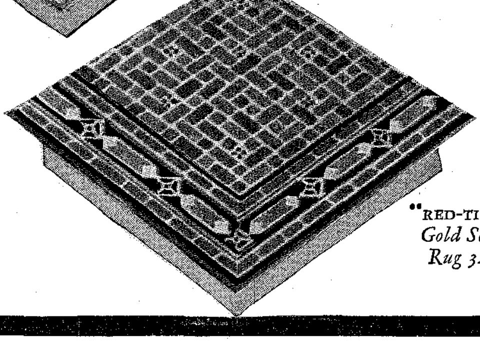
ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

Nine NEW of rare di

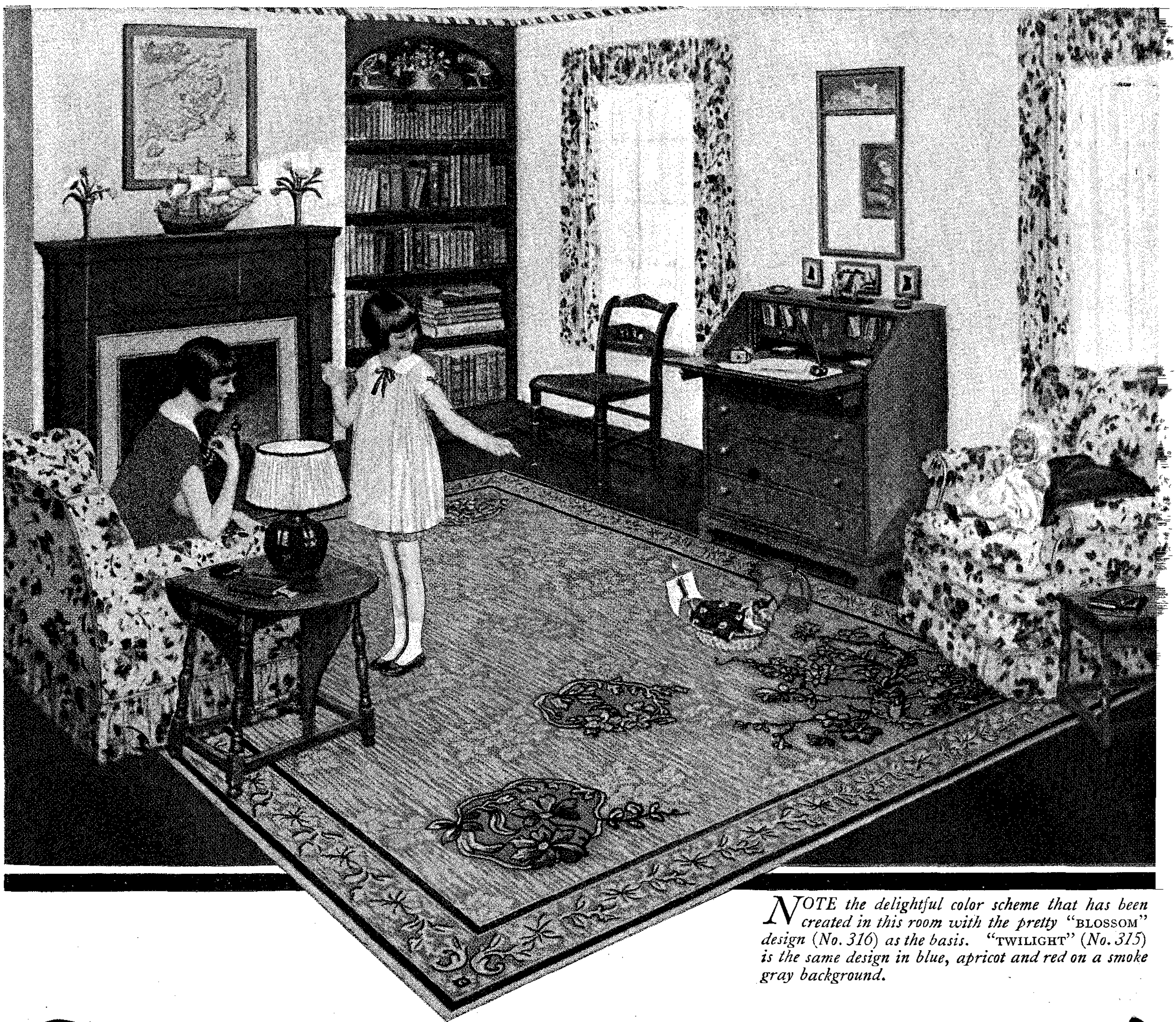
"CHRYSANTHEMUM"
Gold Seal
Rug 322



"ANTOINETTE"
Gold Seal
Rug 328



"RED-TILE"
Gold Seal
Rug 320



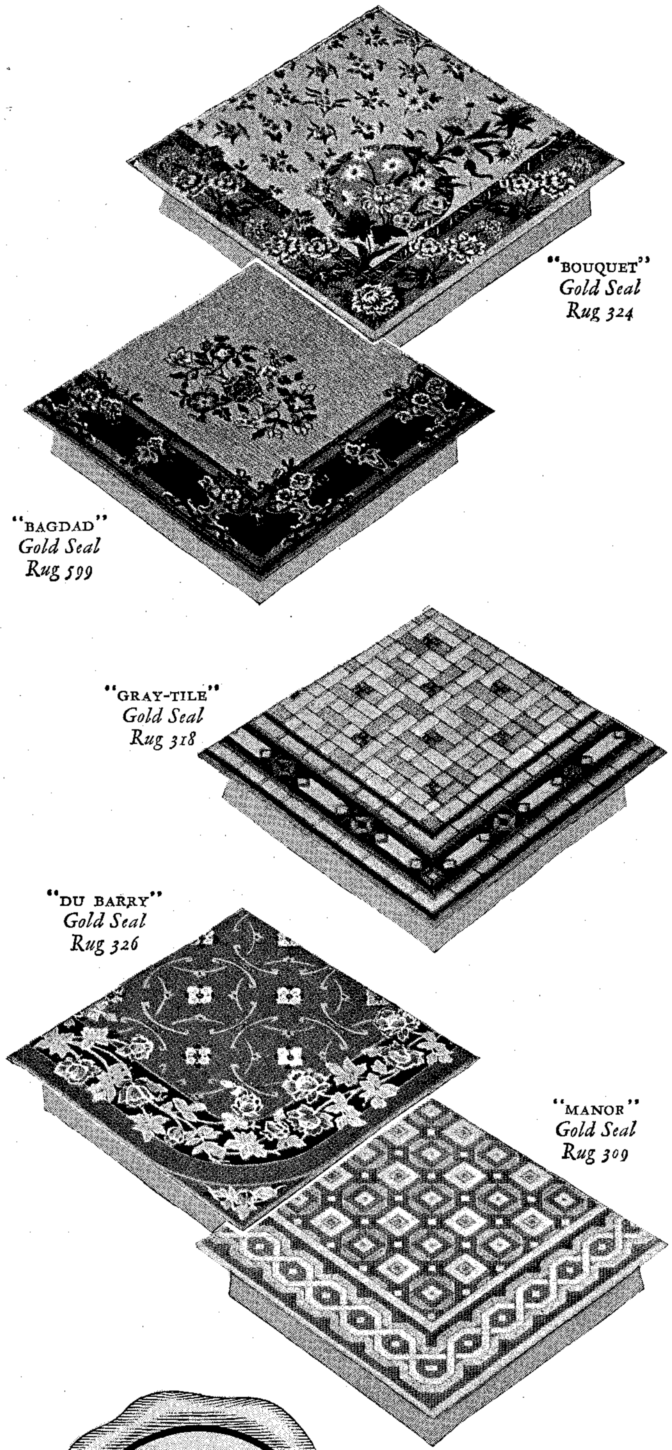
NOTE the delightful color scheme that has been created in this room with the pretty "BLOSSOM" *design (No. 316) as the basis.* "TWILIGHT" *(No. 315) is the same design in blue, apricot and red on a smoke gray background.*

CONGOLEUM GOLD SEAL A

)ESIGNS

:auty and

ıction !



"BOUQUET"
Gold Seal
Rug 324

"BAGDAD"
Gold Seal
Rug 599

"GRAY-TILE"
Gold Seal
Rug 318

"DU BARRY"
Gold Seal
Rug 326

"MANOR"
Gold Seal
Rug 309

PARE no time, no expense, no trouble—think of nothing but creating the most beautiful rug-patterns ı possibly can."

ıuch were the instructions given to several of the country's st gifted rug designers. For we were determined that this son's new Congoleum *Gold Seal* Art-Rugs should offer :uties never before obtainable in low-priced floor-covering.

l'hese new creations are now available. Nine in all! ıe entirely new Congoleum Rugs possessing a style, charm l refreshing originality of design that is seldom equaled ·n in very expensive floor-coverings. The small corners the patterns shown on this page give only a hint of the ractiveness of the full size rugs. You must really see them.

Will Brighten Any Home—

ʿor there's scarcely a home which hasn't a room, or rooms, ich won't be brighter, prettier, and cheerier for the pres·e of one of these attractive rugs. Sun-porch, kitchen, lroom, living room, dining room, playroom, bath . . . any all of them are provided for, by the enchanting variety of v patterns. And just a few dollars will buy any one of them.

UT let's not forget their practical side. The work-saving, waterproof surface which dust, dirt, grease and liquids ı't penetrate . . . just a quick wipe-off with a damp mop kes it spotless. And the extraordinary durability . . . proced by the exclusive *Multicote* finish which builds wear istance right through the heavy thickness of the pattern.

mportant reasons, these, for insisting that merchants give ı rugs which bear the Gold Seal. It is the sign of the highquality in labor-saving floor-covering—the guide to ıuty and value that stand unmatched.

NGOLEUM-NAIRN INC., Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Boston, Pittsburgh,
Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas, New Orleans, Atlanta, Rio de Janeiro.
In Canada—Congoleum Canada Ltd., Montreal

CONGOLEUM
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
GOLD SEAL
GUARANTEE
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR YOUR MONEY BACK
REMOVE SEAL WITH WET CLOTH

Insist that this Gold Seal appear on the rugs you buy.

Color Magic in the home

Free—

Send for this booklet

Let "Color Magic in the Home," by Anne Pierce, teach you the many charming things you can easily—and inexpensively—do with color. Contains many helpful suggestions as well as a scientific guide of color harmony. Just drop a line to Congoleum-Nairn Inc., 1421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. for a free copy.

Name .... Address ....

City .... County .... State .... L. D. 10

-RUGS

P. A. and a pipe . . . *now* you're talking!

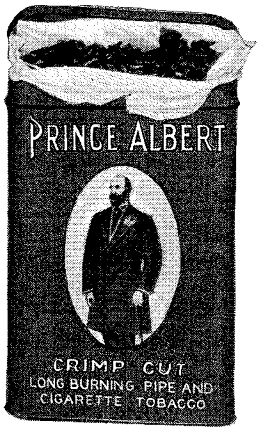
THAT'S my dish, every time. I may be biased, but I don't know anything that bangs the old smoke-spot right on the nose like a pipe. And, of course, when I say "pipe," I mean a pipe packed to the ceiling with P. A. In fact, I can't think of a pipe in any other way. To me, "pipe" means "P. A." and "P. A." means "pipe."

Every now and then, I hear a man say: "Wish I *could* smoke a pipe. You fellows seem to get such a lot of fun out of it." Then I open up with my little monologue. I tell him that he *can* smoke a pipe—and *enjoy* it—with P. A. for packing. I tell him to try it. He does. He sticks!

You see, Prince Albert doesn't bite the tongue or parch the throat. Right off the bat, this makes a hit with a fellow who has been pipe-shy. No matter how often he loads up and lights up, P. A. burns long and cool and sweet. And its fragrance is a genuine treat. Some tobacco, Men!

If you don't know the joys of a pipe, I urge you to get one this very day. Then get a tidy red tin of Prince Albert. Put the two together and mix with a match. That's my prescription for the most glorious smoke you have ever known. You bet you *will* like a pipe . . . with P. A. You're bound to, Man!

P. A. *is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.*



PRINCE ALBERT

—no other tobacco is like it!

© 1927, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco
Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

(*Continued from page 44*)

who had fifty-nine Republican leaders on his payroll. The Grand Old Party!

In this first year of the Tweed Ring one man was brave enough to go to the people and denounce the Boss. Standing on a street corner until a crowd assembled, he then harangued them on the evils of their local government. He would generally end his speech with:

"All who are in favor of hanging Tweed, say 'Aye!'"

The ayes always had it.

This man was of military bearing, flowing, black, curly hair, and a trooper's mustache, a carefully trimmed goatee, clothes faultlessly tailored. He had a sumptuous villa at Newport. His name was George Francis Train—truthfully described as the most eccentric and picturesque character New York has ever known.

> At the same time that Tweed was stealing the city blind and Citizen Train was advocating a hanging bee, Gould and Fisk were conspiring to corner all the gold outside the United States Treasury—and bringing upon Wall Street the blackest day in its history. The available gold in the whole country was only about $20,000,000 in that year of 1869, and Jay Gould knew that if he could corner it he would have the business interests of the entire nation at his mercy. To succeed, however, he must be sure that the Federal Government would not release any of the reserve millions held in the Treasury. By giving President Grant's brother-in-law, Corbin, a small share in the nefarious deal, we are told, he thought this had been accomplished. Gould next sought the aid of Fisk. The narrative goes on:

Fisk did not like the look of things, but Gould assured him that Corbin had Butterfield and the President "fixt all right." When he was told that the Secretary of the Treasury had been forbidden to sell gold, Fisk joined the conspiracy and began to buy heavily. Immediately gold began to climb, and on Wednesday, September 22, it closed at 140½. That day Mrs. Corbin received a letter from her sister-in-law, Mrs. Grant, saying: "Tell Mr. Corbin that the President is much distrest by your speculations and you must close them out as quickly as you can." When Gould called at the home of the President's brother-in-law that evening he was shown the letter from Mrs. Grant. Corbin asked Gould to settle with him, as he wanted to write that night to the President that he had not a particle of interest in the gold corner. Gould went home and returned to Corbin's house early the next morning. He had $50,000,000 of gold standing in his name. He did not want the letter from the President's wife to become public property. "If it does, I am a ruined man," said Gould to Corbin, offering him $100,000 if he would remain in the market and take his chances. But Corbin did not dare to accept in face of the letter from his sister-in-law.

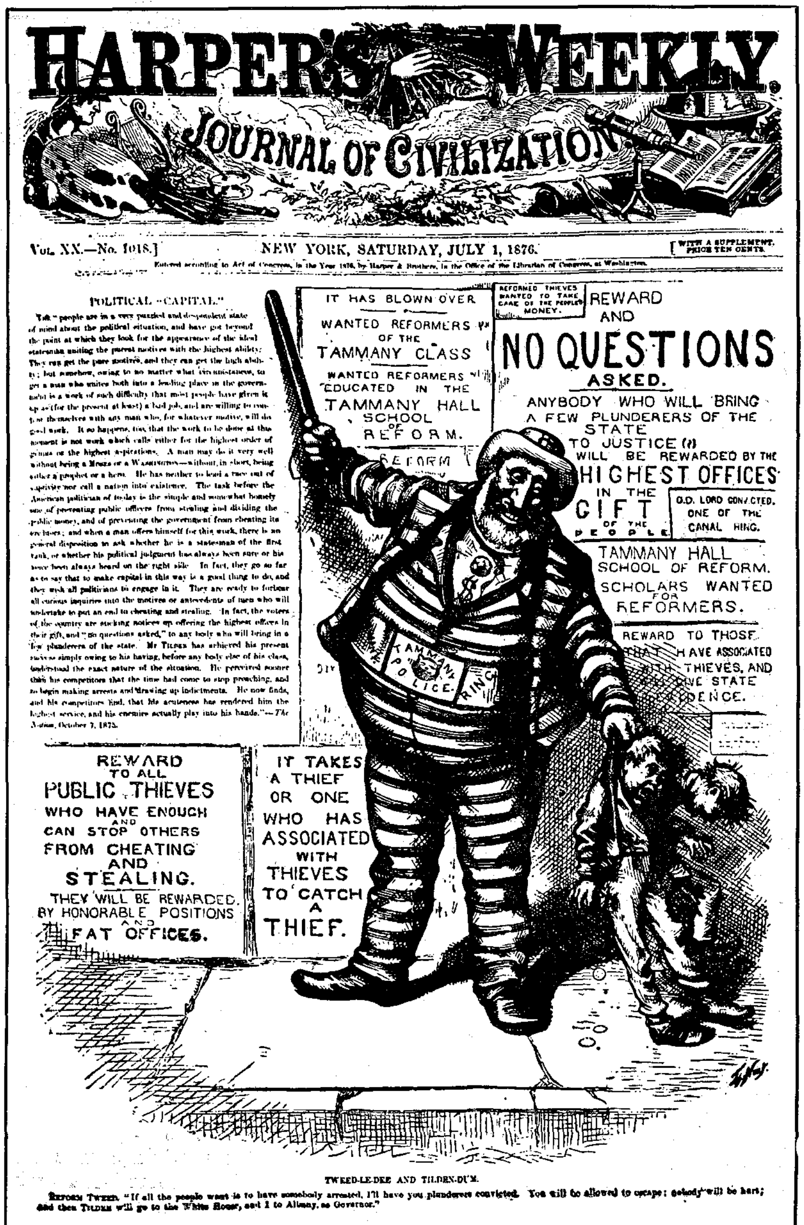
Gould in a black mood went to Wall Street "determined to betray his own associates." He gave secret orders to his brokers to sell. Fisk, in accordance with his agreement with Gould, kept faith and continued openly buying while Gould was covertly selling. Gold closed Thursday night at 144.

The next day was Friday, September 24—Black Friday. Fisk breezily entered an antechamber of the Gold Room—as the Exchange was commonly called—and loudly gave orders to Albert Speyer to buy all the gold available up to 145. When that price was reached Speyer was handed a slip of paper from a messenger reading: "Put it up to 150 at once. James Fisk, Jr." Speyer obeyed. Then he went to the adjoining room where Fisk and Gould were—Fisk was still ignorant of Gould's secret selling—and the voluptuary waved his cane as he told Speyer to go back and buy all the gold he could up to 160. "But you'll be too late," added Fisk, "as I've given orders to other brokers to buy at 160."

> The Gold Room, we are told, was a frantic, frenzied mob of distracted men as noon approached. Speyer, who had bought $60,000,000 of gold since the opening of the market that morning, was the cock of the walk. He had now in his name for Fisk's account at least half of all the gold in the country, both in and out of the United States Treasury. He was making financial history. Many envied him. But the hour of reckoning was at hand—as follows:

A few minutes before noon, gold was selling at 160. Fisk, twirling his gold-headed cane, was happy. Then the Scotch banker, James Brown, entered the room. When the price was bid up to 162 by Fisk's brokers, who shouted they would take any part of $5,000,000 at that quotation, Brown quietly said: "Sold one million at 162." His second million was sold at 161. Then five millions at 160.

The market broke. Ten minutes later word came that the United States subtreasury, on orders from Washington, would sell $4,000,000 of gold on the following day. Now the break was complete. Within fifteen minutes after Brown had begun to sell at declining figures the price had fallen twenty-nine points.



HARPER'S WEEKLY.
JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION

VOL. XX.—No. 1018.] NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1876. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT. PRICE TEN CENTS.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the Year 1876, by Harper & Brothers, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

POLITICAL "CAPITAL."

IT HAS BLOWN OVER
WANTED REFORMERS OF THE TAMMANY CLASS
WANTED REFORMERS EDUCATED IN THE TAMMANY HALL SCHOOL OF REFORM.
REFORM
REFORMED THIEVES WANTED TO TAKE CARE OF THE PEOPLE'S MONEY.
REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED. ANYBODY WHO WILL BRING A FEW PLUNDERERS OF THE STATE TO JUSTICE (?) WILL BE REWARDED BY THE HIGHEST OFFICES IN THE GIFT OF THE PEOPLE.
O.D. LORD CONVICTED. ONE OF THE CANAL RING.
TAMMANY HALL SCHOOL OF REFORM. SCHOLARS WANTED FOR REFORMERS.
REWARD TO THOSE THAT HAVE ASSOCIATED WITH THIEVES, AND GIVE STATE EVIDENCE.
TAMMANY POLICE
RING
REWARD TO ALL PUBLIC THIEVES WHO HAVE ENOUGH AND CAN STOP OTHERS FROM CHEATING AND STEALING. THEY WILL BE REWARDED BY HONORABLE POSITIONS AND FAT OFFICES.
IT TAKES A THIEF OR ONE WHO HAS ASSOCIATED WITH THIEVES TO CATCH A THIEF.

TWEED-LE-DEE AND TILDEN-DUM.

REFORM TWEED. "If all the people want is to have somebody arrested, I'll have you plunderers convicted. You will be allowed to escape; nobody will be hurt; and then TILDEN will go to the White House, and I to Albany, as Governor."

THE CARTOON THAT ENDED TWEED'S CAREER

When the fallen Boss escaped to Spain, he was recognized there by this "Tweedle-dee and Tilden-dum" cartoon of Nast's, and shipped back to New York.

Speyer was now distractedly walking around the Gold Room repeating: "Some one has threatened to shoot me. Let him shoot."

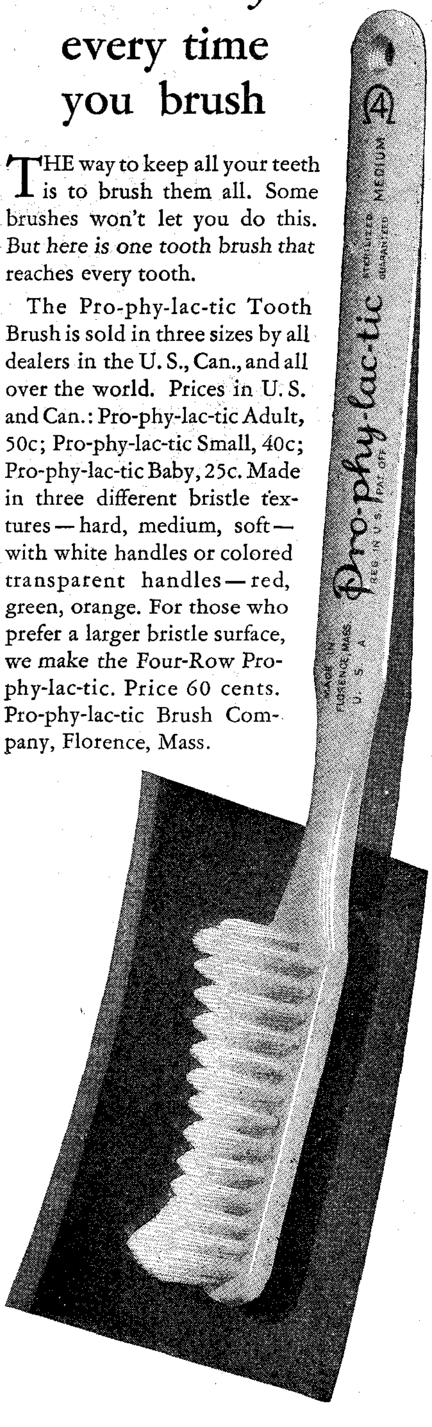
A mob, led by brokers demanding settlement, gathered in front of the brokerage house of Smith, Gould and Martin, in Broad Street, shouting for Gould. Another mob assembled before the office of Fisk and Belden, seeking Gould's accomplice. Fisk and Gould, anticipating all this, had fled the financial district when the market broke. They found refuge in the Erie offices in Fisk's Grand Opera House. There they were guarded all day by their hired thugs.

When the mob surged through Wall Street some one remembered the suicide twelve years before of the honorable old leather merchant, Charles M. Leupp, after he found that Gould had tried to corner hides on Leupp's credit. This same one cried:

"Who killed Leupp?"

We are told that a hundred throats answered:

'Jay Gould!"



This tooth brush *reaches every tooth* every time you brush

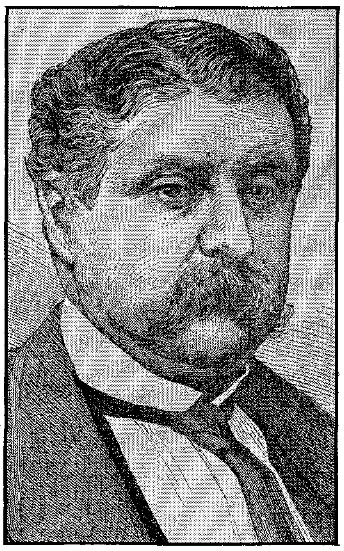
THE way to keep all your teeth is to brush them all. Some brushes won't let you do this. *But here is one tooth brush that* reaches every tooth.

The Pro-phy-lac-tic Tooth Brush is sold in three sizes by all dealers in the U. S., Can., and all over the world. Prices in U. S. and Can.: Pro-phy-lac-tic Adult, 50c; Pro-phy-lac-tic Small, 40c; Pro-phy-lac-tic Baby, 25c. Made in three different bristle textures — hard, medium, soft — with white handles or colored transparent handles — red, green, orange. For those who prefer a larger bristle surface, we make the Four-Row Pro-phy-lac-tic. Price 60 cents. Pro-phy-lac-tic Brush Company, Florence, Mass.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

Gould made money in this criminal conspiracy which dishonored the country. And until the Garfield Committee completed its investigation, many unjustly believed that Grant had accepted more than the hospitality of the corrupt Fisk and Gould. Neither the President nor any of his kin, with the exception of his sister's husband, profited in the name of Black Friday. Fisk lost nothing, as he repudiated his millions in debts with the aid of Boss Tweed's corrupt judiciary. The Prince of Erie forgave Gould for his treachery, and they continued friends.

Tweed, meanwhile, also was able to report progress. Thanks to a specially designed charter which he had forced through at Albany, the power of auditing all the city's bills rested in the hands of three members of his Ring, and the decks were clear for unlimited looting through padded bills. Says the historian:



"THE PRINCE OF ERIE"

James Fisk, Jr., who aided Gould in the Black Friday corner and plundered the stockholders of the Erie Railroad.

> An example of the growing greed of the Ring was exhibited at one of the first meetings of the Board of Audit, of which Tweed was the leading member. This was on May 5, 1870. On that day, in a single morning sitting, the board authorized payment of $6,312,500. More than $5,500,000 of this sum was fraudulent, and was divided among the members of the Ring. Here nearly 90 per cent. of the sum total was split up among the members of the Ring.
>
> This entire sum was ostensibly for work on the new County Court House, and its furnishings and equipment. The total price paid by the taxpayers for this structure and its fittings was in excess of $12,000,000. It has been estimated that $3,000,000 would have been an outside price for the building and its equipment. The other $9,000,000, and more, went into the pockets of the Ring. The Court House, which within another eighteen months was to be sung in jeering song and story throughout the civilized world, as "The House that Tweed Built," is situated immediately to the north of the City Hall, in the Park.

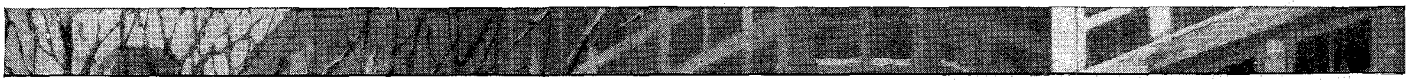
Nearly fifteen millions were the total booty grasped by means of the crooked charter, declared Samuel J. Tilden after the Ring had been crusht and Tweed imprisoned. But even in the first year of their unholy prosperity, we are told the plotters began to glimpse the handwriting on the wall. Toward the end of the summer, James B. Taylor, one of the three directors of the New York *Times* and Tweed's partner in the New York Printing Company, died. "The Boss soon realized that he had lost a powerful friend," remarks Mr. Lynch, "for within a few days of Taylor's passing, on September 30, *The Times* let loose its first editorial attack in its historic crusade." For months the owner, George Jones, and his head editorial writer, Louis J. Jennings, kept pounding away, charging corruption, tho they had no proof in their hands. Then two employees of the Ring, O'Rourke and O'Brien, disgruntled underlings who knew the facts and had the documents, came to their aid—thus:

> One night in the first week of July, O'Brien called at the office of *The Sun*. He had Copeland's transcripts of the books of the finance department revealing the corruption of Tweed and the Ring. He told an editor what he had. His proofs of the Ring's corruption were declined. The explanation since made is that Dana was not there. O'Brien then visited the office of *The Times*, opened the door of Jennings's office, and observed that it was a warm evening.
>
> "Yes, hot," replied Jennings.
>
> "You and Nast have had a hard fight."
>
> "Have still."
>
> "I said you have had it," replied O'Brien as he laid a mass of papers on Jennings's desk. "Here are the proofs of all your charges—exact transcriptions from the books. The boys will likely murder you when they know you've got 'em, just as they've tried to murder me."
>
> Two days later O'Rourke came to *The Times*. He showed his documents to Jennings. O'Rourke's evidence disclosed that in thirty months since the Ring had been in existence, $2,940,473.70 had been paid out on account of armories. Less than 10 per cent. of this was a fair charge.

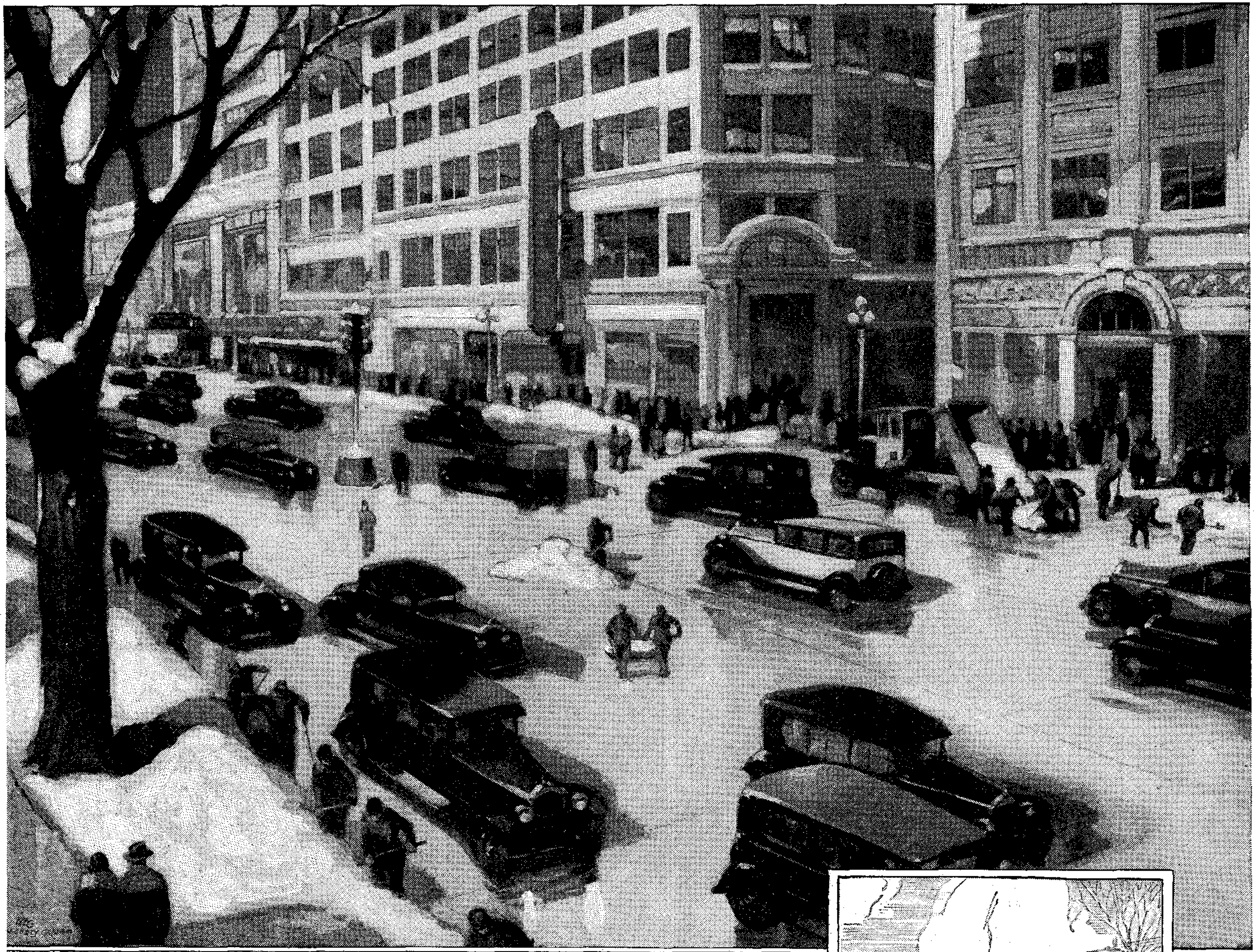
Tweed soon learned that *The Times* had proofs of his guilt, and Controller Connolly, then worth $6,000,000, was appointed emissary to go and try to bribe Mr. Jones to forego publication of the documents. For this little favor, as related in *Harper's Weekly*, Connolly offered the owner of *The Times* the enormous sum of $5,000,000. The narrative continues:

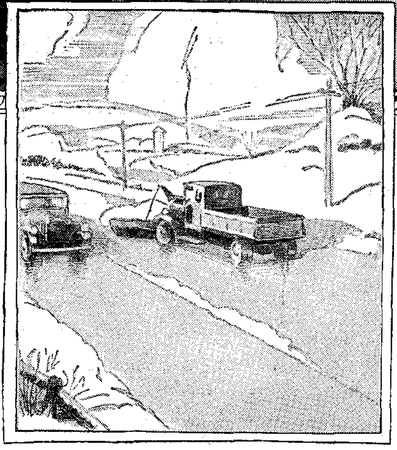
> As Connolly waited for an answer, Mr. Jones said: "I don't think the devil will ever make a higher bid for me than that."
>
> "Why, with that sum you could go to Europe and live like a prince," replied the tempter. "Yes," said Mr. Jones, "but I should know that I was a rascal. I can not consider your offer or any offer not to publish the facts in my possession."

Two attempts to bribe Thomas Nast, the cartoonist, were made at this time, we are told. Neither an offer of half a million nor a threat of assassination moved him from his purpose to "put some of those fellows behind the bars."



Safe Traction on Concrete Streets





Thousands of miles of concrete roads in the United States are now regularly and easily kept cleared of snow each winter. Plows can quickly and cheaply push the snow from the even surface of a concrete street or road —right down to the bare pavement. Concrete roads and streets are open and safe for traffic 365 days a year. Write for the illustrated booklet which tells about concrete pavements in every section of the Union—Portland Cement Association, Chicago.

WET OR DRY, streets paved with portland cement concrete offer the best traction to rubber tired vehicles. In more than 3,500 cities and towns concrete streets have proved their superior safety winter and summer the year around.

But that is only one of the many reasons why American municipalities built 2,000 more miles of concrete streets this year. City engineers have found concrete pavements moderate in cost, always open to traffic, and easily cleaned of both dirt and snow.

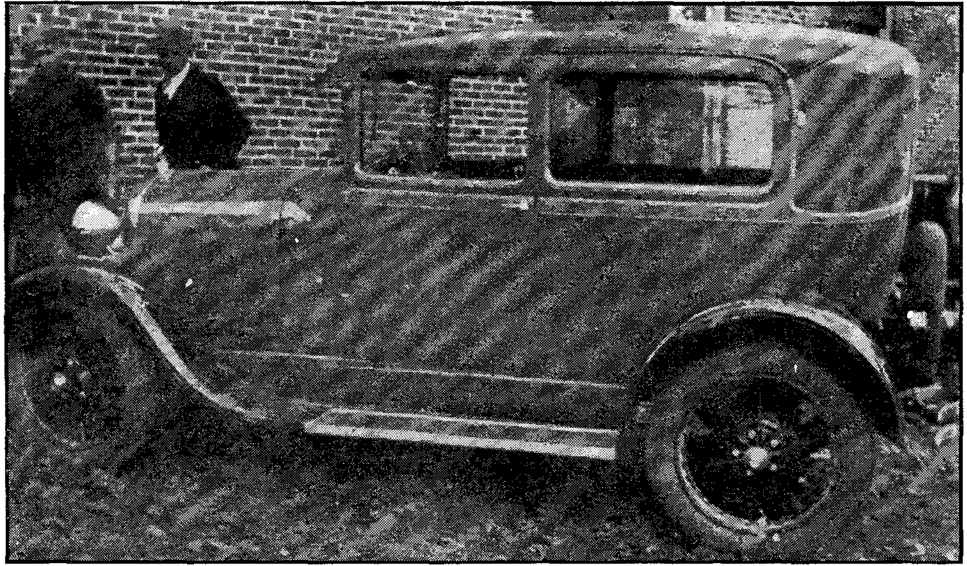
Concrete streets are rigid and enduring under the heaviest loads and the widest ranges of temperature. Easily patched without resulting blemish after necessary cuts, always even surfaced and attractive in appearance, the concrete street like the concrete road has become the modern standard.

PORTLAND CEMENT
CONCRETE
for permanence

A COUNTRY EDITOR'S "SCOOP" ON THE NEW FORD CAR

THE VILLAGE WAS AGOG with excitement. What could have happened? Editor F. W. O'Brien, of the Brighton (Mich.) *Argus*, looked up from his desk and out of the window, and wondered. Brighton (population 1,200) is fifty miles from Detroit, and *The Argus* is a weekly claiming the distinction of being "a good newspaper in a good town." As Editor O'Brien gazed out wonderingly into the unwonted turmoil of the main street, one of his townsmen shouted to him:

"The new Ford is here—she's parked just north of the First National Bank! Come along and get a look at her!"



From the New York *Evening Post*

THIS IS STRONGLY SUSPECTED OF BEING THE NEW FORD "MYSTERY" CAR

And—hist!—perhaps it is. A country editor in Michigan photographed it while it was parked near a local bank, and no contradiction has been issued from Detroit.

As a New York *Evening Post* correspondent gets the story from Editor O'Brien himself, he thought at first that it was "just another one of those Ford jokes." He knew that "reporters from many large cities have been stationed for weeks at the Ford plant, hoping to get a glimpse at the car, and perhaps a photograph," but that "all their efforts have met with naught but polite refusal." Hence he had small faith in the popular belief that a free view of the much-sought and much-concealed Detroit creation was to be obtained by every Tom, Dick, and Harry of Brighton, "just north of the First National Bank." All the same, Mr. O'Brien knew his duty as an editor-reporter. What he saw must have had an electrifying effect on him, for he related to the *Post* correspondent:

"I was back to the office in about two jumps, got my camera, and snapt the pictures."

That was on a Thursday [the correspondent continues]. *The Argus* would not come out again until the next Wednesday. O'Brien developed the films himself, and took them quietly to an engraver in Detroit.

The Argus presented to the folks of Livingstone County, in its next issue, pictures and descriptive matter which big cities have been awaiting anxiously for months.

"I suppose I could have sold these pictures to some big paper, maybe in Detroit, and made a lot of money," said O'Brien. "But you know a small-town editor of a weekly paper gets just as much satisfaction out of a scoop as the daily-paper men do in the big cities. It doesn't happen often. Once, anyway, *The Argus* scooped the country."

Other pictures purporting to represent the new Ford have been published, but on each occasion the Ford Company has been quick to deny their authenticity. They were merely experimental cars. The Brighton *Argus* pictures have not been discredited. On the contrary, it has been whispered around the Ford factory, that the head of the Ford secret service department was considering a method of obtaining the films and engravings from O'Brien and taking them out of circulation.

Thus did Editor O'Brien record the epochal event of the Ford's visit to Brighton:

"One of the most exciting and possibly the most interesting events of the last week occurred last Thursday, shortly after the noon hour, when it was found that one of the first new model Ford cars to come off the line at the River Rouge plant of the Ford Motor Company was parked on the north side of the First National Bank. News of the appearance of the new car spread like wildfire, altho many who were called by telephone by some of their friends took the news as a joke, and did not seize the opportunity to go and give the new car the once over.

"When information came to the *Argus* office, the local reporter produced his camera and got some very good snapshots, considering the fact that the car was parked in the shade of the bank building.

"It was found upon investigation that two officials of the Ford Motor Company were eating lunch at the Hotel Lincoln, and when they returned to the car were approached as to the time the car would be placed on the market, and would only say 'in the near future.' This no doubt means soon, as the public realizes that the Ford Motor Company does not lose any time once they get a car off the line.

"The new car that appeared in this city was of the Tudor style, but vastly different from the Model T Tudor.

"This car was carrying a pea-green body, completely equipped with five wire wheels, speedometer, oil-pump, water-pump, bumpers, four-wheel brakes, standard gear-shift, and bullet-shaped headlights. The car has a wheelbase which we believe to be at least six inches longer than the old Model T. It is generally understood this is only one of the many models that the Ford Motor Company will produce, and one can truly say that the waiting public will receive the surprize of their lives when the car is finally released for sale through the local dealers."

The Evening Post, in turn, "scooped" New York with Editor O'Brien's snapshots of the supposed new Ford, and the New York *Times* hastened to reproduce one of them next morning. Still no word of repudiation was heard from Detroit, nor has any been heard up to this writing. One of the latest budgets of information from that quarter is the following in *The Evening Post:*

If there have been delays in the production of the new Ford, and it would seem that there have been, because an official statement from Ford's advertising agents announced a month ago that the car would be ready in a few days, they are ascribed to the recurring demands of Mr. Ford for some new refinement.

The four-wheel brakes on the new model are of Henry Ford's own design. The car is 600 pounds heavier than the soon-to-be-obsoleted Model T.

The extra braking power and weight were big factors in taking the car out of the flivver class. Longer wheel-base, more symmetrical lines, and the speed and power of the new engine also served to round out the idea of a Ford that could not be likened consistently to a grasshopper, a puddle-jumper, or a nimble-footed mountain-goat.

With all these improvements, it seemed that the new edition of the Ford was about ready to go to press, and the advertising agents, from their cloistered chambers in the upper floor of the Hotel Book-Cadillac, gave to the world the finally prepared statement that production soon was to be started.

The publicists, however, did not have a full appreciation of the Henry Ford craving for a car of smooth and flowing power and of dignified appearance; a car that would confound gentlemen in whose minds originate wise cracks and clever lines.

Mr. Ford, it is told, at that time was deeply interested in a device which practically kills motor vibration. Such a device had been used for a year on one of the high-priced cars turned out in Detroit. More recently it was adopted as standard by Ford's

STEINWAY

THE INSTRUMENT OF THE IMMORTALS

TRISTAN AND ISOLDE, *painted for the* STEINWAY COLLECTION *by* HARVEY DUNN

Poignant, beautiful, and passionate, the music of "Tristan and Isolde" has unexampled power to stir the heart. For in this, perhaps the greatest of his operas, Wagner poured out the hunger, the hopeless and ardent longing of his unhappy love. Both from the standpoint of technique and emotional intensity it is an epic work.

WHEN the fingers of Richard Wagner first touched the keys of a Steinway in 1879, its reputation as the world's foremost piano was already definitely established. That reputation has grown and expanded with the years. Today the Steinway is the universally accepted instrument, not only upon the concert stage, but in thousands of cultivated homes.

There are still Steinways in active service which sounded to the touch of childish fingers, rang beneath the impact of maturer hands, and continued to make their rich and sure return even to the second and third generation. . . . Such an instrument is more than an exquisite mechanism. It enters upon a personal, intimate relationship. It becomes a companion, a mentor, and a friend.

Viewed in the light of its amazing durability, the Steinway is actually among *the least expensive of pianos.* For 30, 40, and even 50 years or more it will serve you well, helping to shape the musical traditions of your family, yielding that joy of ownership arising from the best. And no matter which of the many styles and sizes you select, each will give the same lifelong satisfaction. . . . For the Steinway is a permanent musical investment. You need never buy another piano.

There is a Steinway dealer in your community, or near you, through whom you may purchase a new Steinway piano with a small cash deposit, and the balance will be extended over a period of two years. Used pianos accepted in partial exchange.

Prices: $875 *and up*

Plus transportation

Steinway & Sons, Steinway Hall
109 West 57th Street, New York

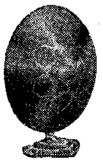
"One if by land and two if by sea."

The simple signal given by two lanterns hung in the belfry of Boston's Old North Church, started Paul Revere on that famous ride of April 18, 1775, immortalized by Longfellow's poem.

Simplicity—The ease and accuracy with which the Grebe Synchrophase Seven operates, has given a new meaning to One Dial control. Its simplicity of tuning is remarkable.

The tone of this receiver, especially when combined with the Grebe Natural Speaker, is unrivaled in its naturalness; the ease with which stations can be sharply separated is unsurpassed.

Durability of all Grebe superior qualities is guaranteed by that sound construction which for over 18 years has been a synonym for the name "Grebe."



Grebe Synchrophase Seven, $135; Grebe Natural Speaker, $35.

Send for Booklet D; then ask your dealer to demonstrate, in your home, that you can "get it *better* with a Grebe."

GREBE SYNCHROPHASE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
RADIO

A. H. Grebe & Co., Inc.
109 W. 57th St., N.Y.C.
Factory: Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Western Branch: 443 So. San Pedro St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Makers of quality radio since 1909

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

Lincoln. It worked with such satisfaction on the Lincoln that the inventive Ford mind devoted itself to the task of developing a contraption that would extract the tremors from the new Ford engine.

Mr. Ford set to work on some ideas of his own, and the story to-day is that a new attachment is being produced for the Ford engine which kills vibration.

Under the title, "The New Chariot," the New York *World*, addressing "the hundreds of colleges and universities which have now made courses in advertising part of their curricula," exclaims:

We commend the advance advertising of the new-model Ford as a piece of work as important and as classic in its own field as, let us say, Spinoza's "Ethics" in the field of philosophy. Here, if not the completely perfect bit of salesmanship of all ages, and all climes, is something to rank with the top-notchers. It is rumored that the car will be a six. A startled country rubs its eyes. The rumor is contradicted. It is rumored that the famous hood will undergo a change and that the time-honored radiator is to have its face lifted. This rumor too is contradicted. But pictures purporting to represent the new-model car in action and at rest are smuggled to the press, debated by the nation, disavowed by the Ford Company, replaced by other pictures which in turn are half-confirmed, debated, disavowed—and the car-that-is-to-be remains consistently on the front page of the newspapers, thanks to a policy of mystery combined with an occasional tip that looks authentic. Not since the Hall-Mills case have so many people so far from the scene of action been giving each other the low-down and telling each other the inside story.

Of course, it is fairly easy for Mr. Ford to turn a trick like this, and a great deal easier than it would be for any other man whose factory was working nights to stock up with new goods. For Mr. Ford is rebuilding something that has become a familiar landmark on the modern scene. That narrow-chested little iron monster which he sprang upon the nation some twenty years ago is not a mere conveyance in which we gad about the country. It is an integral part of the ethos of our generation. By it we gage the worth of other cars, the wealth of other men, the social standing of our neighbors. With it we are free to challenge time and space, turn our backs upon the dull business of staying put at home and honk off on a Saturday afternoon wherever fancy calls us.

We live in an age that runs around on wheels, and the Ford car, first in the field to sell to millions, is a symbol of our new mobility. Why shouldn't we be interested in any radical juxtaposition of its parts? Mr. Ford is not tinkering with a car. He is remodeling a great tradition.

From the Ford plant, according to a New York *Sun* correspondent, comes the official announcement that the factory will be ready "soon" for quantity production on the new line of cars, but—

No date is set and there is no apparent present likelihood that any will be for some little time.

The new power-plant at Fordson is still being equipped and this also is true of the power-plant at Highland Park, which is undergoing extensive alterations, including the installation of dynamos. When the Fordson power unit is completed there will be eight turbo-generators with an aggregate power development of 250,000 horse-power. Nearly thirty-four miles of piping will form part of the installation. Through these, water will be pumped at the rate of 30,000 gallons a minute, through the condensing coils of each power unit.

Among the items of important new machinery at Fordson is a battery of six power-presses, aggregating 2,160,000 pounds in weight, the largest one being more than thirty feet high. The addition of new welding machinery in large units indicates the extent to which this process is to be used in fabricating the new cars.

The Ford company will utilize five of the steel vessels bought from the Shipping Board for a system of tug-and-barge transportation on the lakes. These have been stript of boilers and all other mechanism, leaving the hold free for merchandise. A single boiler has been installed to provide power for the donkey engine used in loading and for steering.

No prospect of wide distribution of the new Ford is seen for at least several weeks. When it is considered that it will require practically 60,000 cars to stock the Ford dealers to begin with and at least that many more constantly available to the dealers before quantity sales of the line can be made, it seems unlikely that the factory can get under way in providing the number of cars needed under that length of time.

Some publicity has been given to the fact that Ford dealers have been shown the new car and the impression has arisen that the dealer organization is being brought to the factory in delegations to see the new line. The facts are that very few dealers have seen any cars, and none of them has seen the production car. Experimental cars, showing general line and suggested colors, have been shown, but only to a very limited number of dealers.

Mr. Ford has personally shown some of them the cars from the experimental department. The sales department says positively that the dealers will not be invited to the factory at the present time and even adds that dealers who visit the plant on their own initiative will probably not be shown any cars. The factory, John R. Davis reports, is not prepared to handle delegations of dealers who come to Fordson or Dearborn in the hope of seeing the new line or to learn the date on which they may count on being supplied.

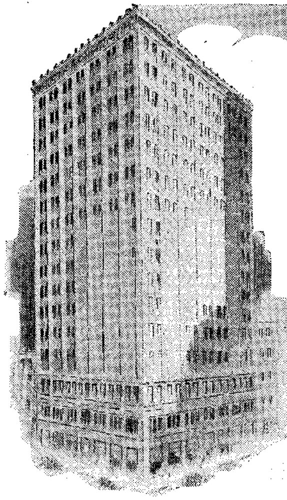
In a flood of rumors and guesswork on the subject may be sundry nuggets of truth; but only the test of time can verify them. Many readers will watch with interest for a verification of this prediction in *The Post:*

In introducing his new model to American automobile users soon Henry Ford will present a novel financing plan that is expected to create a sensation in the industry rivaling that caused by his announcement a few years ago of the famous "$5 down-$5 a month" plan.

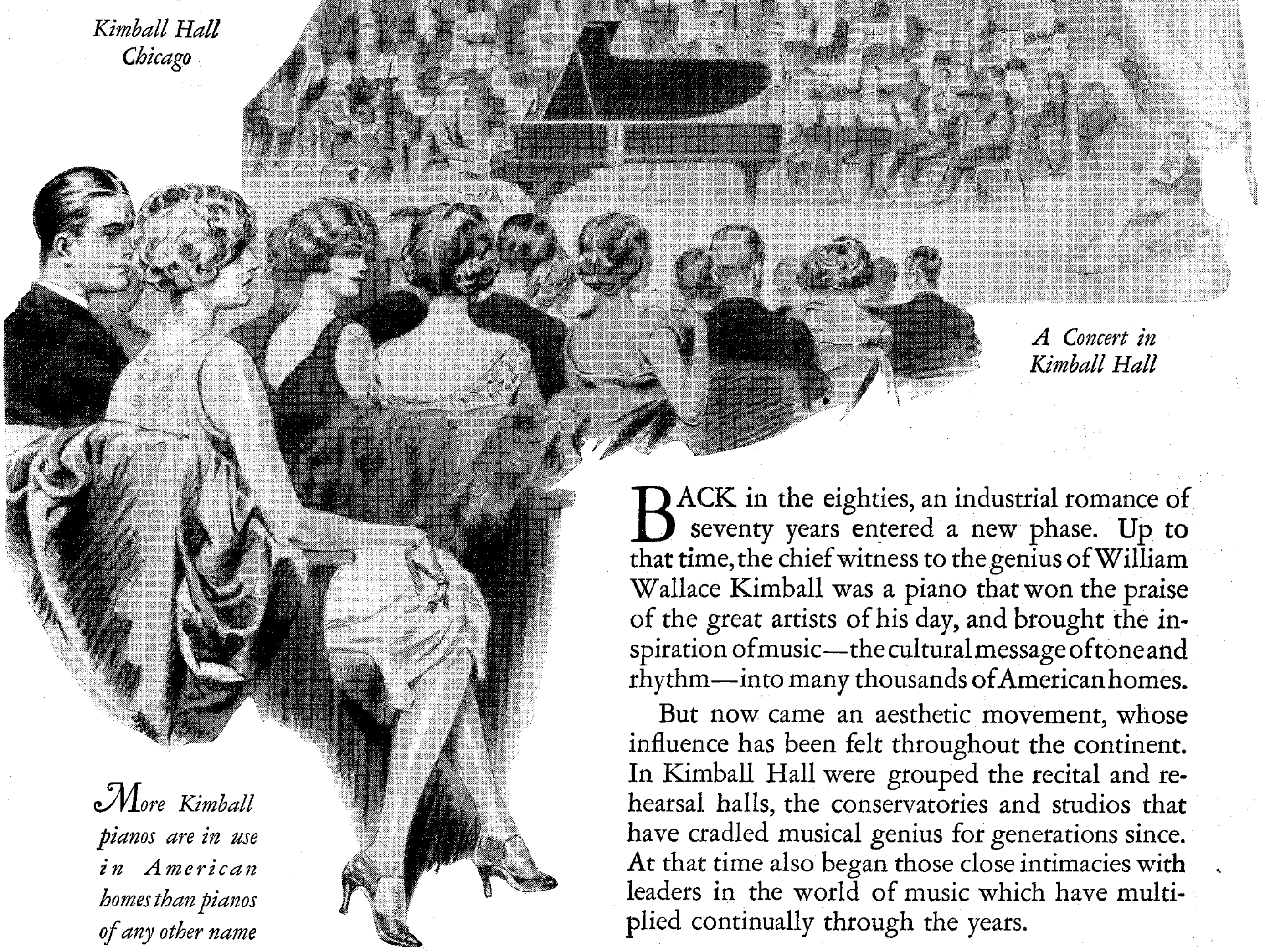
Under the new scheme, to be known as the "club plan," Mr. Ford proposes to sell the new model for $150 down and $12.50 a month, the monthly payment being regarded as a service charge and continuing as long as the car is in use. At the end of the year, if the buyer wishes, he may have the car overhauled for a moderate charge or may exchange it for a new automobile.

KIMBALL

FOR SEVENTY YEARS
AN INFLUENCE OF NATIONAL CULTURE



Kimball Hall
Chicago



A Concert in
Kimball Hall

More Kimball
pianos are in use
in American
homes than pianos
of any other name
in the world

BACK in the eighties, an industrial romance of seventy years entered a new phase. Up to that time, the chief witness to the genius of William Wallace Kimball was a piano that won the praise of the great artists of his day, and brought the inspiration of music—the cultural message of tone and rhythm—into many thousands of American homes.

But now came an aesthetic movement, whose influence has been felt throughout the continent. In Kimball Hall were grouped the recital and rehearsal halls, the conservatories and studios that have cradled musical genius for generations since. At that time also began those close intimacies with leaders in the world of music which have multiplied continually through the years.

The Favorite Piano of the American Home

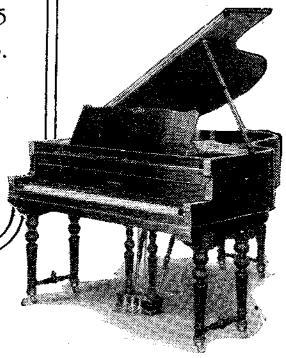
The event was a milestone—one of many that mark the progress of the institution. Yet, the ideals of the Kimball house find their plainest recognition in no single episode, but, rather, in the high favor won and held through the years with music lovers in American homes.

The measure of this recognition is found in the plain logic of distribution figures, which show the Kimball piano to be first choice on this continent among pianos of every make on the globe.

The Period Grand shown is a Louis XVI design—one of several Anniversary models. Two sizes, $1125 and $1300, f. o. b. Chicago.

Other designs in grands from $975 to $7000

A variety of uprights and players



W. W. KIMBALL COMPANY

1857 CHICAGO 1927

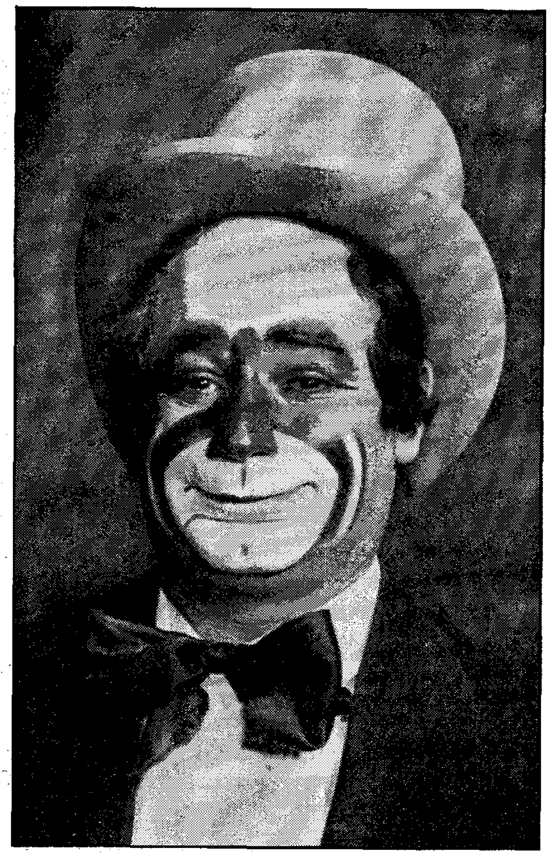
Kimball Hall, 306 South Wabash Avenue

GOOD-BY TO MARCELLINE, MASTER OF PANTOMIME

KING OF CLOWNS they used to call him, twenty years ago, when he was as prime a favorite with New York Hippodrome crowds as Charlie Chaplin is to-day with the movie fans. Marcelline—whose antics never failed to convulse large audiences—especially the children. And now Marcelline, old and alone, has rung down the curtain of life because audiences would no longer laugh at his clowning.

Dead, in a lonely lodging-house room, with a pawn ticket and six dollars in his pockets and a bullet sent through his brain by his own hand! Marcelline, the zealous little "helper," who, as the New York *Evening World* reminds us, hopped about under everybody's feet, got into everybody's way, and always found himself all but rolled up in the big carpet! Marcelline, the unforgetable! But nevertheless forgotten—and dead by his own act because they didn't find him funny any more. And the biggest wreath on his coffin is from Charlie Chaplin, his successor! *The Evening World* continues:

> It wasn't old age. He was only fifty-four. He was lively as ever when he tried to make his "come-backs." But they didn't laugh at him as they used to. Maybe the custard-pie clowning of the movies made him "old stuff" to the newer public. Maybe he didn't keep pace with changing fun-fashions. Maybe he clung too fast to the classic clown methods.
>
> If so, he was never more true to tradition than in his death. The clown who makes others laugh but who carries tragedy and despair in his own heart; Pierrot, the deceived and forsaken; Pagliacci, who "ends the comedy" with blood and tears—it is a paradox that moves generation after generation. They were tired of little Marcelline on the stage. So he played the final act all alone, on his knees, in the lodging-house room.



From the Albert Davis Collection

"CHILDREN CALL ME A CLOWN"

So Marcelline used to say, but he always added proudly that he was really an "august," and never wore anything but a dress suit.

"When a man can be a child's delight, stirring thousands to innocent laughter," remarked his friend Harry Chesterfield at his funeral on November 8, "he has not lived unworthily. When I think of Marcelline at the Hippodrome, I think always of how the children used to cling to his coat-tails and gather about his dressing-room."

Marcelline was always the "busy fool, doing nothing except to make lost motion and get into the way," another admirer reminds us. "His great act was provided by setting the stage with the curtain up and letting him meddle with the scene shifters and the stage manager, and storm at them silently, altogether ignored except for cuffs and kicks, to which he was apparently oblivious." And his art was so genuine that he always captivated the little folks.

Born in Saragossa, Spain, in 1875, his real name, we are told, was Marcelline Orbes. Legend has it that he was first carried into the ring in the arms of his father and set down in the sawdust to amuse the crowd, and that at the age of seven he ran away from a tailor to whom he was apprenticed, to become a circus clown. Says the New York *Times:*

> According to this story he sneaked under the tent, fell asleep, and was awakened to find that he had blindly chosen a spot next to the lion's cage to sleep. The lion had put its paws through the bars to reach him when Marcelline awoke and summoned the troupe with his yells.
>
> The kindly clown whom he had selected as his protector comforted him, and when advice to return home failed, the clown got him a job as a stable boy. Marcelline became an acrobat, a tumbler. With this as a groundwork for his later strenuous tumbles as a funny man, he became a clown.
>
> Marcelline was what is known professionally as an "august," that is, his make-up was the misfit evening clothes and not the baggy, ruffled pantaloons of the orthodox clown. He achieved his comic effects almost entirely by his body movements and attitudes—a sort of exaggerated pantomime because in the vast Hippodrome audience facial expressions were lost. He seldom spoke, but every gesture, every posture conveyed his effects far more clearly than he could have done by words.

After playing five years at the London Hippodrome, where he was known as "the children's idol," Marcelline began looking for new worlds to conquer, says the same paper, continuing:

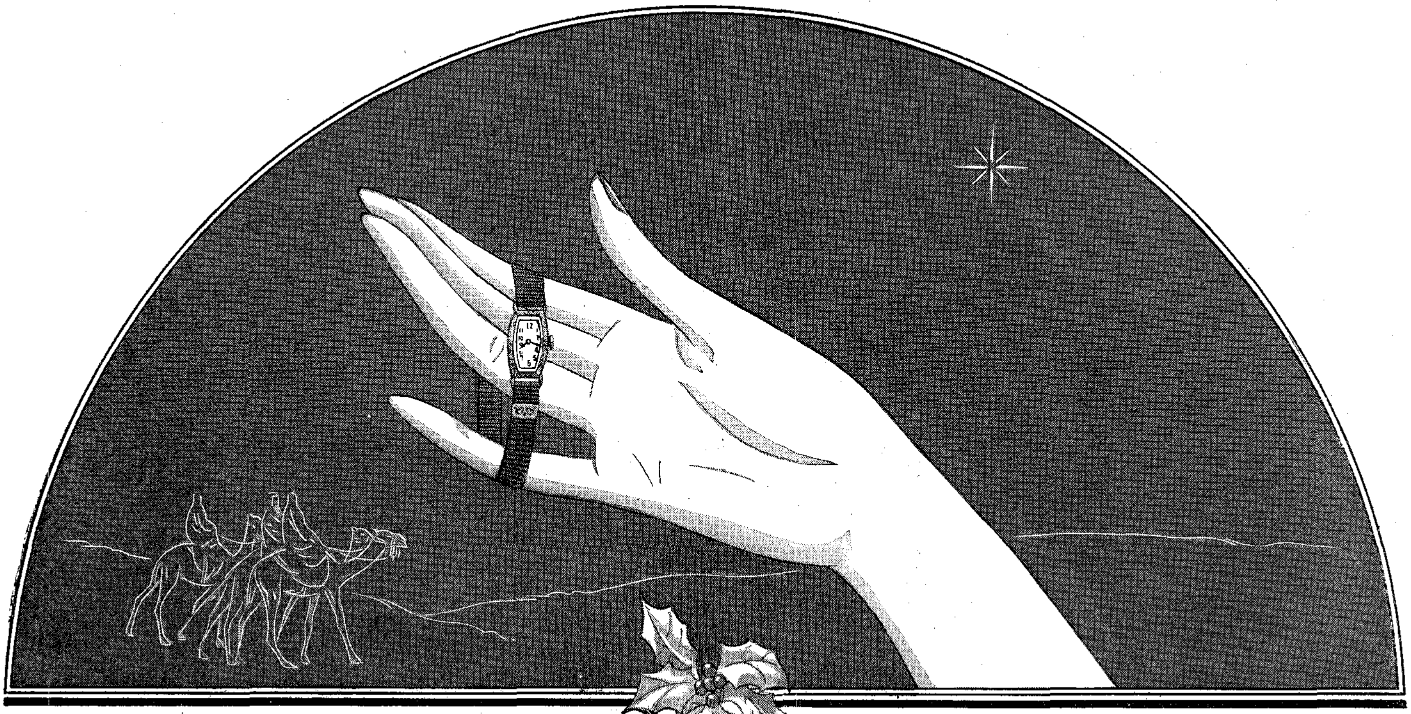
> He came to this country under the management of Thompson & Dundy, to open the New York Hippodrome in 1905. Frederick Thompson brought him here to bolster up the opening bill for the still untried venture of the Hippodrome.
>
> How successful Marcelline became is indicated by the fact that he played nine years in succession before he left for another field. Then he traveled with Ringling Brothers' circus and came back to the Hippodrome in 1920.
>
> His act continued to be successful for a time, but then began to fall off. He foresaw that his particular type of entertainment was outmoded, and tried to establish himself in the workaday business world. He opened a restaurant in Greenwich Village, thinking that his name would draw patronage. It failed. He tried the same thing in Connecticut. It, too, failed.

Marcelline in his heyday was head-lined in all New York papers, and so overwhelming was his success that people "went to see Marcelline," they said, instead of "going to the Hippodrome."

Marcelline's suicide at once reminded the newspaper men of the similar fate of his friend and rival, "Slivers" Oakley. Both died broken-hearted clowns, says Lindsay Denison in the New York *Evening World.*

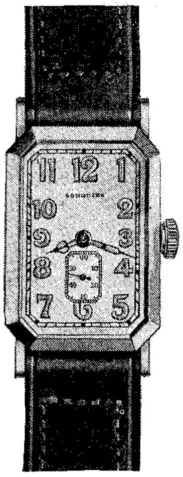
Recalling these two suicides, and many others among professional fun-makers, the New York *Herald Tribune* wonders whether there may not be some deep psychological reason for what it calls "the clown's apparent propensity to suicide." The writer continues:

> A talent for humor and laugh-provoking antics is only too likely to be not the expression of a natural light-heartedness in the individual but a refuge, conscious or subconscious, from the hobgoblins of melancholy. He laughs and frolics that he may not weep. And if his talent is pronounced he is tempted to turn professional. In doing so, however, he destroys, for himself, the prophylactic quality of his clowning. It becomes a business, a "serious business," as Marcelline insisted on regarding his vocation. It no longer affords him the "comic relief" which his nature craves. And not only is this true for him of his own drolleries, but of others', too. It is said of Marcelline that he often attended the "movies" and the Coney Island sideshows, but that never was he seen to laugh at the antics of his less well-known rivals.
>
> Poor Marcelline! "Laugh, Pagliacci!" Only he couldn't.

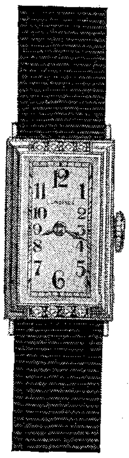


YOUR GIFT ~ THE WATCH THAT IS WORLD FAMOUS!

WHAT gift offers more than a beautiful Longines, the most honored watch in the world! Great government observatories classify Longines first in accuracy. At international exhibitions, Nine Grand Prizes have been bestowed upon Longines for beauty. Longines are chosen wherever accuracy is indispensable—on trans-Atlantic flights, scientific expeditions, the U. S. Torpedo Boat Service. And in the lives of men and women Longines are daily providing observatory accuracy. There is a Longines that meets your gift requirements. Prices start from $35 for filled cases and go up to $3,500 for diamond set cases. At better jewelers everywhere. May we send you the name and address of the Longines jeweler nearest you?

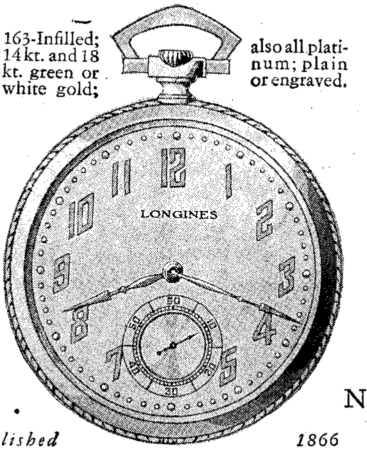


162—Men's strap watch in gold filled; 14 kt. green or white gold; also platinum.

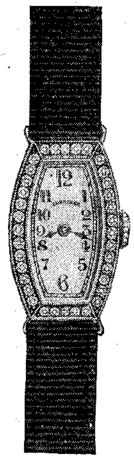


206—Platinum top and 18 kt. white gold, diamond set.

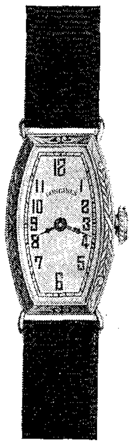
Longines
THE OBSERVATORY WATCH



163-Infilled; 14kt. and 18 kt. green or white gold; also all platinum; plain or engraved.



205 — Platinum top and 18 kt. white gold, diamond set; also all platinum.



159—In filled; 14 kt. or 18 kt. white gold; also all platinum.

Official Government Observatory Awards in Accuracy Contests

U. S. Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.—Since 1916 more Longines passed and were accepted than all other competing watches combined. The official watch for U. S. Naval Torpedo Boat Service.

Geneva Observatory, Switzerland—In 1925 Longines again received first prize of series, duplicating results of 1923 and 1924.

Official Government Observatory Awards in Accuracy Contests

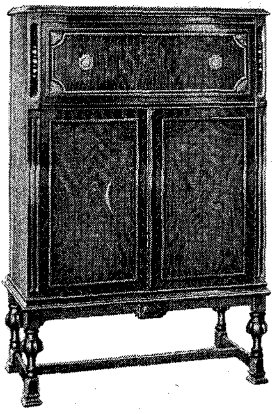
Neuchatel Observatory, Switzerland—During 1924 and 1925, 21 first prizes. Since 1905, 397 awards.

Kew-Teddington Observatory, England—141 awards in Accuracy Contests since 1910 (1918, year's record for the best performance). Since 1919 every Longines Watch submitted passed trial with mention "especially good".

A. WITTNAUER CO.
Established 1866
NEW YORK MONTREAL CHICAGO GENEVA

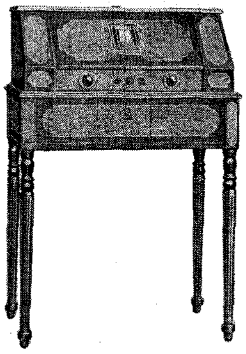
Longines time broadcast daily 7 A M, WJZ 10 P M, WJZ, WBZ, KDKA, KYW, WBAL, WJR, WHAM 9 P M., KPO, KGO, KFOA, KOMO, KHQ, KGW.

These receivers operate from the electric light socket.



RCA RADIOLA 32

Custom-built. De luxe combination of the famous Super-Heterodyne and the incomparable Loudspeaker 104, the two finest achievements in radio. Socket-power operation, A. C. or D. C. Complete with Radiotrons $895

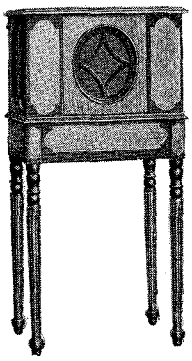


RCA RADIOLA 28

The Super-Heterodyne, supreme achievement in receiver design, in the popular table model. Ideal in combination with RCA Loudspeaker 104 (See below).

Radiola 28, with Radiotrons $260

A. C. Package for adapting Radiola 28 for A. C. operation with RCA Loudspeaker 104. $35



RCA LOUDSPEAKER 104

Universally recognized as the finest reproducer ever designed. In combination with Radiola 28, it eliminates all batteries and provides socket-power operation.

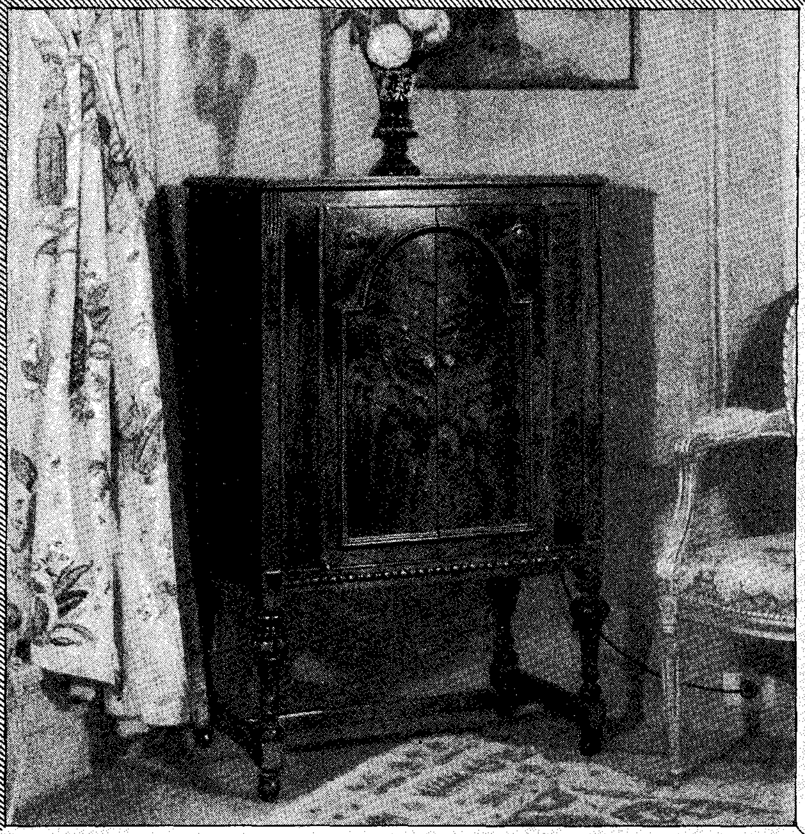
RCA Loudspeaker 104 (A.C.) $275

RCA Loudspeaker 104 (D.C.) $310

Authorized Dealer RCA

Buy with confidence where you see this sign

The world's knowledge of radio is embodied in these new Radiolas



RCA RADIOLA 30A

Custom-built. De luxe cabinet set, with concealed loudspeaker. Employing the unrivalled RCA Super-Heterodyne, it operates directly from the electric light circuit—either 60 cycle A. C. or 110 volt D. C. Extreme sensitivity, selectivity, tone fidelity and ease of operation . . . . $495 complete.

The complete line of RCA Radiolas and Loudspeakers now on display throughout the country embodies all the world's knowledge of radio.

Developed in the great Research Laboratories of RCA, General Electric and Westinghouse, these highly-perfected instruments are the culmination of a quarter century of discovery and invention by the leading electrical and acoustical engineers of the scientific world.

Radiolas are everywhere recognized as the standard of the radio art.

A Radiola is a Christmas gift that every member of the family can enjoy.

RCA Radiola

MADE · BY · THE · MAKERS · OF · THE · RADIOTRON

RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA

Socket-power operation perfected by RCA, Westinghouse and General Electric

RCA RADIOLA 17

The lighting-socket receiver the radio world has long waited for. This year's outstanding achievement in radio design. Employs the wonderful new RCA alternating current Radiotrons. Just plug it into the electric outlet (A.C.) and turn the control knob . . . . Less accessories $130. *With Radiotrons* $157.50.

The new Radiolas that operate from the electric light circuit include custom-built, cabinet models of the incomparable Super-Heterodyne, and the wonderful new Radiola 17 that makes use of the new alternating current Radiotrons.

Battery-operated sets have been developed to their highest efficiency in the new Radiola 16 and the nationally popular Radiola 20.

Before selecting a new radio set to replace your old one, ask an RCA Authorized Dealer to demonstrate these instruments for you—*with an RCA Loudspeaker.* Don't handicap a good radio receiver with an antiquated loudspeaker.

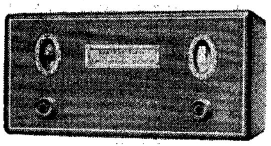
A Radiola is a Christmas gift that every member of the family can enjoy.

RCA Radiola

MADE · BY · THE · MAKERS · OF · THE · RADIOTRON

NEW YORK · CHICAGO · SAN FRANCISCO

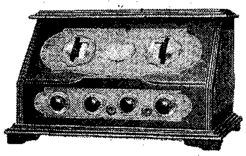
These receivers operate with batteries or battery eliminators.



RCA RADIOLA 16

The new RCA storage-battery set. Very compact. One-dial control. For selectivity, sensitivity and tone quality, it sets a new standard for receivers in its price class.

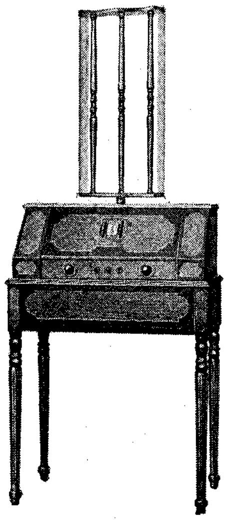
Less accessories	$69.50
With Radiotrons	$82.75



RCA RADIOLA 20

Many times as selective as the average antenna set. Known the country over as "the biggest value in radio."

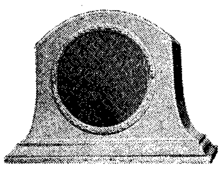
Less accessories	$78.00
With Radiotrons	$89.50



RCA RADIOLA 28

The tried, tested and perfected RCA Super-Heterodyne, a sensation ever since its introduction.

With Radiotrons $260



RCA LOUDSPEAKER 100A

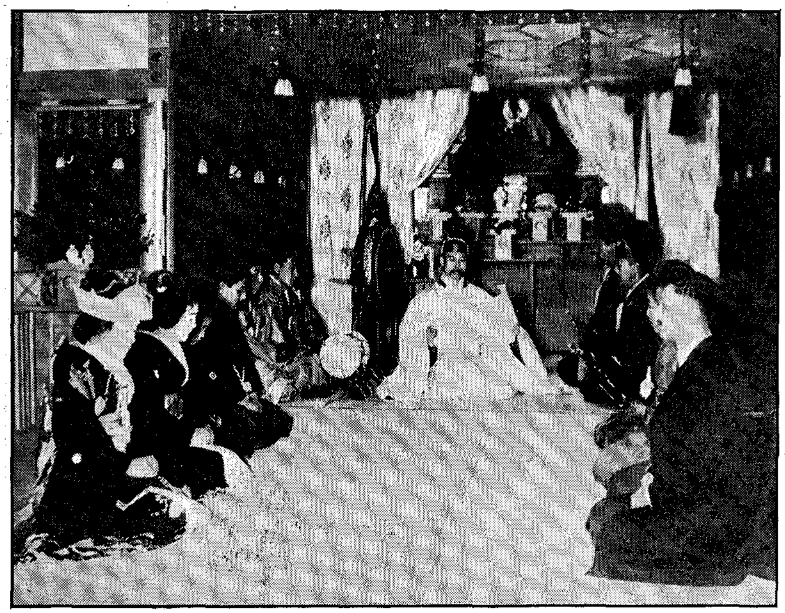
Still better than the model 100. Built for long life. Rich, mellow tones. Amazing capacity and musical range. Equally efficient with battery or socket-power sets $35

Authorized Dealer RCA

Buy with confidence where you see this sign

HOW WOMEN'S MAGAZINES IN JAPAN DISCUSS MARRIAGE, LOVE, AND DUTY

MARRYING FOR LOVE is extremely pleasant, confess the social philosophers of Japan—demonstrating the advance of their country in Western ideas and methods by discussing this appealing subject in the women's magazines, which have taken their place as a popular feature of Japanese life—but are such marriages the happiest in the long run? Western, or at least Anglo-Saxon, sentiment may choose to take it for granted that they are, and that the "love match" is inherently a finer social achievement than the marriage of convenience. But in Japan, where the discussion of such matters is comparatively new, and where the idea of romantic marriage has struck a note of wistful response in the younger generation, there are grave reasons advanced for favoring a more realistic attitude toward the marriage relation. As such an attitude is seldom avowed in America, it is interesting to discover what the Japanese are saying about it among themselves.



Adachi photograph

THE VOICE OF WISDOM AT A JAPANESE MARRIAGE

At a Shinto ceremony, now much in vogue in Tokyo (since Japanese brides began to demand a religious celebration in addition to the old-time social contract), the reading of a scroll by the priest, as above, is an important feature.

"Anybody would prefer to marry a person one likes—a partner one loves — than take a stranger whom one has never seen," freely admits Mr. Nakamura in the very opening paragraph of his article in the November issue of the *Fujin Club*, one of the popular women's magazines in Japan. In making that small concession to modern sentiment, he reveals a striking change which has taken place in the traditional views of Japan about love in married life. However, he at once shows how far as yet is the Japanese conception of love and marriage from that of America, by adding:

"When I say that love-marriage is so much preferable to middle-man marriage, I simply state the emotional conditions of the people who marry. But the deciding factors of the happiness and the unhappiness of a married life is not the emotion of the principals at the time of their marriage. Because the newly married are happy at the time of their wedding is no reason whatever for their being happy all through their married life."

Then he makes the following statement, simply, boldly, without the slightest air of giving voice to any remarkable sentiment:

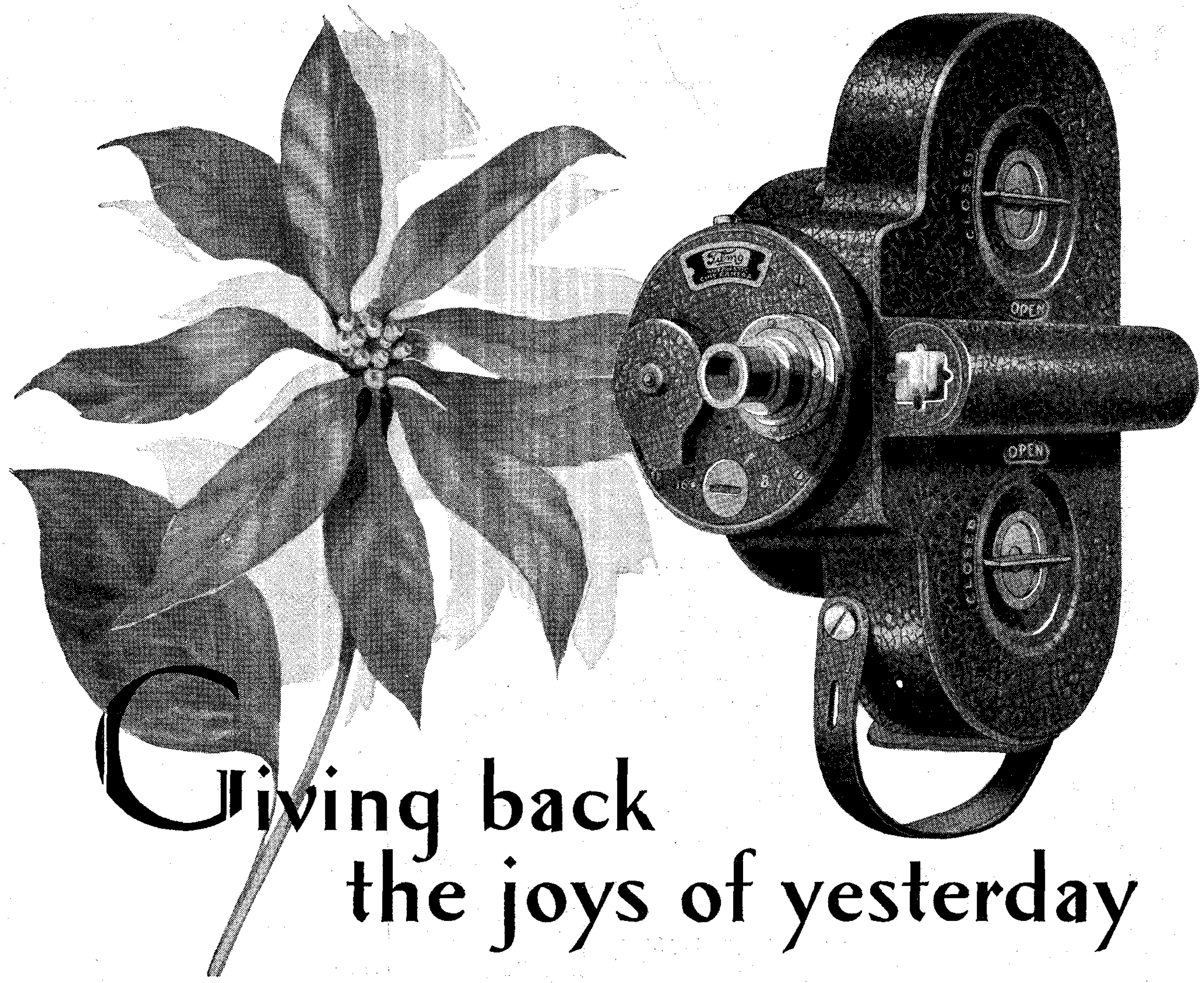
> In the first place, love is not a thing that lasts so long. The affection between parents and children, between brothers, between friends, these have a long-lasting character about them. But love is different. Even with people who loved each other, and were ready to die for it at one time, love can never continue over five, seven years. Love emotions attack one with extreme violence at certain times. But they do not last. A year, two years, three years. Five years at the most. It is irrational to make love, and love alone, the decisive line between the happiness and the unhappiness of married life. However much two people love each other at first, their love cools in time. When their love cools down, their married life does not come to a close. Therefore to build married life, which must continue, on the foundation of an emotion that can not last is wrong. Also people are wrong in putting so much emphasis on love as they are doing nowadays in Japan.
>
> Love is the power that dominates us all in life—I know how very great and mighty it is. It is like the power of an ocean wave. It sweeps everything before it. But there is a power even stronger than that—Life, meaning the realities of life. Love is like a fair rainbow bridging two sexes. The beauty of the rainbow dazzles men and women and brings them together irresistibly—even when they are strangers to each other. When a man and a woman are brought together, the function of the rainbow is finished. It vanishes. After that, only life realities remain. . . . Married life is not a dream or a fancy. It is real in the extreme. A man who thinks that married life is like love, as fair as a rainbow, is bound to be disappointed when he comes to take a close-range view of it.
>
> Both men and women before they marry, paint the married state as a life of extreme happiness. All that comes from confusing married life with love-life. It is the easiest blunder for unmarried people to commit. It is a dangerous fancy. For it is a sure incubator for disappointments. Two, three years after marriage, inevitable reaction sets in with the people who contracted a love marriage. In their disappointment, they cry out for some new thrills and excitements to counteract and drown their disappointments. And that, too often, means opening wide the door for trouble.

Mr. Nakamura freely admits that sometimes some people are lucky enough to find their love life and married life one and the same thing. But they are rare exceptions, he declares, adding:

> People who demand the happy fulfilment of their love life in their married life are asking a bit too much at the hand of fate. Love-life deals with love, and love alone. Married life is not as simple as that. It is complex—troublesome. Love life begins and ends with a man and a woman and their relations toward each other. Married life, on the other hand, doesn't stop with a man and his wife and the relations between them. There enters into the consideration, the family and its relations with the world at large. And they are complex, troublesome things. Married life is really an enterprise which aims to unite two characters of different sex into one harmonious whole. A single man is not a complete human being. Neither is a single woman. To make them complete is the aim and end of a successful married life. Whenever we see a couple who have been married for thirty or forty years, we somehow get the impression of beholding completed, rounded human beings. We feel the touch of human beauty about them.
>
> But there is nothing easy about this enterprise. It is a hard and thorny road to travel in all truth, laden with difficulties. For it is no frivolous undertaking to bring together in one harmonious whole two independent characters. What's more, it is no joyous experience.
>
> I do not think married life is a happy thing. Rather, I look upon it as a training hall for us humans, full of bitterness, trials, and tribulations. And as a man and a woman go, hand in hand, through life, struggling, worrying, and tasting bitterness thereof together, they succeed in polishing and drilling each other into one harmonious whole. That I think is the real meaning of married life.

Something of the same Spartan view is reflected in a symposium of Japanese matrons presented by the *Shufuno-Tomo*, a high-class women's magazine published in Tokyo. The participants repeat the advice given them on the eve of marriage by their several fathers. A breath of the stern old Samurai spirit may be felt in the utterance quoted by Madame Okada, the daughter of Admiral Togo. As she writes:

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri



Giving back the joys of yesterday

YOUR little child . . . now budding into her teens . . . but reproduced in motion pictures just as she was in those days when her mother wanted her to stay that way always . . .

The silver-haired grandmother . . . maybe gone now . . . but again coming into view . . .

The sweetheart of yesterday, now the wife and mother, but again before you as in those days of romance . . . in action . . . brightening your eyes with memories . . . tugging at your heartstrings.

And the scene around the Christmas tree. The football game. The winter sports. You yourself . . . landing that famous musky or engaged in your special hobby.

The perpetuation, in moving pictures, of the most cherished experiences, the rekindling of past joys—such is the capacity of Filmo. A possession princes are proud of. A gift inspiring lasting delight.

No gift thought more lovely than this

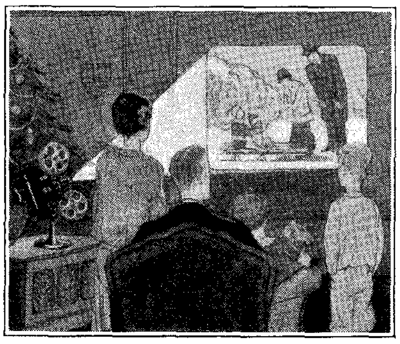
"Made by the movie people." That explains Filmo's movie-taking and showing superiority. For over twenty years Bell & Howell have made the cameras and equipment used in producing practically all the feature movies shown at best theatres. Famous Players-Lasky, Paramount, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, First National, De Mille, and others use Bell & Howell cameras.

So in Filmo equipment you get the result of specialized moving picture experience. Should lower-priced movie cameras and projectors be recommended for their so-called greater simplicity, remember: *Filmo* simplicity more than matches any other. Merely look through Filmo's spy-glass viewfinder and press the button to take movies of theatre quality on the first try.

"What you see, you get"

Just think—two operations only—much easier than taking snapshots with an ordinary camera! No focusing for distance. No setting for time. No arduous viewfinding. No turning of films. Filmo is the only amateur movie equipment *adaptable to all conditions of light, speed, distance,* and the various requirements of showing movies in the home.

See your Filmo dealer for information on this matchless Christmas gift. Write us for NEW descriptive booklet, "Filmo—Home Movies of the Better Kind," just off the press. Bell & Howell Co., 1803 Larchmont Ave., Chicago, Ill., *New York, Hollywood, London* (B & H Co., Ltd.). Established 1907.



Filmo Projector shows your movies with theatre clarity and brilliance. Runs forward, backward or stops on any single picture. Has wide industrial use. Simple attachment adds various color tints.

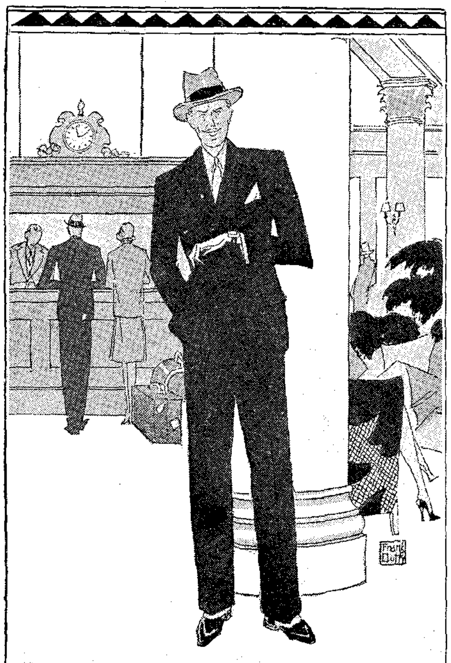
Filmo Cameras use Eastman Safety Film (16 mm.) in the yellow box, obtainable at practically all stores handling cameras and supplies. First cost covers developing and return postage to your door.

The spy-glass viewfinder, found only on Filmo, provides for getting exactly the scene you want when using any of the 14 special interchangeable lenses. Optional mechanisms for taking s-l-o-w movies.

BELL & HOWELL
Filmo
REGISTERED

MOTION PICTURE CAMERA AND PROJECTOR

[*There is also Eyemo, using professional standard (35 mm.) film, if you desire to commercialize your movies*]



Buy Her a

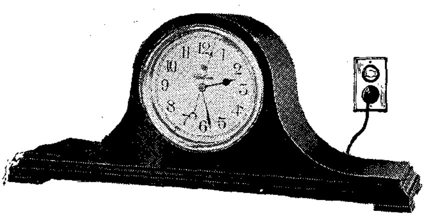
Telechron

ELECTRIC TIMEKEEPER

It brings accurate time without any bother and fuss of winding or regulating. The Telechron gets its *time impulses* direct from your regular electric light wires and is regulated from the power station in your city. In many beautiful models including some with chime and strike features.

Send coupon for our illustrated folder "TICKLESS TIME." *It shows models for home and office use.*

WARREN TELECHRON CO., Ashland, Mass.
In Canada, Canadian Gen. Electric Co. Toronto, Ont.



MAIL THIS COUPON
WARREN TELECHRON CO.,
603 Main Street, Ashland, Mass.

Please send me your new folder "TICKLESS TIME" which tells how I can get Observatory time with the Telechron.

Name..
Street..
City..

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

In the ears of the new people of the present day, it may sound as old-fashioned nonsense, quite out of tune with the ideas of these progressive days of ours. Our new ladies worship personal liberty. They carry out their ideas with all the freedom of action nowadays. It is very likely that they would laugh at my father's advice as a bit of old-fashioned folly. But to me it was quite different.

And this was the advice imparted by the victorious old Japanese sea dog to his daughter:

"Once you are wed, your husband's house is your home. You must do your utmost in it—for it. Whatever happens, never turn your back on it—never return here."

Here is another example. Madame Tawara is the only daughter of the ex-Premier Wakatsuki. She tells us in the same number of the Tokyo magazine that:

My father is of the no-mouth type most of the time, and had very little to say to me. At the time of my marriage he had just given up the portfolio of the Minister of Finance in the Katsura Cabinet. There was a good deal of political turmoil at the time. He was exceedingly busy then, so that it was rare indeed to find him for any length of time at home any day. I do not recall anything particular in the shape of advice among my wedding presents from father. But mother gave me this—she repeated it time and again:

"Be independent. Never lean on others. You should [illegible] from a small beginning to a big end."

My husband at the time of our marriage was a mere unknown official in the Department of Finance. Mother evidently thought it important that I should cultivate the spirit of independence both in an economic and a mental sense. I have kept that advice of mother's constantly before my eyes all through my married years. And as long as we had no surplus means, I never permitted myself to listen to the tempting voice of ease and luxury—no theaters, no concerts, no gay outings that I could not afford. And I think that the rigid observance of this parental advice had much to do with the many long years of marital peace and happiness I have enjoyed.

A more modern case is that of Madame Tajiro, the only daughter of former Chief Justice Yokota, of the Supreme Court. She tells us:

I graduated from the Gakushu-In (Peers' School) in April, 1920, and in June of the same year I married Tajiro. I had known my husband for many years before our marriage. He had been a constant visitor at our home, and I had enjoyed his company after the free and new fashion of social intercourse among young folks, which is gaining wider and wider vogue in the changing Nippon of to-day.

Both father and mother had rather new ideas about the education of their children, and allowed us to develop along our own individual lines with considerable modern freedom. About the only advice they gave me at the time of my marriage was:

"Man and wife should live in mutual trust—in complete faith in each other." A perfectly natural sentiment on the part of my parents who had a complete confidence in Tajiro. Tajiro entered our Foreign Office as soon as he finished school. Soon he was ordered abroad. And I came to realize the meaning of my parental advice more and more when we went to live in a foreign country. There is no happiness comparable to the thought that your husband believes in you utterly—that he commands your faith absolutely. There is nothing like it in life.

A sentiment that may well awaken pleasant assent both in the Occident and the Orient.

SHALL WE DO AWAY WITH THE SPEED LIMIT FOR MOTORISTS?

"ABOLISH THE SPEED LIMIT" is the advice of John H. Mackall, chairman and chief engineer of the Maryland State Roads Commission, as given in a much-discust speech at the recent convention of the National Safety Council in Chicago. At the same convention Charles M. Upham, director of the American Road Builders' Association, gave out figures showing that in the last five years 114,879 persons were killed and 3,446,370 injured by automobiles. Mr. Upham estimated the economic loss alone at $800,000,000 a year. "The number of deaths from traffic accidents [illegible]ing 2,000 an[illegible] there has been a [illegible] the number of casualties per motor-vehicle registered." Mr. Mackall thinks that this tragic record would not be made any worse, and might be bettered, by doing away with speed laws altogether. Many disagree with him, and the discussion has widened into a general survey of the best means of reducing motor accidents.

"A business of the magnitude of the motoring element in this country," Mr. Mackall contends, "should have the sympathetic regulation it deserves," and he thinks it is not getting this now from those in charge of automobile traffic. He says:

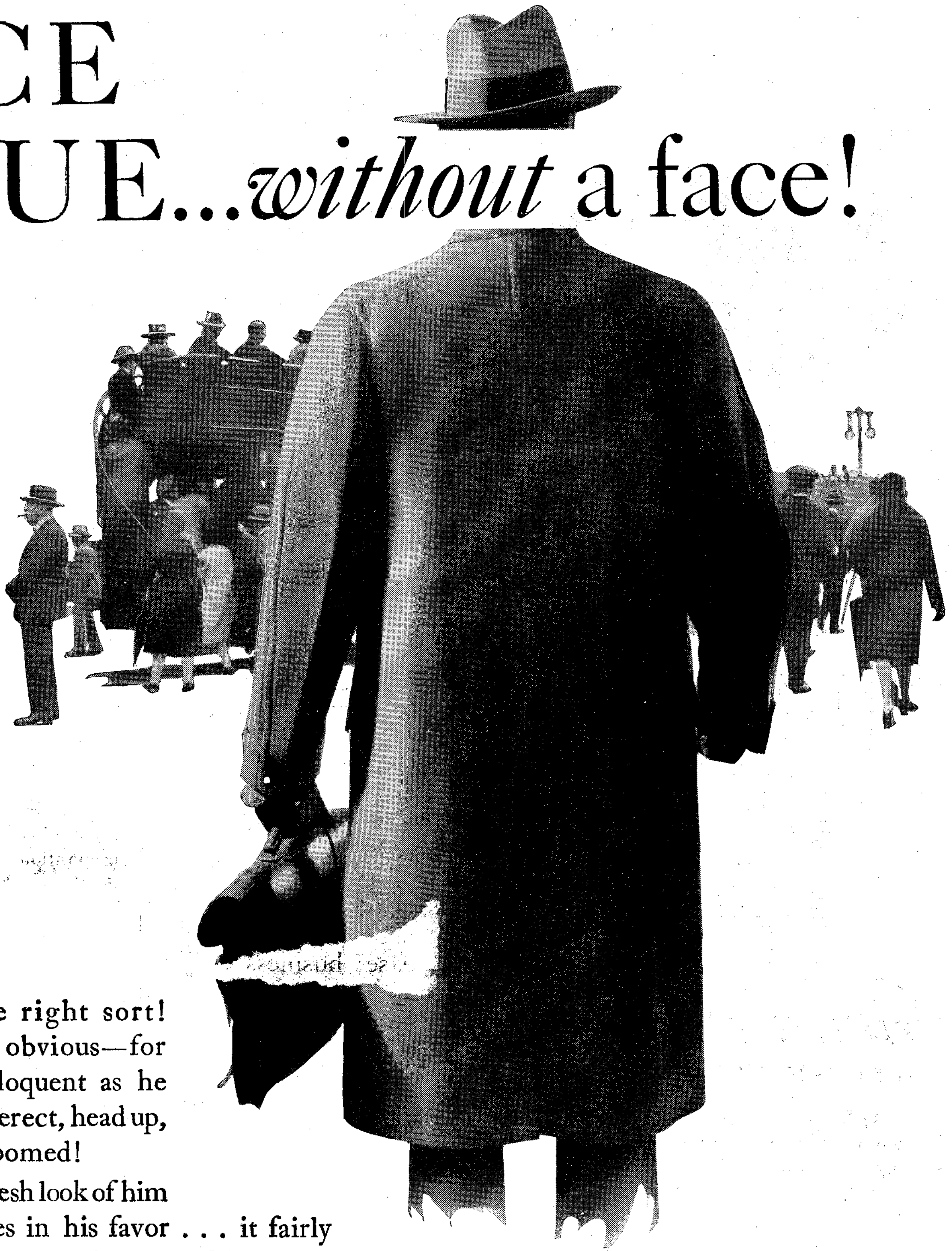
The fact that in the natural operation of a business of this magnitude fatalities will occur is no reason for arbitrarily curtailing the whole industry. This is exactly what we have permitted to be brought about by the police who are charged with regulation of this traffic.

I think I can prove that there is little or no relation between speed limits and accidents. I am not complaining of the orginal enactment of maximum allowable limits. When enacted the automobile was to some a source of pleasure—to most a nuisance. It played no part in the industrial, commercial or social life of any community. If slowed up it caused no congestion. But I do complain that, while we have developed the automobile from a nuisance to a necessity, we have permitted without change those limits to be the guiding factor in motor-vehicle regulation.

Archaic speed limits remain in force, Mr. Mackall asserts, because—

Two groups of people want to retain the old order—the police and groups of individuals, alarmed at the increase of

FACE VALUE...*without* a face!



HE'S the right sort! It's *instantly* obvious—for his back is eloquent as he swings along, erect, head up, faultlessly groomed!

The crisp, fresh look of him speaks volumes in his favor . . . it fairly *advertises* his personality—confident, sure of himself, bound to go forward and up!

So you find yourself accepting him at "face value" . . . *even though you haven't seen his face!* You've noticed it a thousand times, of course—how clean, well-cared-for clothes *do* invite your good opinion of their wearer!

And you are instinctively ready to meet half-way the chap who so apparently *values* your good opinion!

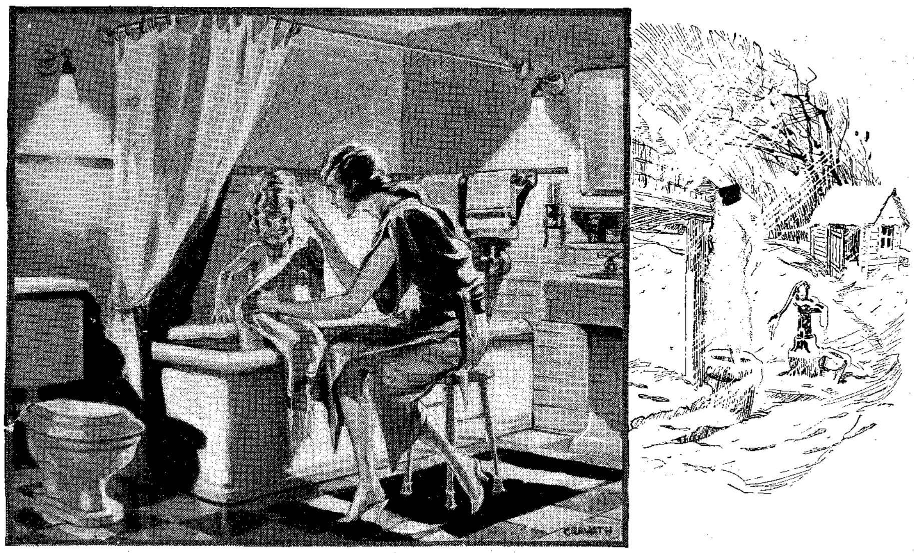
The modern dry cleaner has helped many a man on his way by making it so *easy* to be always well-groomed. He is a wizard at freshening up tired business suits! Under his expert hands deadening dust and grimy spots vanish from fabrics—to be replaced with new snap, new life, new *newness.*

And because so many men realize this, there are modern dry cleaners in *every* community.

Published in the interest of the Dry Cleaning Industry by The American Laundry Machinery Company, Executive Offices, Cincinnati, Ohio

CLOTHES *DO* HELP YOU WIN

—*Dry Clean Them Oftener!*



What Every Woman Knows—

that a Public Water System brings these conveniences

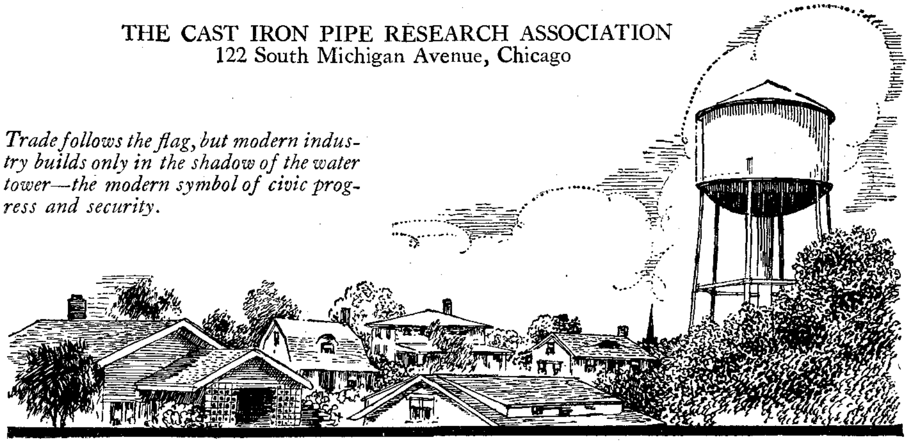
REAL comfort, convenience, health and safety —pleasure and ease—follow in the train of a modern water works and an adequate supply of pure running water. No town can grow, no community prosper, no industry thrive, without the firm foundation of an abundant public water supply.

Setting aside for the moment personal questions of health, comfort and convenience, consider the effect of a modern water works on the pocketbook of every citizen in the community. Insurance rates are lowered; real estate values increase; business conditions improve; the water supply is the very life stream.

The Cast Iron Pipe Research Association was founded for the purpose of making it easy for the average citizen to take action in the matter of a water works. The initial work has been done, facts, figures and other data compiled and literature printed. Write for it.

When you do, send in a list of other influential and civic-minded citizens whose influence will help you get the movement started immediately. This is the best time of the year to stimulate such action.

THE CAST IRON PIPE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION
122 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago



Trade follows the flag, but modern industry builds only in the shadow of the water tower—the modern symbol of civic progress and security.

CAST IRON PIPE

—in continuous service for over 250 years

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

fatalities, who demand relief without any knowledge of how the relief may be attained. The police want speed laws because it gives them a yardstick by which they can be assured of convictions from arrests.

This is, and is intended to be, a criticism of police authority for their lack of vision and intelligent handling of the highway transport matter. We have thousands of persons engaged in the regulation of one of the biggest industries in the country, none of whom have given any intelligent thought to the cause of accidents —yet are attempting to apply a remedy.

I said that the police used maximum speed solely for the purpose of obtaining arrests. I think this a fair statement, because it is my observation in many parts of the country that no attempt is, in fact, made to require the public to travel at the prescribed rate of speed. On the contrary, I believe no man or woman ever operated an automobile in a city for thirty consecutive minutes without violating many times the speed laws. I believe further that no experienced operator ever operated a car, save when a policeman was looking at him, at any given speed because it was the prescribed one. He operated his car at the speed he believed safe.

"Drastic" is the term which the more friendly critics apply to Mr. Mackall's proposition, and "impossible" is the verdict of others. Several editors point out its failure to take into account the irresponsible element in humanity, whether afoot or at the wheel; to this, according to Mr. Upham, 40 per cent. of all accidents are due. Thus the New York *Times* says:

One Western State is experimenting with unlimited speed for automobiles, and it will be informing to learn whether the accident curve goes up. Even with a speed limit imposed, the approach of an automobile often surprizes by its swiftness, and there is just time to get out of the way. If the speed limit is taken off, away from congested city streets, crossings, squares, and so on, most drivers will accept it as an opportunity to "burn up" the road to get to their destination. Thoughtlessness will become recklessness and, unless pedestrians benefit by the "education" recommended for them by Mr. Upham, the loss of life will be greater than ever. If the speed limit is taken off, will there be more or less consideration for the pedestrian? Pedestrians, who are the greatest sufferers from motor-vehicle accidents, would have only one answer to that question.

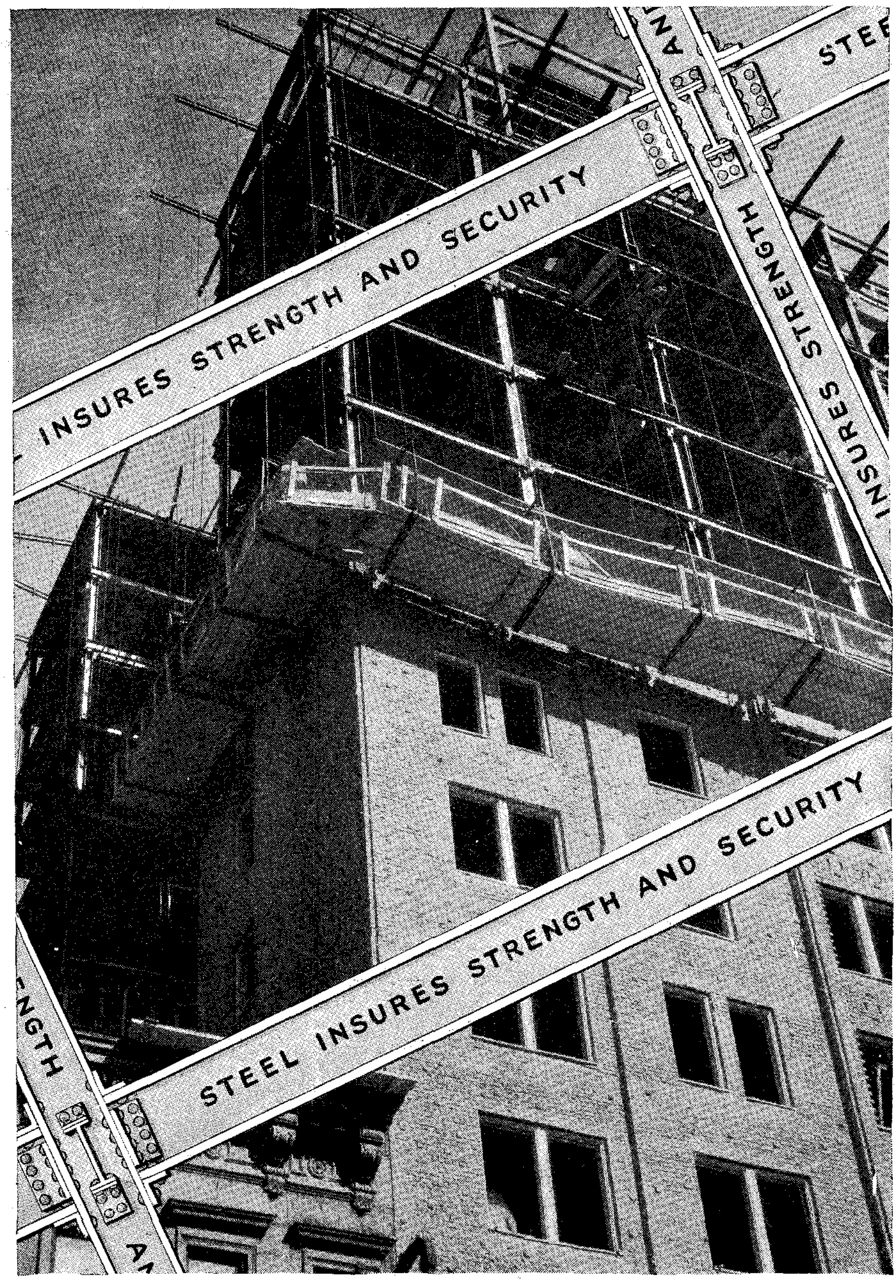
It is, of course, true, as Mr. Mackall says, that practically everybody exceeds the speed limit at some time and in some place or other, but is that an argument for taking it off? At the discussion in Chicago, Walter J. Madison, Assistant City Attorney of Milwaukee, declared that the faster one goes the less control is in the hands of the speeder, and that must be true whether he drives well or badly.

Mr. Mackall's plan to take off the lid is not necessarily unsound, the Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer-Sun* thinks, but that paper demands first some adequate move to suppress the irresponsible driver, adding:

Driving an automobile to-day is unsafe either with or without speed regulations, and it will remain unsafe so long as the careful driver, not to mention the pedestrian, is menaced by careless, inexperienced, foolhardy or selfish autoists. Removing limitations upon speed may be —we incline to believe it would be—a step in the direction of speedier and more efficient motor traffic. At the same time the regulations regarding qualification of drivers should be tightened and rigidly enforced.

Less emphasis on speed in automobile advertisements is the quite different cure advocated by the Better Traffic Committee of Pittsburgh. That committee, we are told, is composed of public-spirited citizens of Pittsburgh appointed by the Mayor and serving without pay, who cooperate with the city officials on all traffic matters. It has for some time been conducting an educational campaign designed to reduce traffic accidents, and its latest measure is to ask the automobile manufacturers of the whole country to stop stressing high speed in their advertising copy. This protest, said to be the first of its kind, is based on the belief that such advertising "is instilling into the minds of automobile drivers a craze for speed which is being reflected in the mounting traffic accident toll." Some of the responses which the Pittsburgh committee has received are summarized as follows:

> Word has been received from Roy D. Chapin, president of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, that the subject will be brought before the directors of the Chamber. "Our industry is committed to every sound policy which will increase safety upon the highway, and we are glad to have suggestions such as yours," Mr. Chapin's letter says.
>
> A. Brown Patterson, director of advertising of the Buick Motor Company, condemning advertising which tends to encourage infraction of speed laws and ordinances, declares his belief that "if other motor-car manufacturers will adopt the same policy with their advertising, a very wholesome influence will be exerted."
>
> Cooperation also is promised by Herbert H. Springford, vice-president of Dodge Brothers, Inc. Declaring that his company is "heartily in sympathy" with the Pittsburgh committee's movement, Mr. Springford says his company "always is open to consider the adoption of a united and general policy which will work toward the reduction of the number of automobile accidents."
>
> Interest of the Chrysler Sales Corporation in the movement is evidenced in a letter received from W. J. Mattimore, director of advertising, in which he says: "We are, of course, entirely in sympathy with your campaign. . . . We will be glad to keep your suggestions in mind."
>
> The Nash Motors Company, through E. J. Travers, advertising manager, advises the committee that it is heartily in accord with strict regulation of traffic and "thoroughly agrees that too much speed in the congested districts is a contributing factor in many of the accidents which have resulted fatally."
>
> John N. Willys, president of the Willys-Overland Company, points out the benefits of advertising braking power and other safety features rather than high speed, and


INSURES STRENGTH AND SECURITY
STEEL INSURES STRENGTH AND SECURITY
INSURES STRENGTH
STE
AN
NGTH
A

STEEL WITHSTANDS SHOCK AND STRAIN

VIBRATION of machinery, the shifting weight of moving loads, fire, flood, hurricane or earthquake—a steel building will safely withstand them. Dr. Bailey Willis, President of the Seismological Society of America, says, "The safest place during an earthquake is in a well-built modern office building. . . . No steel frame has ever come down in an earthquake. . . . Steel might be called the aristocrat of building materials."

A building that will stand an earthquake will stand practically anything. If you want to build for durability, safety, maximum floor space per strength-unit, speed, *and proved economy*—investigate steel. Send for the fact-book, "STEEL NEVER FAILS."

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF STEEL CONSTRUCTION, Inc.

The co-operative non-profit service organization of the structural steel industry of the United States and Canada. Correspondence is invited. Address: 285 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Steel Insures Strength and Security

At noon—each day
JAPAN TEA
Rests and refreshes

When you've had quite enough lunch today, knock off the serious business of taking in nourishment and *linger* over a cup or two of Japan Green Tea.

Business, housework, play—whatever has been waiting for you—can wait ten minutes longer.

In fact, it will welcome you twice as cheerfully when you do come back to it. For it will find you fresh and rested, full of energy for a better afternoon.

Try it today. Try it again tomorrow. After that you'll never think of lunch without it!

Japan Tea is tea at its best—tea in its *natural* state, uncolored and unfermented, with all the flavor-laden juices of the fresh leaves preserved by immediate sterilization.

Specify Japan Green Tea when you buy. Packaged for the home under various well-known brands. Several grades and prices. The best you can buy will cost you only a fraction of a cent a cup

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

suggests consideration of the elimination of speed advertising by the directors of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

Paul G. Hoffman, vice-president of the Studebaker Corporation of America, has called the committee's protest to the attention of the company's advertising manager and asked him to bring about a discussion at the next meeting of the advertising group of the Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

Support also has been pledged by the Keystone Automobile Club of New Jersey, the Delaware Automobile Association, Cleveland Automobile Club, Detroit Automobile Club, Pittsburgh Motor Club, Automobile Club of Southern California, the Automobile Club of Pittsburgh, and the Louisville Motor Club.

CONSULTING THE ORACLE IN TIBET

ARE you anxious about the issue of a business transaction? Be nonchalant. Consult an oracle. If you live in Tibet, you'll find one at the nearest monastery; and altho the Tibetans are becoming modernized in many ways, they still seek practical help from the angels, demons, elementals, and so on, through the mediumship of holy men who make it their business to deliver market or other tips—for a price. As a writer in the New York *Times* explains:

For instance, a trader wishes to find out whether a projected trading venture will be successful or not, or whether the time is auspicious for undertaking it. He betakes himself to the nearest oracle, to whom he offers presents. If the presents are accepted, the oracle, clad in gorgeous robes of Chinese silk brocade and wearing festoons of human bones, takes his seat on a throne facing the suppliant.

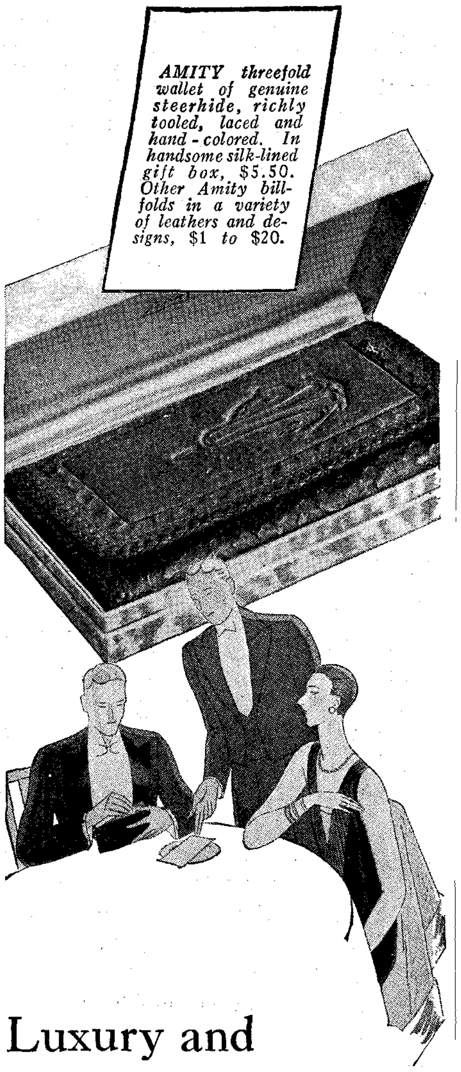
While he is in this state the controlling demon is supposed to enter into his body and through his mouth answer questions. Oracles usually give vague replies, capable of more than one interpretation, but on occasion it is surprizing how nearly correct they are in their prognostications.

As soon as a Tibetan child is born, the parents consult an astrologer-priest, who draws up a horoscope detailing the main events to come in the life of the infant.

In this document are set forth the pains and penalties resultant on misdeeds committed in former lives, which have to be expiated before any merit can be acquired. Such consequences may, however, be avoided by the performance of religious ceremonies, which have to be performed by other priests, who must be paid for their services.

Wo betide any layman who ignores the ceremonies laid down in his horoscope! He is told that he will probably be reborn in his next incarnation, as a worm or a pig, or will be doomd to suffer eons of torment in one of the sixteen hells of Lamaism, eight of which are hot and eight cold.

The astrologers draw up horoscopes by consulting the stars, by dice or bones, or by working out the various combinations on specially prepared charts, according to the hour and day of birth.



AMITY threefold wallet of genuine steerhide, richly tooled, laced and hand-colored. In handsome silk-lined gift box, $5.50. Other Amity billfolds in a variety of leathers and designs, $1 to $20.

Luxury and service in AMITY GIFTS fashioned of fine leather

CHOOSE your gifts from the Amity line of distinguished and serviceable leather articles—wallets, billfolds, ladies' de luxe hand-bags, cigarette cases, Key Kaddies.

Expert craftsmen fashion these articles from the finest of selected leathers—imported steerhide, pigskin, calf, morocco, ostrich, soft European goatskin, cowhide, pin seal.

Many Amity articles are richly tooled, hand-colored and hand-laced—at once the most artistic and most practical things of their kind. Always look for the name Amity. It is your guarantee of real leather, of long wear, of skilled craftsmanship.

The prices, for such magnificently worked leather, are decidedly moderate. You will be particularly interested in Amity sets packed in handsome silk-lined gift boxes.

Inspect the Amity line at your dealer's. Write us for free illustrated booklet No. 6. Amity Leather Products Company, West Bend, Wisconsin.

if stamped
AMITY
it's leather

DO WOMEN LOSE POWER TO THINK EARLIER THAN MEN?

Continued

I find them discussing international relations, national politics, aviation, athletics, and other matters of general interest. No longer do they permit time to slip idly away. While they still enjoy bridge and pink teas, I find them a serious-minded group, eager to assist our political and civic leaders in molding public sentiment, and in every imaginable way improving their local communities. They are right down to the minute—the peers of their husbands all along the line." Also from Chicago, Mabel Hartwell writes: "As public speakers I find women more interesting than men, as they speak to the subject—not around it," and still another Chicagoan, Mrs. Albert J. Fisher observes: "In many communities 'the tired business man'—who in these days is not an ironic myth, but a tragic reality—comes home at night, sinks into his easy-chair with his newspaper (seldom a book) and ignores all calls of civic duty, complacently assuring himself that if anything in his neighborhood needs correction, he will 'let Jane do it.' As for culture or religion, what is a well-trained wife for but to sustain the family reputation for both." From the same city, Mrs. David MacLean writes: "I believe as a rule we think quicker than men, but our thinking is not as sustained; that with the same opportunity and education a woman's mind would be as powerful as a man's, and it would not surprize me if her decisions would be of greater value to humanity." According to Anne Henricksen (Chicago),

> "The increasing numbers of women in the business and professional worlds have greatly raised the average intelligence of the mass of women. The woman who works must have a trained and constantly developing intelligence. The woman who does not work for her living will not allow her working sister to surpass her in general knowledge of public affairs. The entrance of young women into the business world means that women are doing their thinking at an earlier age than they did it in the last generation.
>
> "The old custom of knowing only the women who made up our particular set is a thing of the past. We associate with all types of women and have gained a broader knowledge of women's affairs. We have become democratic."

Ella M. White (Alpena, Mich.) finds that—

> "The sixty thousand club women of Michigan are thinking about everything from conservation of natural resources to prison reform, from beautifying the landscape to eradicating illiteracy. They are reading the new books, the new plays, the latest current magazines. They patronize the symphony concert and linger in the art galleries. This raises the question, are American women becoming cultured beyond their husbands, brothers, sons?
>
> "There are more boys than girls in the

Never again need Dr. Jekyll look at Mr. Hyde

Away with Unwelcome Morning After-Taste and its Twin {Bad Breath} Which Causes More Than Personal Discomfort.

NOW when you get up in the morning, neither pity yourself nor hate the world...just because you have a bad taste in your mouth.

Science has perfected the correct way to remove (not cover up) the disagreeable, dark brown after-taste of tobacco, rich foods and other pleasant indulgences, easily and quickly.

Before retiring, the first thing in the morning and during the day when necessary, use Forhan's Antiseptic Refreshant.

Instantly, this new antiseptic mouthwash *cuts and neutralizes the after-taste effect of smoking and eating.*

It leaves the mouth as fresh, clean and wholesome as the clear, crispy dawn. And its pleasant, inconspicuous taste remains for hours.

Bad Taste Flashes This Warning

Although you may not know it, bad taste reveals the presence of its twin—bad breath. But when you remove one, you usually remove the other.

That is exactly what Forhan's Antiseptic Refreshant does.

So for your personal satisfaction and comfort use Forhan's Antiseptic Refreshant, *freely*... as a mouthwash to remove (not cover up) bad after-taste and bad breath, as a gargle to soothe raw throat, generally the cause of smokers' cough. At all druggists'. Two sizes — 35c and 60c. Prepared by the Forhan Company, New York, Makers of Forhan's for the Gums.

You'll Agree There's Nothing Better

If you want an antiseptic mouthwash that has...

Power to protect oral passages from infection and remove (not cover up) bad taste and bad breath

Persistence to safeguard mouth and throat over a long period of time

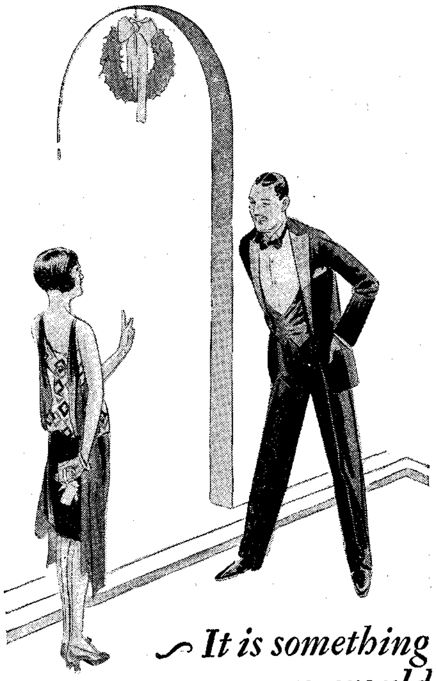
Penetration to work into delicate tissue and combat the disease-breeding germs (except in cases of focal infection. That is work for dentist or doctor.)

Forhan's Antiseptic Refreshant will give the results you seek. It is safe... pleasant to use... refreshing ... it has no telltale odor. Try it...today.

Forhan's ANTISEPTIC REFRESHANT

FOR MOUTH, BREATH AND TASTE HYGIENE

Forhan's
ANTISEPTIC
REFRESHANT



It is something a man would appreciate

THE gift of a Krementz Dress Set invariably wins his deepest appreciation. Perhaps this is so because his evening jewelry serves him when he is at his best—in formal attire. Or, it may be because Krementz jewelry itself is so distinguished and conventionally *correct!* Whatever the reason is, you may be sure that here is a gift worth giving. And at the better shops you will find Krementz Jewelry for Men in a wide selection of gratifying designs and shapes, each set contained in its rich case—the perfect gift background. Write us for booklet illustrating full dress and tuxedo sets, cuff links, chains, knives and a host of other gift suggestions.

KREMENTZ & CO. NEWARK, N. J.

Set No. 2433—3 studs, 4 waistcoat buttons, each with bodkin-clutch back; pair links. Borders in Krementz quality rolled white gold plate; centers genuine onyx.
Complete . . $17.50
Others . . $8.50 to $50.00

Prices Include Box
2 in Krementz Plate
75c
2 in Solid 10 kt. Gold
$2.75
2 in Solid 14 kt. Gold
$3.75
Guaranteed a Lifetime!

Krementz
Gift Jewelry for Men

DO WOMEN LOSE POWER TO THINK EARLIER THAN MEN?

Continued

lower grades of the public schools of America, but the boys begin to drop out at about the sixth grade, and the girls far outnumber the boys in the high schools. This means that in the great middle classes more girls are reading and studying the best in prose and poetry, more are conversant with foreign languages and history. It means that the girls have a greater and richer mind content and food for thought. It accounts in a measure for so many unequal marriages in the middle classes."

In a letter from Saginaw, Michigan, Mrs. Thomas Jamieson reports:

"From my contact with women, I find them delving into the deep matters of life. The women past forty are desirous to stay young; you find them mostly in clubs, active not dormant, working for the civic benefit of town or city, studying the political problems, active in parliamentary law, matching their wits with the opposite sex whenever possible. Many successful business women to-day are in the early fifties, and where could one find a better example of the thinking women of to-day than Mrs. Emma A. Fox, a woman past seventy-five, author of 'Parliamentary Usage,' for both men and women?"

Mrs. Ben Hooper (Oshkosh, Wis.) sees a marked and very significant contrast between men's conventions and women's:

"If you want to realize which are the more serious-minded, men or women, attend a woman's convention and a man's convention. You will soon discover that the men attend their convention, to a large extent, for the fun they get out of it.

"Women take their conventions much more seriously; attend them for the knowledge they secure; the social side with them is only incidental."

Mrs. Depew Head (Lima, Ohio) also touches upon the subject of conventions: "The thing which I marvel at most when I attend the conventions of the women's clubs is the ability, the keenness, the wisdom of the white-haired members." How many men take a convention seriously? Mrs. F. J. Kapps (Vincennes, Ind.) remarks: "I attended a gathering of teachers and educators last winter. One man chewed gum all the time he spoke. Another professor had a paper and never looked up a single time. The women who presided and spoke did their part far better than the men. I enjoy reading THE LITERARY DIGEST, because the news is condensed, and you learn the latest news without a great deal of reading."

Coming more directly to the question at issue—namely, Do women sooner than men lose their ability to think?—Mrs. Walter W. H. Schwedler (La Grange, Ill.) says:

"I think that women lose their power to think at exactly the same time that men do—when they cease to value and to use that power. But, since men are rather prone to read only what they want to read, while most women read what they think they ought to read (most women being on

THE UTMOST KINDNESS

THERE is no person, however unfeeling, who is not moved to kindness in the presence of the passing of another. We are so willing, so eager to be kind. But how?

The first obligation, the first wish, handed down from primitive days, is to protect the precious remains.

And today, this obligation is easily fulfilled even by those in the most modest circumstances. Thousands of families are providing this positive burial protection simply by securing the Clark Grave Vault.

This vault is absolutely positive in its protection because it is designed according to an immutable law of Nature. And it is permanent because made of Armco Ingot Iron, or Keystone copper steel, 12-gauge thickness and of special quality, which are in themselves highly rust-resisting. On the higher priced Clark Grave Vaults there is also a plating of pure cadmium (the greatest resistance to rust known to science) applied by the Udylite process. This process is exclusive on Clark Vaults.

All over the nation the Clark Grave Vault is becoming as essential a feature of burial equipment as the casket.

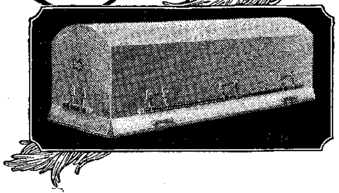
Leading funeral directors recommend it and give with each one a 50-year guaranty.

Less than Clark complete protection is no protection at all!

The Clark Grave Vault Co.
Columbus, Ohio

Western Office and Warehouse,
Kansas City, Mo.

CLARK



GRAVE VAULT

This trade-mark is on every genuine Clark Grave Vault. It is a means of identifying the vault instantly. Unless you see this mark, the vault is not a Clark.

a diet and more or less used to giving up what they want to do anyway!), women are quite apt to be 'up' on many things, particularly around election time, that their husbands and men companions depend upon them to keep them, the men, informed about much of the time."

Meanwhile, Mrs. Quincey A. Myers (Perrysville) is of the opinion that

"The woman who 'used to be bright when she was in school' but who has apparently 'lost her interest after her marriage,' usually finds herself a victim of unhappy circumstances. If 'she used to be bright,' she still is, and will likely boil under the pressure of non-expanding walls. Without the safety-valve of expression, she often explodes, leaving a chaos of divorce, broken homes, and licensed liberty' of young girls.

"While we older women stand appalled at the results, we realize the war for absolute equality of men and women is on. Like any war, it is taking its toll, but it is a period of transition, and with it all, we believe both will emerge finer, more companionable, and more fit for wise parenthood."

FROM THE WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

"I believe that it is quite true that women are better informed upon questions of current interest to-day than they were in former years," says Mrs. Oce Curtis (Minneapolis). "But a knowledge of certain facts does not necessarily mean 'thinking.' To my notion it is merely memorizing, and that is quite a different thing to thinking. As a club woman I am interested in all problems that have to do with the advancement of women, and I believe that one of the greatest problems to-day is learning to think *constructively*, learning to weigh both sides of all questions in an impersonal way. THE LITERARY DIGEST is one of the few magazines which I believe really stimulates thought by presenting in a fair, unprejudiced way both sides of all controversial questions." Mrs. A. A. Passer (Olivia, Minn.) writes:

"For some years I served as Chairman of Fine Arts for Minnesota. I addrest thousands of women and men. I talked to thousands personally, and my reaction is—that women have a broader culture than men. When I talked to most men about art, music, or literature, they became self-conscious and changed the subject. It is true that men can descant fluently on baseball, prize-fights, golf, and politics, but as far as the cultural things are concerned women have outdistanced them. Women read the daily papers and such magazines as THE LITERARY DIGEST with interest and understanding. They simply must keep abreast of the times to make a showing in their club work—dumb-bells are out of date. Most of the clubs are as educational as a college course. Haven't we known poorly-educated, diffident women who became alert, well informed on the questions of the day as well as past history? Not a smattering of knowledge—they know their 'stuff.'"

"Men do not arrive at a conclusion as clearly as women," believes Mrs. Bert McKee, Des Moines, Iowa. "All too

EVERY GENUINE BURBERRY COAT BEARS THIS LABEL
BURBERRYS
BURBERRYS
LONDON

WHY A BURBERRY OVERCOAT?

EASE and comfort, first of all—those qualities for which British tailors are unrivalled. The loose-swinging smartness they put in all their overcoats. Also the famous Burberry combination of "warmth without weight". These are a few reasons why the Burberry has become a habit with well-dressed men throughout the world.

BURBERRYS LTD.
OF LONDON, ENGLAND
For the name of the nearest Burberry dealer, write to our
New York Wholesale Office—14 East 38th St.

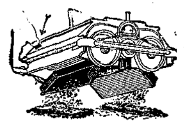
By Appointment to H. M. King George V

Won't mother be pleased!

For Mother
BISSELL'S
GRAND RAPIDS

HERE'S the gift that will make mother's task of keeping the home clean easier every day in the year.

There's nothing like the carpet-sweeper for everyday sweeping. Silently, swiftly, with astounding ease, the modern Cyco Ball Bearing Bissell gathers up all crumbs, dirt, lint from rugs—keeps them faultlessly neat.



Empties with a thumb-pressure

The cost of the first half-dozen brooms it saves pays for a Bissell which lasts for years. Play-size Bissells for a few dimes.

At department, housefurnishing, furniture and hardware stores. Booklet of Bissell Models, or suggestions for proper care and use of your present sweeper on request.

BISSELL
CARPET SWEEPER CO. - GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
Carpet Sweeper

often their vision is obscured by the sign of the dollar mark, or 'how will my analysis of this question affect my business?' If more men counseled with their wives, fewer gold bricks would be sold." However, Mrs. F. W. Weitz (Shenandoah, Ia.) tells us:

> "While I know hundreds of women who seem to increase in mental ability as the years pass, I am prone to believe that women grow careless earlier than men. Not having the same incentive for keeping constantly on the alert that men have, they give in more quickly to trivial interests and begin to slump, club women excepted.
>
> "I believe that women are more generally well informed than men, consequently better conversationalists; but, often, having tasted of a degree of local glory, they are more easily led into bluffing. An accomplished bluffer ceases to really think, and the end comes soon."

Decima Leigh Wheeler (Hope, N. D.) says crisply of the modern woman, "Her brow may be wrinkled, but not her heart." Tho Mrs. H. W. Lyon (Sioux City, S. D.) finds that

> "Acknowledging exceptions to all rules, men display a more exact reasoning power than do women of the same status. Women's quicker perception satisfies their intellect, without the careful, laborious weighing of all facts. Their alert consciousness darts on to some other interesting subject that totally escapes the male, because of his absorption in the subject under analysis."

FROM THE SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES

"From the days of Aspasia to the present time," says Mrs. Ira E. Farmer (Atlanta, Ga.), "some women have thought more than most men. And I have just seen a nice young man lose his twenty-year-old fiancée because she was afraid to face years of boredom with one who has opinions only instead of information, while she keeps abreast of the times; a reversal of usual conditions a short time ago." What has caused this reversal? The war, largely, believes Mrs. S. T. Crapps (Fort Gaines, Ga.), who reminds us that

> "There came the time in 1917 when our leading thinking men were called to the service of their country. They were carried away from their homes, and even their country, to foreign shores. At home the morale had to be upheld; the homeland interests had to be maintained; help was needed to fill the vacant places and to carry on the necessary business affairs here. The women came forward, filled the offices, occupied important places and rendered a noble service. Since the war, the women have held their positions and have developed into progressive powers of the world."

Pearle A. Brammer (Bluefield, W. Va.) finds that

> "Women are naturally gregarious. Woman's passion for social approval, the opinion of her neighbors, her anxiety to rise in the world and her hunger for position cause her to be more imitative of every present fashion, manner, or idea than does the man. She accepts the new order of things, tho she dares not vary from the conventional as recklessly as does the man.
>
> "She excels man in the unity, thoroughness, and precision of instinct. She is more intelligent, tho perhaps not more intellectual than man. She thinks without thought.
>
> "The energy which achieved woman's emancipation will meet the issue of keeping her alert, by reading such papers as THE LITERARY DIGEST, to the stirring events of the day, and she will not lose her power to think sooner than men."

Mrs. S. F. Glasscock (Morgantown, W. Va.) remarks: "Women possess a broader culture than men because they read and take part in the things that make for culture. Then you must take into consideration the culture of both heart and head that comes to those who believe in and do the work of the Christian Church, and men long ago delegated both of these jobs to women." Writing from Farmville, N. C., Lucille H. Hobgood says:

> "It has been such an incredibly short time since women were supposed to function as thinking creatures, that I believe it will take more than one generation to show whether or not their thinkers outlast those of men. Why, Ray Stannard Baker, in his biography of Woodrow Wilson, says something like this as he describes the blossoming young debater of Charlottesville University—'and on this occasion, Wilson's friends among the fair sex requested to be allowed to be present and, for the first time in the history of the University of Virginia, women were admitted to the debating hall.' Just *imagine* such a thing as that as having happened as short a time ago as the early 'eighties!"

Mrs. Robert R. Cotton, also of Farmville, North Carolina, observes: "There are always some people, men and women, who *never* think, but as a whole senility overtakes men sooner than women. All observant people will notice that in elderly couples the man invariably defers to his wife and accepts her decision. In the past women were not encouraged to think, but they *did think*, but wisely *kept their thoughts to themselves*." Mrs. W. D. Maginnis (Rock Hill, S. C.) tells us that

> "At the biennial council of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, held in Grand Rapids, Michigan, last spring, over a thousand women were in attendance from every State in the Union. The body was composed of mothers and grandmothers starting forth on a great adventure at the same age in life when their own mothers were retiring to the chimney corner."

As Mrs. J. Reid Ramsay (St. Petersburg, Fla.) points out,

> "Psychologists have knocked into a cocked hat the theory that there is either an age limit or a sex limit to constructive thinking. The greatest forum in the world is one in which a husband and wife, equally brilliant and well informed, clarify opinions by discussions, arguments, and disagreements.
>
> "Every man will say, 'Women generally lose their power to think sooner than men, but my wife is an exception.'"

Another Florida woman, Nellie P. Stanley (St. Petersburg), says: "We no longer wish to be told 'The fair ladies, what could we do without them,' but given our work side by side with the men."

FROM THE WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

"We have sometimes been moved to say: 'The much maligned modern girl is the product of ages of woman's bottled-up thought,'" remarks Mrs. Ponder S. Carter, El Paso, Texas. She adds:

> "During the World War upheaval the seal was blown off the bottle, and behold the modern flapper; she has been described by her critics as frank; some call her bold and many other names; but in truth she is the modern Eve born into a new era; always we have defended her, admired her dignity, and waited for her to find herself. She is the woman who is doing the hardest and straightest thinking to-day. Between her and the older generation of women there is a bond of sympathetic understanding, but the woman middle-aged is the one who has been caught between the old and the modern standards. She faces the hardest problems, inclines to cling on to old customs and traditions, realizes she *must* find the lighted way into the heart of modern youth. Her thinking processes are rapid in action, and she finds help through the many avenues that lead her into the house of understanding."

Two letters from Texas give divergent opinions regarding woman's ability to think. Mrs. W. B. Price (Lubbock) writes:

> "Instead of the social visits of the last generation, the busy woman of to-day meets her friends at her clubs, where gossip is replaced by a true search for knowledge. The average woman may not have the intensive knowledge man has, but she necessarily has a far broader culture, and retains her power to think longer, in as much as the demand is greater upon her, and she has the bigger job."

Miss Ollie Bird (Denison) takes a less optimistic view, believing that while

> "One woman in fifty probably spends some time daily or weekly in keeping up with the news of the world, the other forty-nine are too busy keeping up with bridge or permanent waves to care much about anything else, unless it affects them personally."

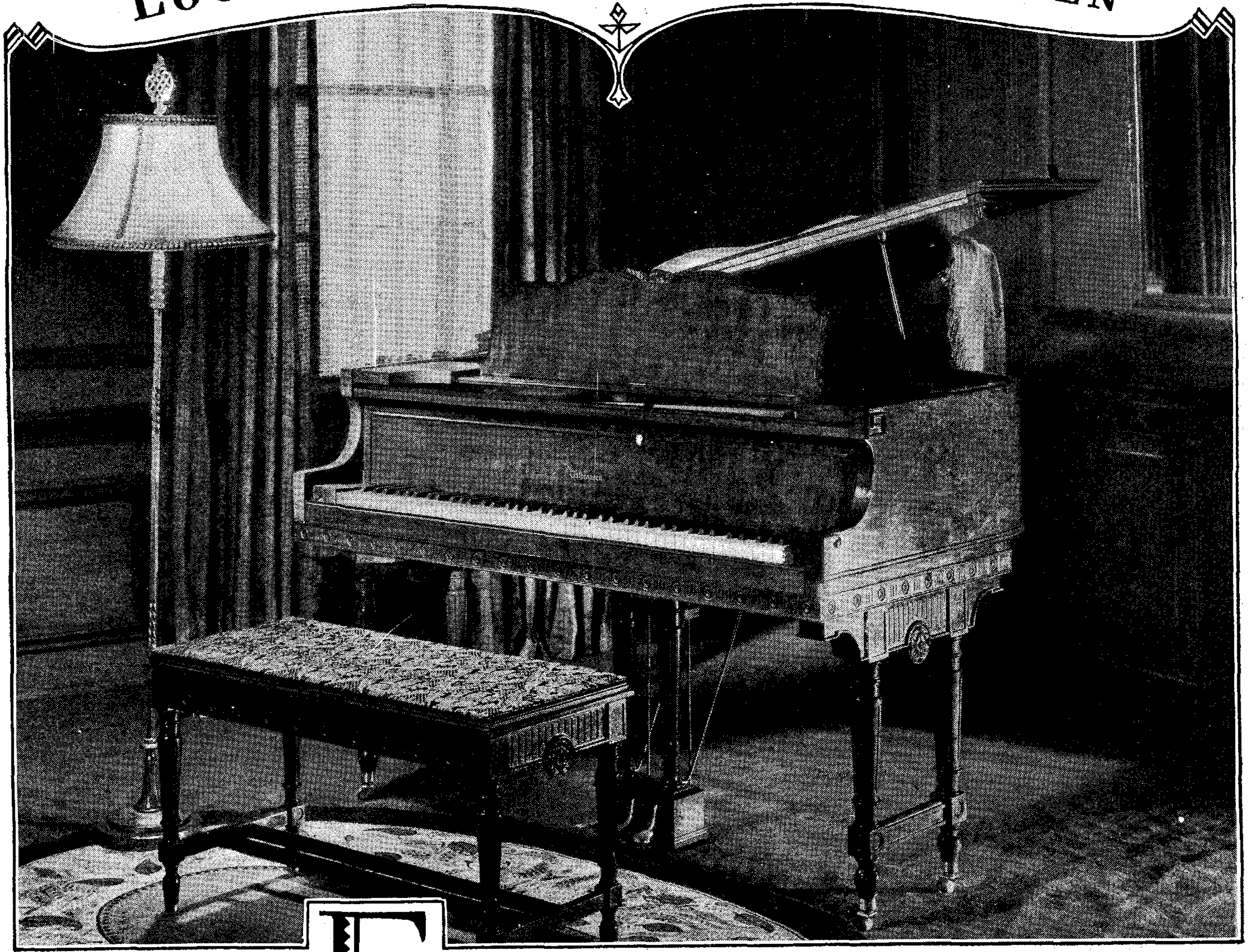
Mrs. Raoul A. Levy (Baton Rouge, La.) tells us: "Men think more thoroughly than women, in my opinion, as a general rule. They view one subject from all angles, and I think women view many things from several angles."

FROM THE EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

Three letters from Tennessee reflect opinion in the East South Central States. Mrs. Clara Cox Epperson (Cookeville) writes: "I am a grandmother, with son and daughter married, therefore know what a void in my life club work is filling; and I think

(*Continued on page 74*)

LOUIS XVI GRAND BY GULBRANSEN



For Christmas --
The Gift Superb!

How rare a Christmas gift, this exquisite life long possession!

The Louis XVI Model is offered by Gulbransen for Christmas, 1927 . . . revealing new triumphs of the artistry for which Gulbransen is famous.

This most recent artistic achievement by the world's largest maker of fine pianos combines the matchless elegance of its period with the richest, fullest Gulbransen tone.

Every detail of construction reflects Gulbransen quality. Beautiful ivory keys. Marvelously responsive action. Finest workmanship throughout.

Think how its beauty will thrill your family! Contemplate the wonderful, lasting enjoyment it will bring you through the years.

GULBRANSEN'S latest artistic triumph

The Louis XVI model is modestly priced. In Mahogany—$1175. In Walnut—$1250. Also made in Hepplewhite and Adam Models with benches to match. See it at one of our dealers' today. Visualize it in your home.

Other Famous Models

Other Gulbransen pianos representing the utmost in tonal quality, responsive action, beautiful appearance—Uprights, Registering Pianos, Reproducing Pianos and the new Combination Registering and Reproducing Model—range in price from $295 to $2,100. National Price stamped on each instrument at the factory. Gulbransen dealers want you to have this protection and service.

The National Association of Piano Tuners recommends that all pianos be tuned from two to four times a year. Your Gulbransen deserves this care.

FREE BOOK

GULBRANSEN COMPANY
3230 W. Chicago Ave., Dept. 12
Chicago, Ill.

Send me new full color literature on Gulbransen pianos. I am interested in:

☐ Upright ☐ Grand ☐ Roll-played Pianos

Name ....

Address ....

....

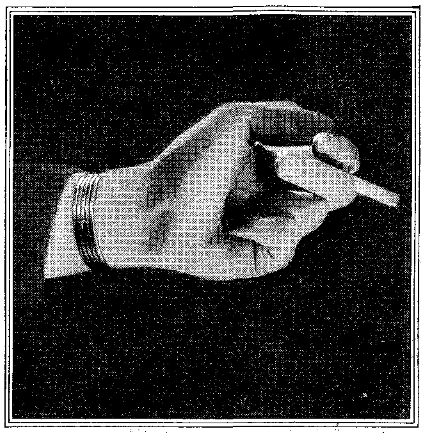
....

(Trade Mark Reg.)

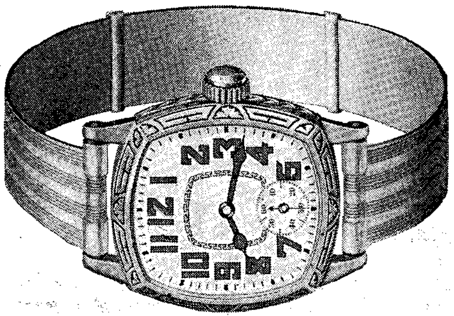
GULBRANSEN *Pianos*

© 1927, G. Co.

So many gifts can be



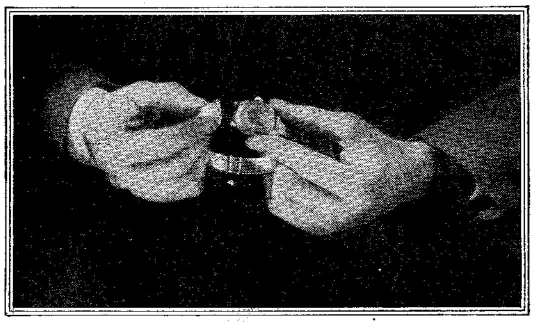
The Improved Ben Hur and Amazon models of the Wadsworth Watch Band open in the center, fasten quickly around the wrist, and are held securely by a special safety lock



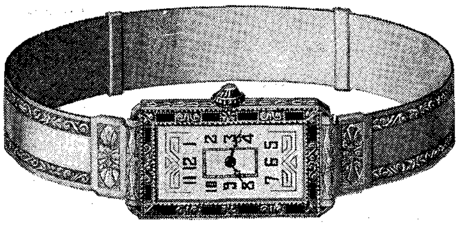
WADSWORTH WATCH BAND
Olympian Model

Designed for men. It expands to slip over the hand, is readily adjusted, and is held securely by a snap lock. 14 kt. Solid Gold: Plain, $28; Decorated, $30. 14 kt. Gold Filled: Plain, $7.50; Decorated, $8.50. Can be fitted to any modern strap watch

All Wadsworth Watch Bands are easily attached, and the fastening is perfectly secure at all times

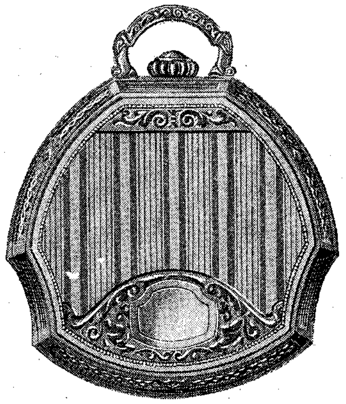


Your jeweler can attach a Wadsworth Watch Band quickly and easily to any modern strap or wrist watch

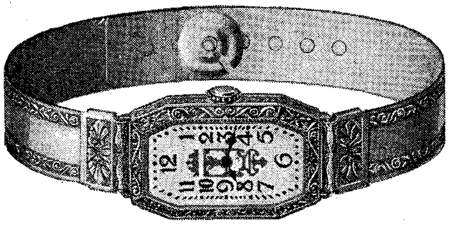


WADSWORTH WATCH BAND
Athena Model

Designed for women. It expands to slip over the hand, is readily adjusted, and is held securely by a snap lock. 14 kt. Solid Gold: Plain, $20; Decorated, $25. 14 kt. Gold Filled: Plain, $7.50; Decorated, $8.50. Can be fitted to any woman's wrist watch

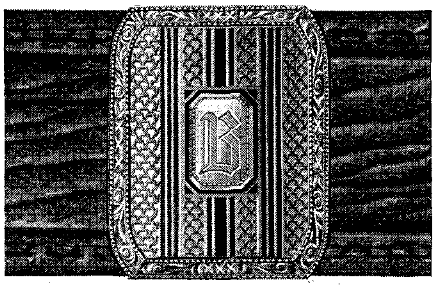


The Wadsworth Triad

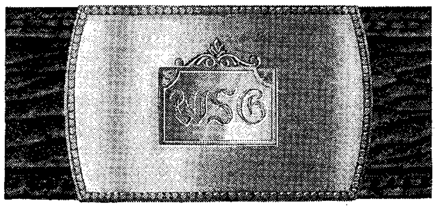


WADSWORTH WATCH BAND
Amazon Model

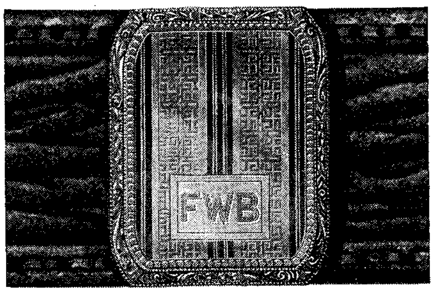
Designed for women. It opens in the center, is easily adjusted to fit the wrist, and is fastened by a special safety lock. 14 kt. Solid Gold: Plain, $18; Decorated, $23. 14 kt. Gold Filled: Plain, $6.50; Decorated, $7.50. Can be fitted to any woman's wrist watch



The Wadsworth Belt Buckle will not slip. A patented grip locks the belt tight in any position and automatically adjusts itself to any thickness of leather. This belt buckle meets watch case standards in workmanship as well as in material



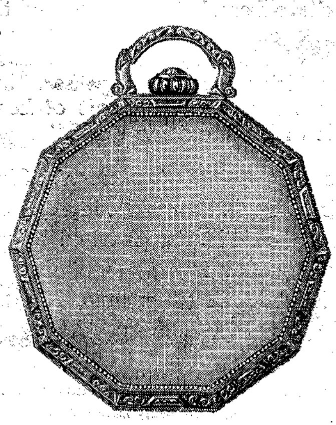
A pleasing variety of designs, truly masculine in character, will be found in your jeweler's assortment of Wadsworth Belt Buckles. Available in both wide and narrow models, alone or in sets including watch chain



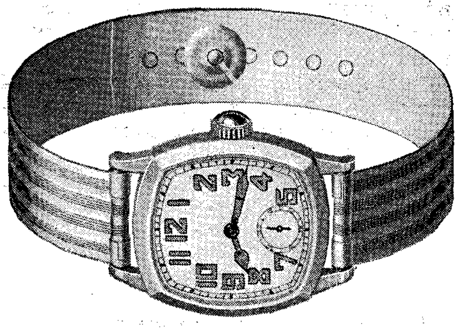
Wadsworth Belt Buckles, high in value, are moderately priced. Buckles alone, $9 to $12. Sets, $15 to $20. May also be had in sterling silver, if you prefer, at $4.50 to $7; sets, $9 to $12

selected in a single store!

Here are outstanding examples from a great variety of gifts any good jeweler can show you



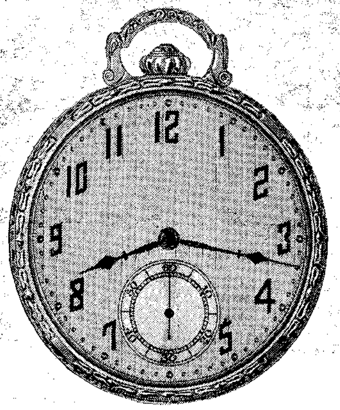
The Wadsworth Decagon



WADSWORTH WATCH BAND

Improved Ben Hur Model

Designed for men. It opens in the center, is easily adjusted to conform to the wrist, and is fastened by a special safety lock. 14 kt. Solid Gold: Plain, $25; Decorated, $27. 14 kt. Gold Filled: Plain, $6.50; Decorated, $7.50. Can be fitted to any modern strap watch



The Wadsworth Somerset

HOW many problems you can settle this year by taking your gift list to the jeweler's!

There you will find helpful counsel—a great variety of useful, beautiful and lasting articles to choose from—a range of prices wide enough to suit every gift need.

And the character of these articles is splendidly illustrated by the three outstanding examples shown on these two pages.

To at least one person you will wish to give something especially fine this year. What could be better for such a tribute than a good watch?

Few things express the fullness of sentiment which such a gift implies. Few things can give greater pleasure, now and through the years that follow.

If it is a strap or wrist watch, the gift can be made more acceptable still by the addition of a Wadsworth Watch Band, smart, convenient, comfortable, adding a touch of distinction.

Or, as a more modest gift, for the person who already possesses a good strap or wrist watch, you can give a Wadsworth Watch Band alone, of material to harmonize with the watch itself.

And as there is a variety of styles in the many Wadsworth Watch Bands for both men and women, in solid gold and gold filled, you can select one for each of several people.

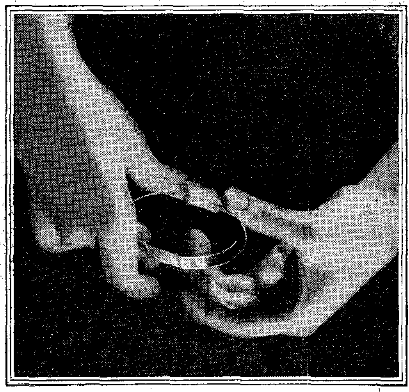
Another excellent gift is the Wadsworth Belt Buckle—durable, non-slipping, with a patented grip that locks the belt tight in any position and automatically adjusts itself to any thickness of leather.

You will find that all these articles are obtainable in "Wadsworth Quality." That means that they are made by the makers of Wadsworth Watch Cases, for more than thirty-five years the consistent choice of the world's foremost watch manufacturers and importers for the dress and protection of their finest movements.

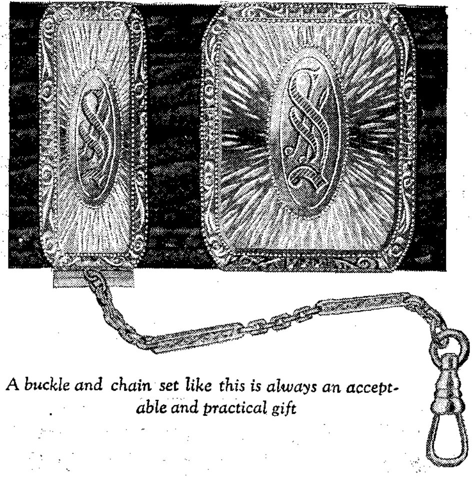
Thus the mark "Wadsworth Quality" stamped inside a watch case, on a watch band or on a belt buckle, is a recognized assurance of long wear and lasting beauty, of highest grade materials and finest workmanship. Look for it when you buy.

Why not avail yourself of this practical suggestion for solving your gift problems? Ask your jeweler to show you these articles. You will find them suitable for most of the names on your gift list.

WADSWORTH WATCH CASE COMPANY
Dayton, Kentucky, Opposite Cincinnati, Ohio
Case makers for the leading watch movements



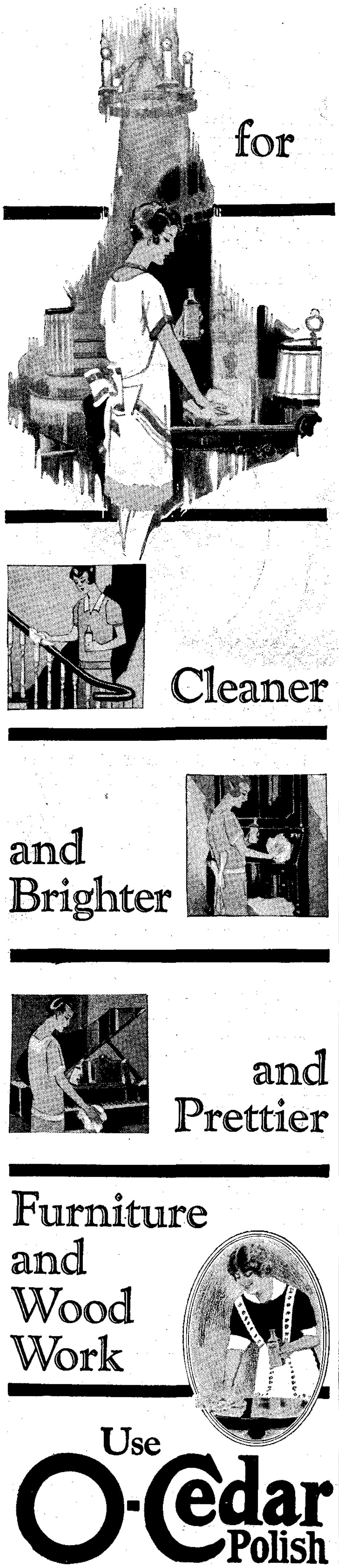
All the different styles of Wadsworth Watch Bands are of Wadsworth Quality 14 kt. gold filled or solid gold, durable and resilient for maximum wear, comfort and beauty



A buckle and chain set like this is always an acceptable and practical gift

Wadsworth

WORKERS IN PRECIOUS METALS



for Cleaner and Brighter and Prettier Furniture and Wood Work

Use O-Cedar Polish

DO WOMEN LOSE POWER TO THINK EARLIER THAN MEN?

Continued

it far better for health, nerves, and mind than the fancy embroidery, quilt work, etc., of the days gone by." Meanwhile, Mrs. John M. Welch (Sparta) observes:

"Many writers of fiction and history have been women who were mature and getting to the age where men would have thought it impossible to accomplish such a task, yet men of ripe age have contributed to the world's literature, but not more so than woman.

"Most emphatically, I think women will rank with men in mentality and are thinkers even beyond the age that men's activities in thinking is so alert. Clubs and women's organizations have helped to increase the thinking powers of women."

On the other hand, Mrs. William Brown (Rockwood) believes that,

"Women, after they pass middle life, begin to let go, as it were. I do not mean that they are less intellectual and that they do not keep up with the topics of the day; they are looking for the pleasant things of life, the things they like to do—read, cards, theaters, club work, etc. But as for any real thinking, they do not exert a great deal of effort; therefore, if thinking powers are not kept active, they will soon be lost. I am talking of women as a whole, not of the wonderful thinking women of our day."

FROM THE MOUNTAIN STATES

"Women are intensely human beings, seeking to achieve high usefulness and happiness," says Lucy I. Harrington (Denver). "They have found that thinking helps in this pursuit. Therefore, they exercise their minds and, to me, the grandmothers of my acquaintance are as interesting, as mentally keen, and as up-to-date as the grandfathers." However, a letter signed "B. H. B.," and postmarked "Boulder, Colorado," points out what the writer regards as a somewhat serious deficiency in women's culture:

"There is a vast field of culture we leave untouched, in which men outstrip us—a field that demands thinking power and also is cultural science. How many club women care to concentrate on a lecture of chemistry, botany, or astronomy. There are women experts in these fields, and women have the capacity for them, but the average club woman knows nothing about them.

"How many women can read Pupin's 'From Immigrant to Inventor' intelligently?"

Mrs. H. D. Parker (Greeley, Col.) tells us: "I think that many, many women are better thinkers than men, and retain their powers longer; but for an honest opinion, I feel that the majority of women lose their powers of thinking before the men do." Mrs. W. F. Boyd (Saguatuck, Col.) reports:

"I have seen women, far better equipped than men, sit back and listen, often with deference and apparent approval, to what they realize was absolutely untrue or worthless.

"The question in my mind to-day is: 'Are women afraid to think for themselves? Again I fear the tide of pleasurable pursuits is drowning them. But when a woman votes as she chooses, she is doing her own thinking, either in step with men or going her own gait."

Mrs. Charles C. Casey (Longmont, Col.) writes,

"I think I can safely say, that, even with my babies to care for, and days full to the brim, except in the case of illness in the family, I have spent at least fifteen minutes a day, and more, if possible, in reading something worth while. I do not mean to sound boastful, but with my family growing up, I believe I can better understand them, and make our home a more attractive place in which to spend the few hours a day in which we are all together, than if I had not acquired the habit of keeping in touch with the outside world."

"The Federation of Women's Clubs," says Mrs. Ray G. Lowe (Glendive, Mont.), "has been called 'the married woman's university'—and it may well be," and Mrs. Elsie Tidball (Cheyenne, Wy.), tells us:

"I can't remember a single instance of a Wyoming man seeking information of his wife concerning a book, play or opera, but I can recall vividly several of them differing from wife's views of same. We pretty much read the same books, see the same plays, dividing up on play as well as work. Western women have so little leisure, due to an almost total lack of domestic help. I would resent the statement that men possess a broader culture than women, but I can not truthfully say the opposite is true either."

FROM THE PACIFIC STATES

"Women have to be part of the school system, because of their children," says Mrs. Gertrude Corbett (Portland, Ore.). "Therefore they must keep up with books, plays, music, and languages, in order to be modern women and good mothers. Women to-day seem to me to have a desire to broaden and be more important in the world than ever before. Health problems, outdoor activities, business and professions, as well as politics are part of the daily routine now. The home revolves around mother more and more, and women will never lose their power to think because of the incessant demands upon them; at least I feel sure they will keep that mental power much longer than the average man will." Mrs. G. N. Campbell (Kalama, Wash.) writes:

"In the small town in which I live, the Woman's Club has been studying the work of the Commissions operating under the League of Nations, and I doubt if there are many men in the town who are acquainted with this subject, or particularly interested in being so. This group of women has been studying many subjects for fifteen years, and during this time there has been no cooperative effort at adult education among the husbands, fathers, and brothers of these women. I surmise that this situation is repeated in most small towns of the United States.

"I believe that the women's clubs to which I have referred are the expression, and not the cause, of this broader cultural interest which women have been acquiring in the last generation."

"As a result of the study of conservation of natural resources," Mrs. Halsey R. Watson (Olympia, Wash.) informs us, "the Washington State Federation of Women's Clubs has almost completed raising a large sum of money with which to purchase a tract of virgin timber along one of the main highways leading from one side of the State to the other. Very few such tracts remain where the public can see them." However, Mrs. Henry Goodcell (San Bernardino, Cal.) confesses: "The rank and file of women that I know do not keep their power to think bright and sharp as the corresponding men in the active world are compelled to do. There are many exceptions, of course, but the home-making woman and mother in her diversified and distracting activities certainly loses power for prolonged or concentrated thought." Meanwhile, Mrs. James B. Hume (Berkeley, Cal.) asks, "What process of reasoning leads to the conclusion that the average man or woman of any age, at the present day, possesses the power to think intelligently upon any subject?" and Lydia Warren Lister (San Francisco) finds that—

> "Thinking with most men is habitual, with most women occasional. Usually, our best women thinkers are the busiest, for they must think quickly and correctly to achieve the best work. They necessarily acquire their knowledge more methodically, and seek for it in its most condensed form.
>
> "Unable to give her time to systematic reading, lectures, clubs, etc., she still must keep abreast of the times and maintain an intelligent grasp on current events.
>
> "By reading THE LITERARY DIGEST thoroughly every week, I find in concise form the latest news, political, literary, and scientific, which keeps me well posted, and turns my leisure hour into one of great profit. To all busy women, I would say, 'Go ye and do likewise.'"

Harassed Virtue.—A country preacher in Alabama, a dusky divine by the name of Williams, noticed a new face in his congregation, and when the service was ended he hurried down to greet the newcomer.

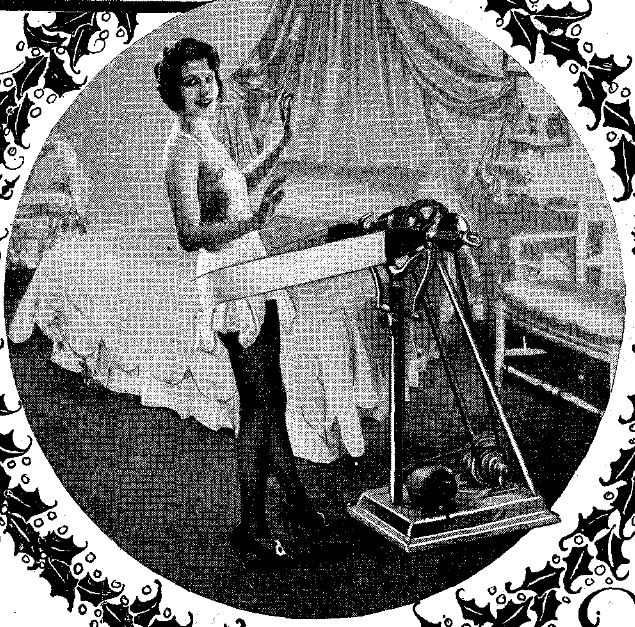
"Mr. Martin," he said, "this is the first time you've been to our church. I'm mighty glad to see you here."

Whereupon Mr. Martin replied: "Ah had to come, pahson. Ah needs strengthenin'. Ah's got me a job white-washin' a chicken-coop an' buildin' a fence round a watermelyon patch."—*New Outlook* (*Toronto*).

Needs Strong Coffee.—MISTRESS—"Mary, has the chemist sent that sleeping draught yet?"

MAID—"No, ma'am."

MISTRESS—"Then ring him up and ask him if he expects me to keep awake all night waiting for it."—*The Passing Show* (*London*).



DOROTHY KNAPP *proclaimed the world's most beautiful girl.*

Health and Beauty the Perfect Christmas Gift

HERE is the ideal gift for young or old—the gift that means physical fitness—radiant health. Give the Health Builder for Christmas!

Dieting or backbreaking exercises no longer necessary! The Health Builder gives a combined massage—vibratory treatment, better than a skilled masseur. It vigorously massages the heaviest muscles, peps up sluggish circulation, aids digestion and reduces superfluous weight.

Endorsed by Famous Beauty

Dorothy Knapp, star of Earl Carroll's "Vanities," and proclaimed the "most beautiful girl in the world," uses the Health Builder daily. She says, "I unhesitatingly recommend the Health Builder to everyone that is interested in keeping radiantly healthy and in retaining a beautiful figure."

Used daily in countless private homes, large medical institutions and by numerous physicians in their practice, the Health Builder is a *safe, simple, scientific* method of reducing weight and keeping vigorously healthy.

Send for FREE Book

Send for "Health and Beauty in Fifteen Minutes a Day"—a valuable Free Book showing the Battle Creek Health Builder in operation—*with complete series of home exercises.* Sanitarium Equipment Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

The Battle Creek SunArc Bath and "Mechanical Health Horse" are also made by the manufacturers of the famous "Health Builder."

© S. E. CO.

Send Coupon Now

The Health Builder

SANITARIUM EQUIPMENT CO.
Room SA-342 Battle Creek, Mich.
Please send me FREE Book "Health & Beauty"—Today.
Name ....
Address ....
City .... State ....

Keeps You Fit

THE
Chief
Santa Fe

flowers, sunny days and happy children playing out of doors make California a paradise

Five trains are operated by the Santa Fe from Chicago and Kansas City to California daily. The Chief–The California Limited–The Navajo–The Scout–The Missionary. A whole tribe of trains crossing the Indian country of the Southwest! All of them famous trains. And chief of them all, The Chief–*extra* fine–*extra* fast–*extra* fare.

The Santa Fe is the popular double-tracked way to California. The route is shortest, and Santa Fe–Fred Harvey service has won the reputation of "best in the world of travel."

The Grand Canyon—
Indian-detour Line

mail coupon

W. J. Black, Pass. Traf. Mgr.
Santa Fe System Lines
1019 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Illinois

Am interested in winter trip to California. Send me free picture-folders and advise cost of excursion ticket.

Name________________________

Address________________________

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

PROTECTING THE EYES FROM ELECTRIC LIGHT

SUCH wonderful results have been obtained by the use of ultra-violet rays in cases of rickets that the public is apt to think of the rays as uniformly beneficial to health. They are, however, injurious to the eyes, and a French biologist, Laurent Raybaud, of Nancy, who has long made a study of their effects, urges the use of screens to cut them out from the light of ordinary electric bulbs, as well as from that of the mercury-quartz lamps, which are peculiarly rich in these rays.

In a recent communication to the *Comptes Rendus* of the Société de Biologie (Paris), he states that a person working under the light of a quartz-mercury-vapor lamp will find his eyes smarting if he removes his protective spectacles for a mere second. He continues:

> Ordinary incandescent lamps emit some of these rays, most of which are happily arrested by the glass of the bulb, only a feeble zone being allowed to pass. Yet even this is enough in the long run to fatigue and weaken the eyes of those working by electric light. Violet rays are also somewhat injurious, but are much more attenuated. Hence a screen capable of absorbing the ultra-violet rays alone will suffice to protect the eyes.
>
> Such protection must not be gained at the expense of too great a diminution in the intensity of the light—since otherwise the number of bulbs would have to be increased, which would be too costly. The same warning is not required in the case of solar light, since this is so intense that the interposition of colored screens will not unduly dim it.
>
> The best protective screen to use with artificial light is one of a pure yellow, the hue of a ripe lemon. The yellow rays proceed from a zone of radiation which is at once the most illuminating and the most soothing to the eye.
>
> The biologic effect produced by yellow rays, moreover, is comparable to that of darkness, for both plants and animals behave under their influence practically as they do in the absence of all light. The eye, too, appears to support yellow better than other colored rays of equal intensity.
>
> During fifteen years we have made use of a transparent yellow screen in working by electric light, and our eyes have never been fatigued, tho previously they often became tired. Many persons to whom we have presented such screens confirm this in their own experience.
>
> In our own laboratory for miscroscopic work we make use of a glass vessel having thin flat parallel faces, filled with a saturated solution of picric acid. This filters the light of the electric bulb whose rays fall upon the object to be studied. When this object happens to be a section of a plant whose various tissues are of different colors, these are admirably distinct.
>
> It should be remarked that the yellow screen allows all the colors of the spectrum to pass, tho in much attenuated form. It arrests completely only the ultra-violet rays, absorbing the colored rays in proportion to their distance from the yellow zone. The ultra-violet rays are dark, but they

CORPUS CHRISTI

With arms outstretched...buoyant, vibrant...the Goddess of the Great Outdoors beckons you to Corpus Christi, heart of the Gulf Riviera!

In this exotic semi-tropical setting you revel in the sheer joy of living. Here the magic lamp of pleasure burns brightly, ready to fulfill your every wish. Hunting, fishing, sailing, swimming, golfing, motoring... you have but to name your sport.

Come, play in Corpus Christi this winter. And as you play, learn of this wondrous land. See ocean liners steam into the city's harbor... gaze upon far-reaching acres of crops growing under the warm Texas sun, while snow and ice blanket your home country...visit Old Mexico, a short distance to the south.

You'll find modern hotels and apartments... everything to make your stay most happy. For more information, write Chamber of Commerce.

TEXAS

PATENTS. Write for our free Guide Books and **"Record of Invention Blank"** before disclosing inventions. Send model or sketch and description of invention for Inspection and Instructions Free. Terms reasonable. Prompt attention. Highest References. **VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.**
759 9TH **WASHINGTON, D. C.**

DO YOU WANT a new business profession of your own, with all the trade you can attend to? Then **become a foot correctionist**, and in a few weeks earn big income in service fees—not medical nor chiropody—easy terms for home training, no further capital needed, no goods to buy, no agency. *Address*
Stephenson Laboratory, 3 Back Bay, Boston, Mass.

Scientific Facts About Diet

A CONDENSED book on diet entitled "Eating for Health and Efficiency" has been published for *free distribution* by the Health Extension Bureau of Battle Creek, Mich. Contains set of health rules, many of which may be easily followed right at home or while traveling. You will find in this book a wealth of information about food elements and their relation to physical welfare.

This book is for those who wish to keep physically fit and maintain normal weight. Not intended as a guide for chronic invalids as all such cases require the care of competent physician. Name and address on card will bring it without cost or obligation.

HEALTH EXTENSION BUREAU
SUITE GA-68 GOOD HEALTH BLDG.
BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN

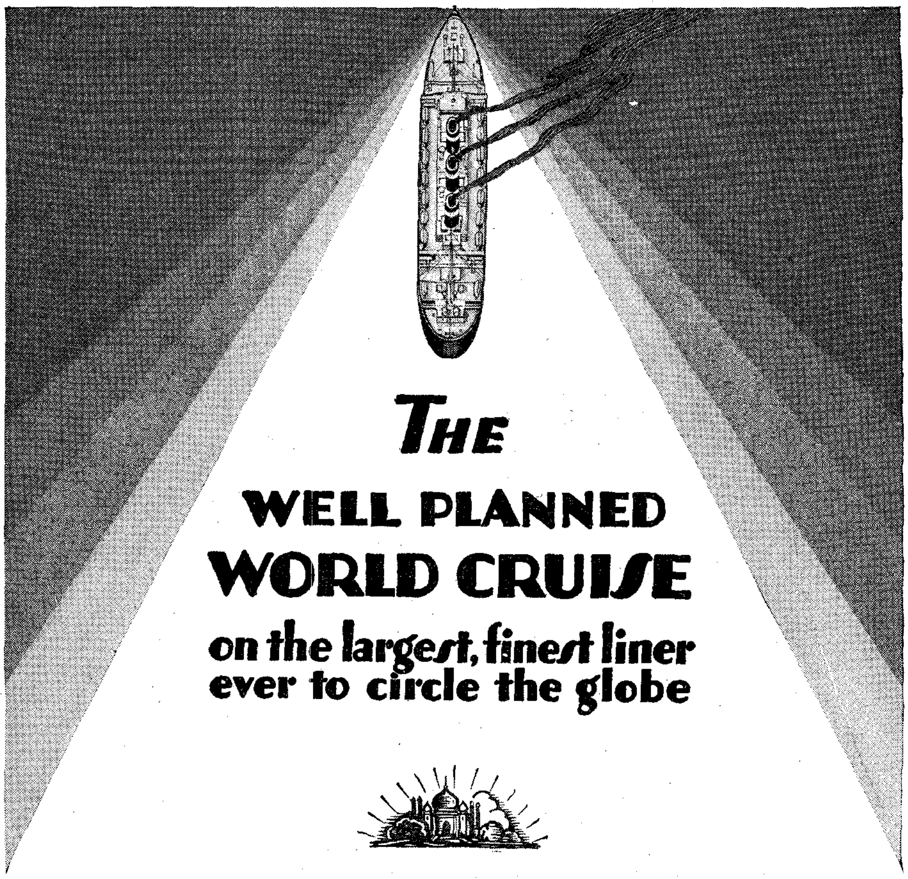
are the ones most injurious to the eye and to protoplasm; and the farther they are from the visible rays in the spectrum, the greater the danger from them.

Dr. Raybaud advises the use of lemon-yellow ground glass for electric bulbs, or else screens of the same color. The latter may be made of ground glass, translucent paper, celluloid, or cellophane. The last-named has the advantage of being transparent, light in weight, sufficiently rigid and likewise sufficiently flexible. He also advises that attention be paid to the incidence of the rays which fall on the object to be examined, or on the page to be read. If the light comes from above, for example, it is reflected directly into the eye, thus irritating it. The light should be placed in front of the eye and as close as possible to the page to be read; or else the desk on which this is placed should be inclined, so that the eye shall receive from the paper only the diffused light from the latter. When the rays from a source of light strike the eye directly, a shade should be employed. A conical or hemispherical shade, whose inner surface is corrugated, and a reflector will utilize all the light and distribute it homogeneously. A ten-candle-power bulb with such a shade, and having the opening covered by a sheet of lemon-yellow cellophane, will provide in practise the necessary degree of illumination under the best hygienic conditions, according to this authority.

MAN'S POWERLESSNESS

ITS phases are numberless, and what is more, they always will be, writes Henry de Varigny in the *Journal des Débats* (Paris). For the characteristic of man, he assures us, is insatiability. Scarcely has he obtained what he wanted, than he wants something else. He is still a child. The child wants the moon; the adult also. This powerlessness is cosmic—the first of the varieties enumerated by Charles Richet in a new volume, "Powerless Man" (Paris). The sun does not tempt him; he fears that it is too hot. Nevertheless, Herschel thought it habitable. An English preacher, Swinden, in the eighteenth century, declared that it was inhabited, for he located hell there, carefully enumerating its various torments. Man is fixt to the earth—that is perhaps better for his constitution. We should not, Mr. Varigny thinks, do very well on the moon. So we can manage to be happy, despite our cosmic powerlessness. He goes on:

> After all, we are fairly well off; we manage to lead an acceptable existence, on condition that we do not burrow too deep or fly too high. Some live wonderful lives; but such are not given to all. There is an individual powerlessness; we are continually hemmed in, prest down by our "brethren" (to whom, in addition we pay money). Individuality has trouble in getting full play—and that is often very fortunate for our neighbors. Our efforts often do not get us very far. To what extent are we creatures that have not been



THE WELL PLANNED WORLD CRUISE
on the largest, finest liner ever to circle the globe

PLANNED by two great travel organizations on the basis of five previous cruises so successful that no radical change has ever been made in time or itinerary.

You see the most interesting places at the right time and season. A *Belgenland* cruise is on record with 129 sunny days out of 132!

Each day at sea has its round of entertainment and diversion. A veritable country club afloat.

Save your birthdays. Take time this year to feel young—regardless of age. *You cannot spend and have*—either in health or in money.

Your doctor will tell you that the right mental attitude—keeping in touch and sympathy with the world—will do wonders to assure buoyant health and to stay the upward curve of the years.

BELGENLAND—*Sailing from New York December 14*
Spend the holidays at home, if you wish, and join the cruise at Los Angeles, December 29, or San Francisco, January 1.
133 Days 65 Cities 16 Countries 28,000 Miles
Operated by Red Star Line in conjunction with American Express Co. Apply Red Star Line, No. 1 Broadway, or American Express Co., 65 Broadway, New York; their other offices or authorized agents.

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN
by White Star Line
Four 46-day cruises de luxe to Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, French Riviera, Italy, Greece, Holy Land, Egypt, etc.
Great, palatial White Star Ships
Adriatic, sailing Jan. 7 and Feb. 25 and the luxurious new
Laurentic, sailing Jan. 16 and Mar. 6
Stopovers from ship to ship and return from a north European port arranged if desired.

TO THE WEST INDIES
by White Star Line
Two 22-day voyages to Havana, Panama Canal, Jamaica, Bermuda and the interest-centers of the colorful Caribbean.
Only about two weeks in duration. Long enough for a complete rest. Short enough for even the busiest person.
An Ideal White Star Cruise Ship
Calgaric, sailing Feb. 4; Mar. 3

Let us send you beautifully illustrated literature and complete information. Apply to Cruise Department.

WHITE STAR LINE
RED STAR LINE
INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY
No. 1 Broadway, New York City, our offices elsewhere or authorized agents.

ARIZONA

Phoenix

+++ the *new* winter playground

Where *Roses* bloom at Christmas!

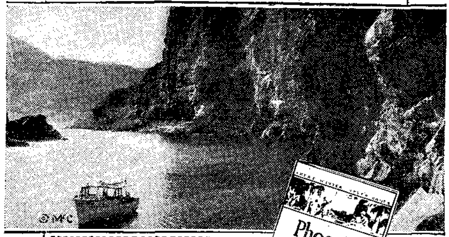
EVERY OUTDOOR SPORT.. *Mountain and Desert Scenery* ... *Brilliant Sunshine* *all day... every day!*

How would you like to pick roses—or oranges—or big, juicy grapefruit for the breakfast table—*NOW!* You can do this, any January morning, in Phoenix.

No "winter" here! It's "60", with blue sky and sunshine, when Chicago and New York are fighting demon blizzards. You'll love Phoenix.... with its warmth, color and outdoor recreation,—aeroplaning, for instance, all year round.

Come—NOW—and maybe *live* here where the sun always shines! Winter rates, Southern Pacific or Santa Fe. Stopovers on all tickets.

Tune in on Station KFAD, Phoenix, 273 meters. Tuesdays, 10:30 P.M., Eastern Time



PHOENIX-ARIZONA CLUB
700 Chamber of Commerce
Bldg., Phoenix, Arizona

Please send my free copy of "*Phoenix, Where Winter Never Comes*".

Name

Street and City

BIG GAME *and* SMALL GAME in Lake County Florida

Foxes may be taken from September 1st to January 31st and a fox hunters' meet the first week in January affords unusual sport. Bear, open season November 20th to February 15th, and deer, open season, November 20th to December 31st, are plentiful enough to give good hunting. Wild turkey, squirrels, geese and duck, open season November 20th to January 31st, are found in abundance, as are quail, raccoons and opossums, open season November 20th to February 15th.

Come, Visit Lake County for Worth-While Hunting

In addition to its attractions for hunters, Lake County offers a great variety of outdoor sports. Trap-shooting vandalias and similar events are winter features. Fresh water bass and other fish swarm in the two thousand lakes, ten, fifteen and even twenty pound specimens frequently rewarding anglers. Several splendid golf courses are easily reached by good roads.

Let us send you descriptive booklet and road maps to help in planning your trip. Address

100 WALNUT STREET

LAKE COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
TAVARES FLORIDA

SUPPORTED BY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

able to accomplish what we believe we can do? And how many of us receive our due meed of praise? Are we not forgotten prodigiously soon? The contemplation of a great library is calculated to inspire one with modesty, if not distaste. The lot of the living is hardly superior to that of the works of the dead. We seem to be something for an instant, a very brief one; but do we really last? How many live durably in the remembrance of men? A hundred of the thousands upon thousands, perhaps, says Charles Richet. This gives one an uncomfortable feeling. And, nevertheless, this individual impotence must be accepted; it is a condition of existence. Men are of unequal value, and even the best are of infinitesimal and ephemeral importance.

May we at least, after taking our proper measure and realizing our personal limitations, find happiness? Is not the earth wonderful, the sea, the forest, the mountains, the heavens? Are there not the joys of intelligence—the joy of knowledge, sung by Father Ternier, the poet-geologist? The whole secret is to fix our desires on what is accessible, at our disposal, and not to dream. The whole secret is to be wise, moderate in our desires, and especially in our needs. So thought Epicurus.

But intelligence also is limited. Those of us who are not wholly stupid realize it daily. And the most intelligent are constrained to recognize that the mystery of the world escapes them. They do not know why they exist. Man's origin and his destiny are problems that intellect has left unsolved. The object of the world? An enigma. That of our existence? Another enigma. And with it all, we are powerless to live for the present day only. Very few have the wisdom and courage to admit to themselves that they understand nothing and that they ought to live moderately, injuring their neighbors in nothing, and cultivating their own gardens!

Will man understand some day, owing to the growth of his intellect? asks Mr. Varigny. Surely any teacher knows more than Galileo, or Lavoisier, or Pasteur, about certain things. Is he, therefore, more intelligent? Do not the most learned admit that there are an infinity of things of which they know nothing—which they do not understand? The most sincere say "we know not"; some of them say "we shall never know"—which is perhaps an exaggeration, for man has arrived at an understanding of some things once regarded as forever incomprehensible. As Huxley said, let us not limit the possibilities. The writer proceeds:

> But why this longing to know? Why this vice, which has doubtless brought on more suffering than joy? Man has only lately, in the intellectual as in the modern order, gained some degree of veneration for himself—at least, if it is sincere. When he hopes, he believes in the possibility of progress, and acts accordingly.
>
> But how many deceptions he accumulates! Consider only his social impotence. It is immeasurable; every moment shows it. The terrible part of it is that man is a social animal and is worth nothing, except socially. Now he is not sociable, Aristotle to the contrary notwithstanding. He feels

Frank's Mediterranean
6th Annual Cruise De Luxe

Egypt—Holy Land

and practically every port of romantic interest bordering this historic sea.

Sailing from New York Jan. 25
Cunard Trans-Atlantic Liner "Scythia"

Specially chartered, 390 guests—half capacity. Finest Cunard service. Shore excursions at every port included in rates. Special trains, private motors, guides, fees, etc.

Free European stop-over, including return by "Aquitania," "Berengaria," "Mauretania" or any Cunard steamer.

Full information on request.
Prompt reservation advisable. Apply to

FRANK TOURIST CO.
(Est. 1875) 542 Fifth Ave., New York
Philadelphia, 1529 Locust St.; Boston, 33 Devonshire St.
Los Angeles, 756 So. Broadway; San Francisco, 582 Market St.
Chicago, 175 North Michigan Ave.

Enjoy a Winter Home
IN FLORIDA

Live 'mid groves and gardens in this delightful Hill and Lake Region of Florida. Enjoy its recreation facilities and year-round climate-its asphalt highways and scenic beauty. *Write for booklet.*

ORANGE COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Room 540 Orlando, Florida

Where Sunny Skies Laugh at the Calendar!

Midwinter? No it's Spring! Warm, languorous, perfumed Spring in magical—

Hawaii

SAIL on a LASSCO liner. Sumptuous comforts, the finest cuisine and personal service.

Sailings three Saturdays out of four, direct from Los Angeles to Hawaii

Tours, Los Angeles back to Los Angeles $278.50 and up covering every necessary ship and shore expense. One-way fare $90 and up. *Particulars, any authorized agent, or—*

LOS ANGELES STEAMSHIP CO.
730 So. Broadway, Los Angeles X 12
505 Fifth Ave., New York 685 Market St., San Francisco
140 S. Dearborn, Chicago 217 E. Broadway, San Diego

"Was Jesus God?"

By J. T. Sunderland, D.D.

and other liberal religious literature sent FREE

Please address: C. H. PARKER, Room 12-D
25 Beacon Street Boston, Mass.

SAVO AIR MOISTENER

Saves Health, Furniture, Pianos Fuel, Paintings, Plants, etc.
Fill with water, hang on back of any Radiator out of sight. Others for all types of Hot Air Registers and Pipeless Furnaces. Ideal for Homes, Offices, Schools, Hospitals, etc. Six sizes. Write for Free Booklet.

SAVO MANUFACTURING CO.
Dept. A-12, 111 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill

Clear Your Skin With Cuticura
Soap to Cleanse
Ointment to Heal
Absolutely Nothing Better

that nothing can be done except by teamwork, so he gets together with his kind. Schopenhauer has told us what happens. Men are either porcupines or herrings. They huddle together to keep warm, and then they prick each other, for they are spiny by nature. Hence the spectacle that the world offers. Men are essentially antagonistic, always and everywhere. They never meet except with doubled fists and drawn daggers. Never has there been so much talk of the brotherhood of man, and all the same, meetings held with the avowed intent of preventing war succeed only in elaborating anew the pretexts for making it.

We are all hedgehogs by nature. Our social impotence appears daily. It is just possible that a small select group may get together for a certain degree of cooperation for some scientific end. And yet here again are all sorts of disagreements due to selfishness and vanity. The house of man is deeply divided. And our social impotence is yet more accentuated than our intellectual. Envy and hate are the most conspicuous plants in our garden. And we call men sociable! They are like porcupines!

Are we at the end of our list of impotences? By no means. There is still, says Mr. Richet, our physiological impotence. We come into the world with heredities over which we have no control, and which make us what we are. This heredity is comic and tragic, all at once. The movements of our mind depend on the state of our organs—liver, intestines, and the rest. Our aptitudes, our capacities are likewise dependent. The unfortunate hedgehog is the sport of implacable physiologic forces.

His moral impotence is extreme. For his ego is very far from being omnipotent. Furious combats rage about him and in him, and he succumbs ceaselessly. His higher nature is continually dominated by his lower; that which in our restful moments we are proud to consider our real personality finds itself daily, in tumultuous periods, displaced and cast down by the other. We are too often unable to control ourselves, to inhibit ourselves, to govern the beast—sometimes so artful, so skilful in persuasive arts—as Raskolnikoff tells us. What "feeble and fragile little creatures" we are, says Richet! Alas! even so. No sincere person can doubt it. It is very hard to live properly, without injuring one's neighbor.

With all this powerlessness, is happiness possible? For it is that which we are always seeking, even under the guise of martyrdom. Many can not attain it for internal, inherent reasons. They are too anxious for it; more exactly, that which they esteem necessary for it they can not get, for various reasons, constitutional and other. They regard happiness as dependent on appearances, and even when they attain these, they must acknowledge the inanity of them. We must not indulge in exaggerated dreams. And chance plays its part—by which we mean a combination not voluntarily attainable—good heredity, physical and moral, a wise social tradition, moderate tastes, health, and much wisdom. Can these be acquired? Sometimes, but too late. Better that they should be inborn, in the blood, in the social tradition, the realization that it is not our business to revolutionize the universe, and that what we should aim at is a modest, laborious existence, with limited desires, centered about a little garden in a village, about a hearthstone where dwells repose and peace. It is true that a hearthstone presupposes another porcupine—and generally several. The rôle of these is

GLENN BERRY

Southward to Sunshine
Summer Comfort-Summer Sports

MIAMI—rendezvous of Young America—Pleasure's winter capital—haven of rest and recuperation—world's greatest winter resort. What a scene it now presents!—*Youth*—on the courses, courts and beaches—*in the surf—at the races*—dancing under waving palms—in speed craft churning sparkling sapphire waters of Biscayne Bay and the Atlantic, into surging foam—this is winter in America's tropics—under summer skies!

Those whose longer useful lives have earned a respite from the grind, come here for their "second wind"—to gain new health—new strength—recreation—through the magic of warming rays from a tropic sun—of salt laden breezes from southern seas—the witchery of moderate moonlit nights—for here is America's Riviera—*"Modern Fountain of Youth"*

YOUR vacation in Miami this year will be luxurious—eventful—economical. Miami is prepared to entertain 100,000 tourists at one time and do it well. Hotel rates this year are from 15% to 40% lower. There are hundreds of comfortable rooms at $2.00. Average single rates range from $3.50 to $7.50 per day, except of course, the most exclusive and elaborate de luxe resort hotels, whose rates are in keeping with their service. Apartments for two persons can be had for the six months' season at from $300 to $600—for two to six persons at from $600 to $900. Transportation by rail, steamship or motor, is finer and faster than ever before—33 hours by deluxe through Pullman from New York, a few hours more from all the middle western cities

You may make hotel or apartment reservations and receive authentic information and illustrated literature at any of the following official Miami bureaus: New York, Waldorf Astoria Hotel; Chicago, 104 South Clark Street; Chamber of Commerce, Miami, Florida

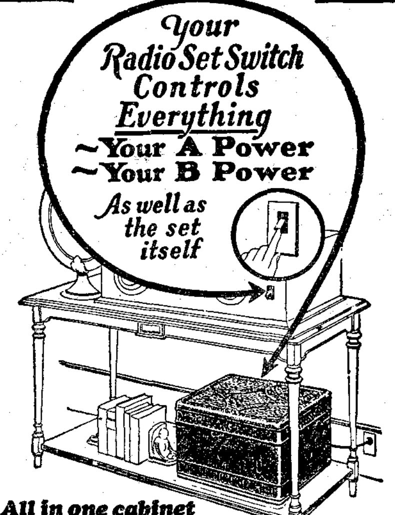
CITY COMMISSION OF MIAMI

MIAMI

· World's Greatest Winter Resort ·

180 volts!
for ALL radio Power Tubes
The Marvelous New Model PHILCO
Radio AB Socket Power
Runs Any Radio from Your Electric Current!

It's a fact! *It makes no difference whether you now own a dry-cell or a storage-battery operated radio set, or what kind of battery set you may buy,* the Philco AB Socket Power will run it from your light socket, smoothly and perfectly.


Your Radio Set Switch Controls Everything
~Your A Power
~Your B Power
As well as the set itself

All in one cabinet

Console and Special Models are built to fit INSIDE the cabinets of practically all well-known radio sets. Special Philco Units have also been designed for Brunswick-Radiola, Fada, King, Pfanstiehl, Freed-Eisemann, Stromberg-Carlson and Victrola-Radiola and are tested and approved by these companies.

Does away with all battery bother! No more recharging! No more batteries to replace! Improved reception—not the least hum—not the least distortion! Perfect "A" and "B" power! Here is your chance to do away with the ordinary "A" storage battery and all dry-cell "A" and "B" batteries.

Trade in your old "A" storage battery: you won't need it when you get your Philco. Any Authorized Philco Dealer will make you a LIBERAL ALLOWANCE for it—*no matter how old or worn out it may be.*

Installation FREE and Easy Payments! Yes, you can buy the Philco AB Socket Power for a small payment down and the balance a little each month. It will be connected to your radio set—*whether it is an old set or a new set*—at no extra cost to you.

An Ironclad Guarantee by the Factory goes with every Philco and they are *built to conform with the* Underwriters' Laboratories Safety Specifications.

Visit Any Philco Dealer or

Mail this FREE COUPON

©H. B. B.

To Philadelphia Storage Battery Co.
Ontario and C Streets
Philadelphia, Pa. Dept. 1289

I shall be pleased to receive your free illustrated literature describing the famous Philco Radio AB Socket Power; also the full details of your Easy Payment, Free Installation and Trade-in-Allowance Offer.

Name________________
Mail Address________________
City__________ State__________

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

huge in both a good and a bad sense. It is perhaps the most important element in happiness or unhappiness. And when happiness fails us, it is often through the impotence of affection, which Richet does not discuss and which is a consequence of the "porcupinity"—so to speak—of the human animal. It is very approximative, humanity. And, nevertheless, what splendors it displays, even daily! There is divinity even in a louse, Voltaire assures us. And how about a man, despite all his infirmities?

Read the wise "Powerless Man," by Charles Richet. And also his interesting "Stupid Man."

THE FUTURE OF COAL AND GAS

Reckless waste of fuel must stop, says Arthur D. Little of Boston, in a recent address on "Impending Changes in Our Use of Fuels," printed in *The Gas Age-Record* (New York). Mr. Little gives a bird's-eye view of recent developments in the "processing" of coal, and discusses also the possibilities of extending the scope of the gas industry. As his text he takes a statement made at the International Conference on Bituminous Coal, some little time ago, by President Baker, of Carnegie Institute of Technology, to the effect that in less than a generation the present methods of shipping coal to be burned in its raw state under boilers hundreds of miles from the mines will appear to have been primitive and rudely unscientific." Comments Mr. Little:

That there is sound basis for President Baker's prophecy is evidenced by the fact that the problem of converting coal to products of higher form value is already the subject of extensive and costly experimentation in many countries, including, of course, our own.

Foremost are the numerous processes for so-called low-temperature carbonization. Some two hundred have been listed, but it is doubtful if 10 per cent. have been operated on anything approaching the commercial scale. The coal is carbonized at temperatures rarely exceeding and often below 1,100 degrees F. As a result, there are obtained a moderate volume of gas of high heating power, an excellent smokeless fuel in the form of semi-coke, and from twenty to forty gallons of a thin tar, per ton of coal. This tar is different from ordinary coal tar, and has much of the character of petroleum. It may be cracked to yield 22 per cent. of motor fuel of high anti-knock quality.

Time permits only casual reference to a few representative processes. That of Prof. S. W. Parr, of the University of Illinois, operates in two stages: a conditioning stage, in which the coal in a closed, rotating drum is quickly brought to within 25 to 50 degrees of the temperature at which it becomes pasty, and a coking stage conducted in a vertical retort preheated to 750 degrees centigrade. The heat strikes to the center of the mass in from ten to thirty minutes, with production of a dense, strong semi-coke from cheap Illinois screenings.

Now! Shorthand in a Few Hours

Amazing New System
written by sound with the letters of the alphabet.

"I find that after three hours of instruction I can take dictation from the practice material in lesson two at the rate of 100 words per minute". —*Frieda Permisohn New York City.*

The Owen a-b-c Shorthand

Yes! In only a few spare hours AT HOME you can easily master this marvelous new system. Practical for every purpose—for the executive, the professional man, the student, the stenographer, the private secretary.

Endorsed by Educational Authorities

Taught in such prominent institutions as City College of New York; The Paine School, New York; Rahway Vocational School, New Jersey; Simmons College, Boston No signs and symbols to learn, no tedious memory-work. **Not a System of Abbreviations.** Written in ordinary a-b-c's, at a speed of upwards of 100 words a minute!

FREE BOOK Tells How

Just send your name and address for interesting illustrated book. Read what users say of this wonderful new way. Read of its sensational success in every field Read how YOU can save time, increase your efficiency, qualify quickly for good position. Free Employment Service. Write for Free Book NOW. No obligation.

Owen Institute of Commerce, Dept. 211
54 West 74th Street New York, N. Y.

Whatever your Question —be it the pronunciation of *Fascista,* the spelling of a puzzling word, the location of *Esthonia,* the meaning of *soviet, Freudian, vitamin,* etc., this Supreme Authority

Webster's New International Dictionary

contains an accurate, final answer. 408,000 Words. 2,700 pages. 6,000 Illustrations. Regular and India Paper Editions. Write for prices, sample pages, etc., per Literary Digest.

G. & C. Merriam Co.
Springfield, Mass.

LAW STUDY AT HOME
Become a lawyer. Be independent. **Earn $5,000 to $10,000 annually.** We guide you step by step—furnish all text material, including fourteen-volume Law Library. Degree of LL.B. conferred. Low cost, easy terms. Get our valuable 108-page "Law Guide" and "Evidence" books free. Send for them NOW.
LaSalle Extension University, Dept. 1252-L, Chicago
The World's Largest Business Training Institution

Select the Right Play
for the talents of your crowd from the wide variety of original, modern plays we publish. Write for big FREE catalog.
DRAMATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY
Dept. 41, 542 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

PRINT Your Own
Cards, Stationery, Circulars, paper etc. Save money. Print for others, big profit. Complete Outfits $8.85 up. Job presses $11 up, Rotary $149. Easy rules sent. Write for catalog EXCELSIOR presses, ink type, paper, cards etc. **The Kelsey Co., C-23, Meriden, Conn**

SHORT STORY WRITING

Dr. Esenwein

Particulars of Dr. Esenwein's famous forty-lesson course in writing and marketing of the Short-Story and sample copy of THE WRITER'S MONTHLY free. **Write today.**
THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL
Dept. 74 Springfield, Mass.

ELECTRICITY—EASY AT LAST!
Learn By Doing *in* 90 Days
NO BOOKS—NO LESSONS. Prepare for jobs leading to $60 a week and up. Come to COYNE for 90 days, then get one. Learn by doing. COYNE gives you *training* and *experience.* Write for big FREE book. **COYNE ELECTRICAL SCHOOL, 500 So. Paulina Street, Dept. 97-59, Chicago, Illinois**

DO YOU STAMMER
Send 10 cents for 288-page book on Stammering and Stuttering. **"Its Cause and Cure."** It tells how I cured myself after stammering 20 years. **B. N. Bogue, 5062 Bogue Bldg., 1147 N. Illinois St., Indianapolis**

The method developed by McIntire, at Fairmont, West Virginia, from the old carbocoal process has a rather exceptional record of performance in that some 25,000 tons of coal have been processed. Its purpose is essentially that of making an artificial anthracite in the form of a briqueted smokeless fuel. An initial low-temperature carbonization yields from 2,000 pounds of coal, 1,480 of semi-coke, 31 gallons of thin, light tar, and 2 gallons of light oil, together with about 3,000 cubic feet of gas. The semi-coke is then briqueted with a binder of by-product pitch and reheated, at higher temperature. The finished briquets are dense and smokeless.

The Green-Laucks process, installed at Waukegan, Illinois, passes a thin stream of coal upward by a screw within a vertical retort. The product is said to be strong, dense, and smokeless.

The product of the McEwen-Runge process, developed at the Lakeside plant of Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Company, is intended for use in powdered-coal equipment. It, again, is a two-stage process. The two retorts are insulated, and one is superimposed on the other. Pulverized coal is fed into the upper retort, which discharges into a hopper, from which it is delivered to the second retort. There is little loss of volatile material from the upper retort. The gases from the second retort are removed to storage.

Much serious work is being done in England and Germany, and it is claimed that one or two processes, at least, are on a commercial basis. A plant to handle 500 tons of raw coal a day is now under construction in South Wales.

The German K. S. G. process uses a double revolving drum, slightly inclined and surrounded by brickwork. The coal is fed into the inner drum at its lower end, and as the retort slowly revolves is gradually raised by cleats to the upper end, where it is delivered to the outer shell, within which it passes downward to the lower end and is there discharged as dense, hard lumps.

The economics of the situation must, of course, finally control the development of any method of processing coal. The products must be worth more than the raw coal plus the cost of processing, tho the energy content of the total products can never equal that of the original coal. We can look for profit only through the change in form value.

Where homes are heated by low-priced raw bituminous coal, the householder, who may protest against the smoke nuisance created by his neighbors, is slow to abate his own proportion if it involves paying more for coal. This consideration, Mr. Little thinks, will govern in England especially, but not in those parts of the United States where processing bituminous coal is intended to enter into competition with high-priced anthracite. He proceeds:

It is doubtful if there is yet in this country a process that can be said to have established definitely a successful commercial status. It seems, nevertheless, altogether probable that within a short time certain of the processes now in the developmental stage will take an assured and important place in fuel technology.

The fuel problem in New England has been for years acute, despite the fact that there are great stores of coal in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Some think

The Super-Speed Protectograph

reduced time of payroll check preparation more than two-thirds at the

Rochester Telephone Corporation

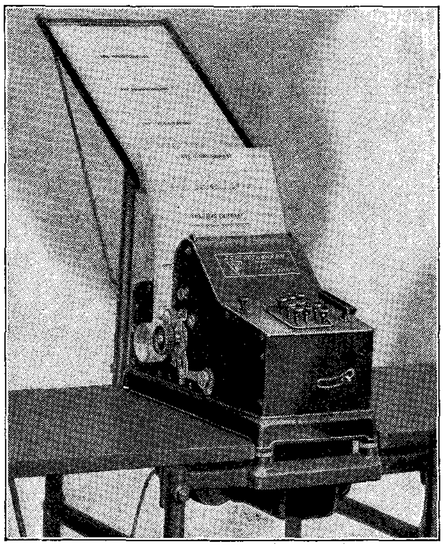
THE Todd Super-Speed Protectograph is making new records of speed and economy everywhere in business houses, banks and industries.

One example is the saving effected at the Rochester Telephone Corporation, of which S. G. Bowie, Auditor, writes, "Under our old system it required the time of *two* clerks approximately four hours to prepare 1600 checks, writing at the rate of 400 checks per hour. The use of the new Super-Speed Protectograph enables *one* clerk to write these checks in two and one-half hours.

"In addition to the time saved in writing the checks, the use of this machine has enabled us to dispense with all overtime work in our Payroll Department, making it possible to forward the checks to the Treasurer for signature and issuance to the employees at an earlier date than heretofore."

The Super-Speed shreds the amount lines on checks in two colors of indelible ink at a rate that often exceeds 1200 an hour. The imprint defies the operations of the check tamperer and permits a check to travel anywhere in safety. By being easily legible it prevents mistakes and greatly facilitates the routine handling of checks.

The economies in time and labor that the Super-Speed is effecting for many business organizations will interest you if you



Super-Speed Protectograph
1200 *checks an hour*

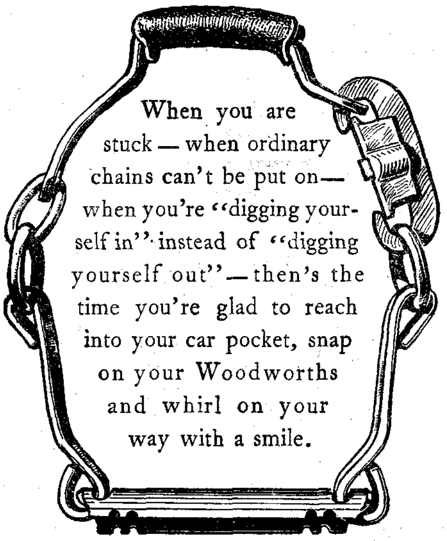
issue large numbers of payroll or other checks at weekly or monthly intervals.

Have a Todd representative demonstrate the extreme simplicity, the marvelous speed and the thorough economy of the Super-Speed Protectograph. He will show you how its use will simplify routine and provide a safer, faster method of issuing checks. There's a Todd office in every principal city. Get in touch with a representative there or address an inquiry to us. The Todd Company, *Protectograph Division.* (Est. 1899.) Rochester, N. Y. *Sole makers of the Protectograph, Super-Safety Checks and Todd Greenbac Checks.*

THE TODD COMPANY 12-3-27
Protectograph Division
1143 University Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
Gentlemen: Please send me further information about the
☐ Todd Check Signer
☐ Super-Speed Protectograph
Name__________
Business__________
Address__________

Todd
Trade Mark

TODD SYSTEM OF CHECK PROTECTION


When you are stuck — when ordinary chains can't be put on — when you're "digging yourself in" instead of "digging yourself out" — then's the time you're glad to reach into your car pocket, snap on your Woodworths and whirl on your way with a smile.

WOODWORTH
"Easyon"
TIRE CHAINS
Formerly "Snap-On"

THE PATENTED exclusive feature which tips the crossbars partly on edge when the wheel slips on mud, snow, sand or ice, holds them flat on the tire on pavements or other hard road surfaces and makes them ride without bumps. The added convenience of instant attachment without jacking up the car is leading to the wide use of these Woodworth's for all road conditions. The smooth rounded surface of the Cross Bar where it comes in contact with the tire cannot injure the rubber. If you are not sure of your chains put Woodworth's over them. Don't let your wife drive without them in the car.

SOLD by the following chain stores: Kresge; W. T. Grant Co.; Neisner Bros. Co.; McCrory; Metropolitan; F. & W. Grand; McLellan; Newberry; Steel's Consolidated; Green Stores; Murphy; Tottle; Gosselins; M. W. Savage; Montgomery, Ward & Co.; Butler Bros., and Auto Dealers. Metropolitan Distributors, United Specialities Associates, Newark, N. J.

Prices—For Tires 3½" or 4.40"—and 4.40" for Ford wire wheels—35c ea.; For 4" to 4.95"—40c ea.; For 5" to 6"—45c ea.; For 6.20" to 7.30"—50c ea.

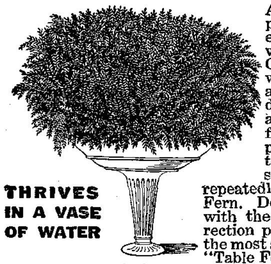
Better get six or more now. If your dealer has not stocked these yet we will send chains parcel post prepaid at these prices.

WOODWORTH SPECIALTIES CO.
Binghamton, N. Y. **Established 1905**

Two Men Digging Themselves in

Or One Man Digging Himself out

NEW WATER FERN
Beautiful House Plant --- REQUIRES NO SOIL


THRIVES IN A VASE OF WATER

A peculiar and interesting plant that is admired by everyone; handsome, velvety, fine, fern-like foliage. Curls up and goes to sleep when taken out of water, and keeps in its sleeping or dormant state for weeks and awakens again in a few minutes after being placed in water. Owing to the fact it is capable of sleeping and awakening repeatedly, it is called the Opossum Fern. Do not confuse this plant with the much advertised Resurrection plant. If you want one of the most satisfactory and beautiful "Table Ferns," something entirely new, get one of these marvels of plant life. Plants, **25c each; 3 for 50c; 7 for $1.00,** postpaid. **BURGESS SEED & PLANT CO.,** 358 **W. F., GALESBURG, MICHIGAN.**

Tell Tomorrow's Weather

29
30
Change
RAIN
FAIR
Stormy
Very Dry
28
31
27
26

This **Genuine Aneroid Barometer** foretells weather 8 to 24 hours in advance. Mahogany case, silvered metal dial; absolutely reliable; positively guaranteed.

An Ideal Gift, and at a price that cannot be duplicated. Sent postpaid to any address on receipt of

$2.85 POSTPAID

OPTICIAN LANDO
Est. 1872
Dept. L, 419 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.
We repair all makes of Barometers.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

it functions better as material for crucibles than on the grate, and Professor Shaler remarked that the safest place to be in at the conclusion of the Day of Judgment was a Rhode Island coal-mine. Nevertheless, even the diamond will burn if you go about it properly, and so will these New England coals.

We have, in recent years, heard much of the Trent process. High-ash coal is subjected to wet grinding and thereafter agitated in a large volume of water, to which fuel oil has been added. The oil selectively wets the coal and gathers its particles into little balls not unlike caviar in appearance. The ash, for the most part, remains with the water and is washed away. The product is a putty-like amalgam which has failed to find general acceptance as fuel. Quite recently, however, the process has been further extended, and the results obtained are of serious interest.

In the process as now applied to Rhode Island coal and anthracite culm, the amalgam is cut to briquet size and baked. The finished briquets are equal, if not superior, to anthracite.

Of less immediate practical importance in this country, tho of greater interest in its implications, is the process of Bergius for the conversion of coal to liquid fuels. In the plant at Mannheim pulverized coal, made into a paste with oil, is heated in an atmosphere of hydrogen under a pressure, and largely converted into oil and tar, from which motor fuel, Diesel oils, lubricants, and heavy fuel oil are recovered. As a measure of security in a country likely to have its supply of oil cut off in time of war the process is one of significant value. In the United States, with crude oil selling for as low as one dollar a barrel, it has the allurement of a long-term endowment policy.

Coming now to the fuel-gas question, Mr. Little quotes J. E. Bullard as recently pointing out that "the real competition in which the gas industry is involved is that between research and tradition. The gas industry has followed tradition rather closely. Its competing industries have turned toward research and are willing to scrap all tradition. Unless real research work is done, and on a scale commensurate to that being done by competing industries, then the gas industry can take it for granted that it will have to relinquish more and more of its profitable business." Of this he says:

It is a timely warning, for the gas industry is entering upon a period of great expansion, in which the highest technical and scientific knowledge will be essential.

The most significant developments are perhaps house heating and a greatly extended industrial use of gas. It can be burned at high efficiencies. The distribution of gas in underground mains is unaffected by weather or traffic conditions, and the service is dependable. Under present conditions the householder pays more, but he receives more in comfort and convenience.

The use of a gas flame to cool the refrigerator sounds paradoxical, but wherever motor-compressor unit is producing

A $10 BILL
Protects *for a* Whole Year
under a new and improved policy issued by a reliable old line Insurance Company
Pays up to
$10,000
Financial Safeguard in case of
ACCIDENT
AND
SICKNESS
NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION
Men-Women 16 to 70 Years Accepted
No Dues or Assessments

$10,000 Principal Sum
$10,000 Loss of Hands, Feet or Eyesight
$25 Weekly Benefit for Stated Accidents and Sicknesses
Doctor's Bills, Hospital Benefit, Emergency Benefit and other new and liberal features to help in time of need—all clearly shown in policy.

LOOK OUT! Serious automobile and many other kinds of accidents happen every minute—few escape them—suppose you meet with an accident tonight . . . would your income continue? Pneumonia, appendicitis and many other ills in the policy, which are prevalent now, can cause serious financial loss to you . . . prepare Now.

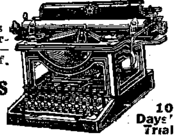
Don't wait for misfortune to overtake you.

MAIL THE COUPON NOW
North American Accident Insurance Co.
1044 Bonnell Bldg., Newark, New Jersey
Gentlemen:
At no cost to me, send details of the
"NEW $10 PREMIER $10,000 POLICY"
Name ....
Address ....
City .... State. . .

AGENTS WANTED for Local Territory

FREE 352-Page Catalog
Books of all Publishers
Save time and money when buying books. Here is *one* central source carrying books of *all* publishers. Quantity buying permits ***lowest prices*** to you Send for our 33rd Annual Illustrated Catalog describing over 25,000 books; used by public, private and school libraries and individuals everywhere. It is free. Write today.
THE BOOK SUPPLY COMPANY, Dept. 4
231-233 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois

TYPEWRITER PRICES CUT


World's best makes—Underwood, Remington, Oliver—prices smashed to almost half.

$2 down and it's yours

10 Days' Trial

All late models, completely rebuilt and refinished brand new. GUARANTEED for ten YEARS. Send no money—big FREE catalog shows actual machines in full colors. Get our direct-to-you easy payment plan and 10 days' trial offer. *Limited time, so write today.*
International Typewriter Ex., 186 W. Lake St., Dept. 1224, **Chicago**

HOME-STUDY
BUSINESS TRAINING
Your opportunity will never be bigger than your preparation. Prepare now and reap the rewards of early success **FREE 64-Page Books Tell How.** Write NOW for book you want, or mail coupon with your name, present position and address in margin TODAY.
☐ Higher Accountancy
☐ Law: Degree of LL. B.
☐ Modern Salesmanship
☐ Traffic Management
☐ Railway Station Mgmt.
☐ Commercial Law
☐ Industrial Management
☐ Banking and Finance
☐ Business Management
☐ Business Correspondence
☐ Modern Foremanship
☐ Personnel Management
☐ Expert Bookkeeping
☐ C. P. A. Coaching
☐ Business English
☐ Effective Speaking
LaSalle Extension University, Dept. 1252-R Chicago

BEST BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

If you would save yourself all perplexity and doubt as to what are the best books for youngsters of four to fourteen you will at once secure a copy of **"A Parent's Guide to Children's Reading,"** by Mary Graham Bonner, author and critic of children's books. A unique and authoritative work in which each book is briefly but enlighteningly appraised An ideal gift-guide as well as a guide for systematically planning progressive reading for children.

12mo. Cloth. 190 pages. $1.75, net; $1.89, post-paid

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

refrigeration, a coal-pile is somewhere being consumed to develop the electrical energy. Refrigeration by the direct use of gas thus eliminates a long chain of intermediate equipment. The future of household refrigeration would seem to belong to the gas-fired unit.

A problem of outstanding importance to the gas industry is that of complete gasification of coal on the grand scale, apparently nearer to solution in England than with us.

Our smaller municipal gas companies are too often antiquated organizations, without vision, and far from realizing the possibilities of the industry. In many cases their communities could be more effectively and cheaply served through high-pressure transmission lines from large central gas plants. Natural gas is now piped 300 miles, and a projected line from the Texas Panhandle to Kansas City will be 450 miles in length. We shall do well to watch the development of projects in Germany for concentrating in the Ruhr the entire gas industry of the country and effecting distribution through high-pressure lines.

It is claimed that the transmission of gas in great volume by pipe-line is much less than the transport of coal by rail to local gas-works. The distant gas transmission will, it is believed, be subject to the same economic laws as high-tension electric transmission.

After generations of reckless waste in the utilization of the fuel resources of our country we are beginning vaguely to recognize the urge of that hoarding instinct which, it has been said, marks the dawning of economic consciousness in the progress of civilization.

ELECTRIC LIGHT FROM SHOOTING-STARS

THE streak of light made in the sky by a "shooting-star" is usually considered by astronomers as due to the enormous heat generated by friction with the atmosphere. Says Dr. E. E. Free in his *Week's Science* (New York):

"These shooting-stars are caused by relatively small particles of solid matter flying loose in space, which encounter our earth speeding along at its enormous velocity of more than sixteen miles a second. Striking the outer levels of the earth's air with this enormous speed, the tiny solid particles are supposed to burst into flame by friction, as a match does when struck. An Italian physicist, Dr. Pietro Burgatti of the University of Bologna, has told the Academy of Sciences in Rome that this explanation will not suffice. The nature of the light given off by the luminous streaks of the shooting-stars, as well as other features of the phenomena, convince Dr. Burgatti that mere heat will not explain the facts. Electricity is necessary as well. Powerful electric actions appear to take place between the solid particle that enters the atmosphere and the atoms of the air. The air is known to be highly electrified at the levels at which shooting-stars begin to be visible, and it is possible, also, that electricity is developed by the friction, in somewhat the same way in which electric sparks can be produced by the friction of the hand on fur, or even on the back of a living cat. This electricity is responsible, Dr. Burgatti believes, for a large part of the light of the shooting-star, if not for all of it. It is really an electric light."

"You're pretty far below quota, Bill, What's wrong?"

The boss knows--he has every salesman's record of sales to old and new customers, calls, reports and commissions in his Brooks Visualizer.

No other visible record system gives an executive such complete and flexible control of

Assets and Liabilities, Summarized.
Accounts Receivable or Payable.
Sales and Salesmen's Operations.
Advertising Costs and Follow-up.
Production and Cost Records.
Stock on hand or ordered.
Credit and Collection.

Why? Because he has these records in compact, portable form—every sheet visible—anywhere from 500 to 10,000 records within arm's reach—at very reasonable first cost and *very low* cost of operation.

This method of keeping records has made remarkable headway in large, nationally known concerns since the invention of Brooks Visualizers. If you have not actually seen Brooks Visualizers in use, do not invest more money in "blind" systems or in more cumbersome, costly visible systems of less flexibility.

THE BROOKS COMPANY, 1243 Superior Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio
Offices in 67 Cities
Distributors for Canada: Copeland-Chatterson, Ltd., Toronto

The original FLEX-SITE PATENT SHIFT Automatic Shift is an exclusive feature of Brooks Visualizers

As an integral part of the steel back of each of these loose-leaf units, the patented Flex-Site shift allows a new record sheet to be instantly inserted at any alphabetical or other indexed point in the record. With it you can create space for a new sheet or close the space left by removal of a sheet, without lifting any other record sheets from the prongs of the unit. Let our representative demonstrate this in your office at your convenience.

BROOKS VISUALIZERS
TRADE MARK
FOR ACTIVE BUSINESS RECORDS

Copyright 1927, The Brooks Co., Cleveland

INVESTMENTS ▾ AND ▾ FINANCE

REPARATIONS IMPERILED BY GERMAN EXTRAVAGANCE

THE HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS of American investors who have together staked over $3,000,000,000 of their private capital in the future of Germany, as well as American and European editors and correspondents, are seriously discussing these days the warning of S. Parker Gilbert, Agent-General for Reparations Payments, that unless the German Government checks its present tendency to overspend and overborrow abroad, it is fairly certain to bring on itself an economic crisis. Whether the Gilbert memorandum on governmental extravagance was prepared at the suggestion of German officials, notes the New York *Sun*, "is an interesting question, but not essential." To this newspaper, the significant fact is that the Agent-General has observed a tendency toward extravagant borrowing and spending, "and has, in accordance with the responsibilities of his office, communicated his convictions in the matter to the German Government. He has given warning that a continuation of existing tendencies will threaten the stability of the German budget, lay Germany open to the charge that she is taking her reparations obligations lightly, and precipitate a domestic economic crisis."

Out of the maze of political controversy aroused by the Gilbert memorandum, says the New York *Evening Post*, "it is gradually becoming apparent that the lesson which he sought to teach has been taken to heart by the political leaders of Germany." The justice of Mr. Gilbert's criticisms has been acknowledged by Chancellor Marx, and Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, President of the Reichsbank, agrees that the strictest governmental economy is necessary if Germany is to meet her obligations under the Dawes plan. Furthermore, declares this prominent financier, if German cities had not spent money lavishly in building stadiums, public baths, parks, museums, and so forth, it would not have been necessary for them to borrow abroad. But the fact remains that the money has been borrowed. In a recent Berlin newspaper article, Dr. Schacht pointed out that of 5,500,000,000 marks in long-time loans, the Reich borrowed only 300,000,000; private concerns borrowed half the amount, and the States and communes the balance. According to this financial authority:

> Despite the disadvantages, we are able to balance the budget and make payments and at the same time stabilize the purchasing power of our currency both in the home and international market.
>
> This is not done, unfortunately, from surplus production, but through loans.
>
> We must realize that these credits do not mean the permanent improvement of our situation, but simply a postponement of the final accounting. No country can live on credit permanently. Interest and amortization must be paid from the labor of the nation. Foreign loans, therefore, are justified only as far as they serve to increase home production and make savings possible.
>
> There is no sense of responsibility when a city spends millions to build palaces and buy feudal estates, while it declares in the same breath its inability to build houses for workers.

The tendencies which Mr. Gilbert wishes to check are, so explains B. M. Anderson, Jr., economist of the Chase National Bank of New York, in a New York *Times* article:

> 1. Excessive public expenditure in Germany, endangering the budgetary surplus out of which reparation payments in marks must be made.
>
> 2. Drafts on the revenues of the Reich to make up deficits by the States and municipalities, without any real control by the Reich of the expenditures of the States and municipalities.
>
> 3. Heavy borrowing at home and abroad by the States and municipalities. These borrowings are usually for "productive purposes," such as water-works, etc., but many of them, altho used for the purpose designated, release other funds for non-productive purposes, and none of them leads to the production of goods for export.

That the Gilbert memorandum will have an important effect upon the attitude of our State Department toward the flotation of loans in this country by the German Government, and by German States, municipalities, and industries, "has become apparent," says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*. When the Agent-General pointed out that the Reich was spending and borrowing too much money, observes Evans Clark in a *Times* article, "he spoke for the people of the United States, Great Britain, France, Belgium, and the other Allies in the World War, to whose governments Germany owes reparations and claims." To quote the Gilbert note, in part:

> I am presenting this memorandum for the purpose of calling attention to the dangers involved in the present economic situation, in the hope that by doing so fully and frankly at this time I may render some service to the German Government and to the German economy, as well as to the international situation generally.
>
> Recent developments in public finance do not appear to be in the interests either of German economic life or of the execution of the Experts' Plan. The evidences, in fact, are accumulating on every side, and more rapidly within recent months, that the German public authorities are developing and executing constantly enlarging programs of expenditure and of borrowing, with but little regard to the financial consequences of their actions.
>
> The rising level of public expenditure is already giving an artificial stimulus to economic life, and it threatens to undermine the essential stability of the public finances. If present tendencies are allowed to continue unchecked, the consequence is almost certain to be serious economic reaction and depression, and a severe shock to German credit, at home and abroad.
>
> The remedies consist primarily in reversing the present tendencies toward overspending and overborrowing, and applying instead a régime of strict economy and of ordered public finance. These are remedies which lie largely in the hands of the German Government, and, if they will act promptly and effectively, the Reich and the other public authorities still have it in their power to prevent a crisis.
>
> The present financial settlement between the Reich and the States and communes can not be considered a provident arrangement for the Reich. . . . The States and communes are now drawing larger payments from the Reich than ever before, and will get the principal benefits from any increased revenues that the Reich may collect from the income, corporation, and turnover taxes in excess of the amount required to fulfil the guaranty already given.
>
> At the same time, the responsibility for taxation and public expenditure seems to become more and more confused. Notwithstanding their increased transfers from the Reich, the States and communes are pressing new demands for still larger payments to meet their constantly increasing expenditures, and the Reich itself has added to the confusion by bringing forward new proposals for expenditure which still further burden the budgets of the States and communes.
>
> I do not mention this series of new expenditures and commitments for the purpose of passing judgment on any of them individually. That, indeed, does not fall within the functions of the Agent-General for Reparation Payments. The German Government, under the terms of the plan, is left free to prepare and administer its own budget, and it acts throughout on its own responsibility. This very freedom, however, implies a corresponding responsibility for the natural and probable consequences of its own actions.
>
> There is little or no current information as to the financial condition of the States and communes, but their demands for additional grants from the Reich and their frequent borrowings at home and abroad indicate that as a whole they are living beyond their means. . . .
>
> I have attempted to bring together in the foregoing pages the accumulating evidences of overspending and overborrowing on the part of the German public authorities, and some of the indications of artificial stimulation and overexpansion that are already manifesting themselves.
>
> These tendencies, if allowed to continue unchecked, are

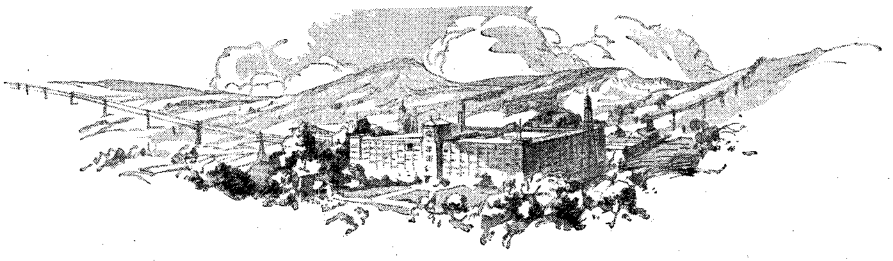
lmost certain, on the one hand, to lead o severe economic reaction and depres- ion; and are likely, on the other, to ncourage the impression that Germany not acting with due regard to her repa- ations obligations.

Simultaneously, it seems, the German overnment released a reply, in which the inance Minister promised a limitation of overnment expenditures and exprest the onfidence that the pending official salary ncrease, school- and war-claims bills, if nacted into law, will not make it necessary o increase taxes or float new loans. In he Government's opinion, there is no easonable ground for misgiving about the nancial position of Germany. It is rther claimed that the balancing of the erman budget may be taken for granted, y Berlin dispatches to American news- apers. In a note accompanying the Gov- rnment's reply, Finance Minister Koehler oints out that the relations between the eich and the States is as much a matter of olitics as of economics or finance, and that e question of official salaries must be onsidered in the light of its political aspect s well as its financial. And at least one merican daily, the Brooklyn *Eagle*, grees that "political considerations will ake it difficult for the German Govern- ent to meet the practical suggestions of Ir. Gilbert."

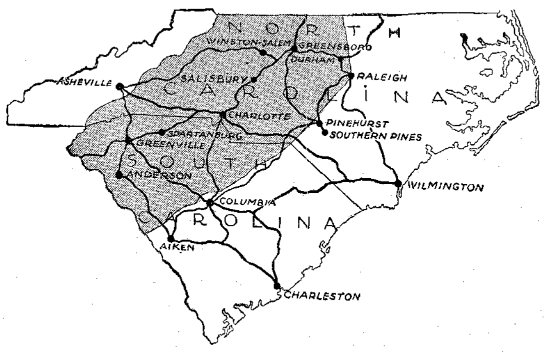
On the other hand, John Elliott, Berlin orrespondent of the New York *Herald ribune*, tells us that, with the exception of ne or two ultra-Nationalist newspapers the German capital, the Gilbert note is ailed by the press of all parties as a sin- ere endeavor to point out the dangerous endencies in the nation's financial policies. nd American newspapers are virtually unit in agreeing that the youthful Agent- eneral did nothing more than his duty hen he handed the German Government long and critical analysis of German fi- ancing. These dailies include the Chicago *aily News*, Boston *Herald*, Cleveland *lain Dealer*, Minneapolis *Journal*, Wash- ton *Post*, and New York *Herald Tribune*. Ir. Gilbert, explains the Cleveland paper, does not exercise a veto power over the roceedings of the Reich, but his word does arry a great deal of weight, and his dis- pproval is a matter of grave importance." is business, points out *The Daily News*, s to watch budgets, loans, expenditures, nd financial settlements between the eich and the several States." As we re reminded by *The Herald Tribune:*

> It is not borrowing which is criticized, ut "unsound" borrowing; it is not ex- enditure which is attacked, but extrava- ant expenditure whereby "money which is badly needed for the development of erman agriculture and industry is being bsorbed through taxes and public loans" n an unwarranted scale. This is a valid nd by no means unfriendly warning.

"If Germany is to be allowed to go ahead vith all sorts of plans for spending what noney she raises," explains the Providence



WHERE LOW COSTS MEET



Where Low Costs Meet

SEVENTY-TWO manufacturing plants have located in Piedmont Carolinas during the last twelve months—an average of six a month. What evidence proved to them the wisdom of locating here?

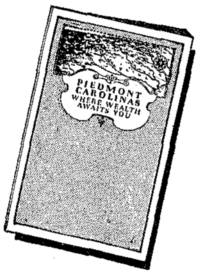
Engineering studies of raw material sources and prices, labor supply and wage scales, land and construction costs, and power resources show that *all* these elements of low production costs meet in a focal point here. The average is *substantially* lower than in older, more highly industrialized areas. And in addition:

Investigation shows that in and adjacent to Piedmont Carolinas there is a large, active market, capable of absorbing many products not yet supplied locally.

The section's nationally famous system of paved roads facilitates communication between related industries and knits the whole region into a compact community. Legislation is favorable to industry. Living conditions, due to the mild bracing climate, are ideal.

All these economic forces combine to make far seeing manufacturers realize the impossible handicaps of old, congested, highly industrialized areas; and attract them to the freedom and opportunity of Piedmont Carolinas.

FACTS



FACTS. Detailed, concrete facts that apply to your business. You will find this book gives you just the information you want. Send for it, addressing Industrial Department, Room 309, Mercantile Building, Charlotte, N. C. It will be mailed you willingly and promptly. Your sales and purchasing departments can use copies, too.
Write—today.

Raw Materials

Agricultural for textiles, tobacco manufacture, canning, packing, tanning, etc.

Lumber for furniture, wood products, paper, pulp and chemicals.

Mineral for ceramics and electrical porcelains, refractories, brick, tile and clay products, building material, etc.

Labor

Skilled, especially in textile and wood-working lines.

Unskilled, at present on farms, outnumbers that in factories three to one. Keen, loyal, teachable, 99% native born, nearly 70% white.

Power

The Nation's outstanding hydro-electric development, based on a combination of heavy rainfall in the neighboring mountain region and unmatched drainage and storage facilities.

Overhead

Land is plentiful, and construction shares in the region's low costs. Both contribute their part to industrial advancement. Heating, due to the equable climate, is at a minimum. Legislation is favorable to industry, never confiscatory nor hampering.

Markets

Mass markets, based on the prosperity of industrial workers and farm owners, offers unusual opportunities. Especially foods and feed stuffs ($235,000,000 imported annually) ceramics, electrical appliances (the Nation's record market) clothing, shoes, etc.

Industrial markets include not only machinery and supplies ($107,000,000 annually used by Southern textile mills) but also semi-finished products and material that supplement present industries, as paints, varnishes, upholstery fabrics, etc.

DUKE POWER COMPANY

OWNERS OF SOUTHERN POWER COMPANY, SOUTHERN PUBLIC UTILITIES COMPANY & ALLIED INTERESTS

Play or Rest in Fascinating Albuquerque

NEW MEXICO—a land of magnificent distances, a land of purple mountains against a turquoise sky; of brawling mountain streams, of tremendous forests, of vast, smiling mesas. A land of color; violet, purple, crimson, yellow. A land of great age, where civilization older than written history walks hand in hand with the last word in modernity; where swift motor cars pass laden burros on great highways. A land of glowing sunshine and robust health.

Albuquerque, a thriving metropolis of 30,000 people, is the very center of this marvelous country. A city radiant with health, cheerfulness and friendliness. Brilliant days under a cloudless sky. Air so dry you can feel its healthfulness. Cool, crisp summer nights with breezes from the eleven thousand foot Sandias and from the silvery Rio Grande. For those in good health, a place to see the last of the Old West. For those who are ill, a place to recover robust health amid the most fascinating sights yet left in America.

Albuquerque has more sanatoriums for the treatment of tuberculosis than any other city in the United States. It had only three sunless days in 1924. The full story of Albuquerque and a hint of the charm of the surrounding country, the romance of New Spain, are combined in a delightfully illustrated booklet which will be sent gratis to the names you suggest. Send for it!

Albuquerque Civic Council
905 First National Bank Building Albuquerque, N. M.

Gentlemen: Please send your free book "Putting Four Wheel Brakes on Tuberculosis" to

Name ....

Address ....

Chicago is erecting the largest co-operative apartment building in the world—21 stories high with 360 apartments. This company will furnish all power and light used in the building.

Commonwealth Edison Company
The Central Station Serving Chicago

Commonwealth Edison Company has paid 152 consecutive dividends to its stockholders. Send for the year book. This stock listed on Chicago Stock Exchange.

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

News, "there would be nothing left for the nations which suffered from the war which Germany precipitated." As the New York *World* points out:

> Mr. Gilbert is interested in the German budget only in so far as its condition may affect the payment of reparations. Even with the most rigid economy, Germany is not going to have an easy task in meeting these payments when they reach their maximum of 2,500,000,000 marks in the fifth year, beginning with next September. This represents an increase of 750,000,000 marks over the current year, and the whole of this increase is to be placed in the budget. In the 1927-28 budget, expenditures exceed current receipts by over 850,000,000 marks, and the deficit is to be met by borrowing and by drawing on surplus and reserve funds.
>
> Meantime, the Government has been considering proposals to load the next budget with 1,000,000,000 marks to indemnify Germans for property lost abroad during the war and with another 325,000,000 for increased salaries. When these items are added to the increased reparations charges which will go into the budget, and when the whole is then added to the current expenditures of over 9,000,000,000 marks, it is easy to understand why Mr. Gilbert has become so sharply critical. The censorious tone of his communications may seem objectionable, but there is no denying his conclusion that recent tendencies in Germany's public housekeeping threaten the budgetary equilibrium upon which depends the successful working of the Dawes plan.
>
> While this trend in German finances does not augur well for the maintenance of the maximum payments of 2,500,000,000 marks, scheduled to begin in 1928-29, there is still no reason to believe, as a few writers have intimated, that Germany by her recent tactics is seeking deliberately to bring about a collapse of the Dawes plan. So far, she has discharged all her obligations under it in good faith. She owes her economic recovery to it. Its collapse would destroy her credit and start her back to the conditions from which during the past three years she has painfully extricated herself. Her economic reversal would hurt her creditors even more than the cessation of her reparations payments.

We are now entering upon the critical period of the Dawes plan, remarks the Minneapolis *Journal.* As it explains:

> The sums required of Germany during the first few years were low enough to present no serious problems to the collector. But the test begins with the current year, when Germany is due to raise about a half billion dollars. This sum will soon rise to $625,000,000 per year.
>
> How is Germany to meet such a staggering bill? Up to date Germany has only been paying the world what the world has been lending her. This sort of thing can not go on indefinitely. It is entirely possible that the sums demanded of Germany each year are fantastically high; but even so Germany should be able to show the world that she has been making a sincere effort to pay off the obligations. The German budget is in bad shape. There was a small deficit in 1925, a large one in 1926, and it is estimated that there will be an equally large one in 1927.

Summing up the controversy aroused by the Gilbert note, the New York *Journal of Commerce* admits that—

> While it is not always possible to agree with both sides in a controversy, this is one of the few instances where such a course is entirely possible, and even logical. There can be no doubt that the criticisms directed against the German Government are well founded. Every one in Germany, who could borrow abroad has been doing so, and many loans have been placed without serious consideration of the real facts in the situation. The only question raised by the bankers has been whether the loans were "sound" or for a "productive purpose." If they were, the investors have been advised to go ahead and buy them, ignoring the fact that the reparations authorities had a first mortgage against all current revenue. The funds have flowed rapidly into Germany and have been used in reorganizing and renewing her economic system—which, by the way, had been far less damaged in the course of the war than that of other countries. The funds that have been transmitted in payment of reparations have hardly equaled the borrowings, so that Germany has in fact really not been called upon to pay reparations. Now the time comes when the Dawes plan will actually call for some large expenditure and consequently the cry for "economy."
>
> The surprizing thing about this whole matter is the fact that there has been no warning of it heretofore.

AFTERMATH OF JAPAN'S FINANCIAL PANIC

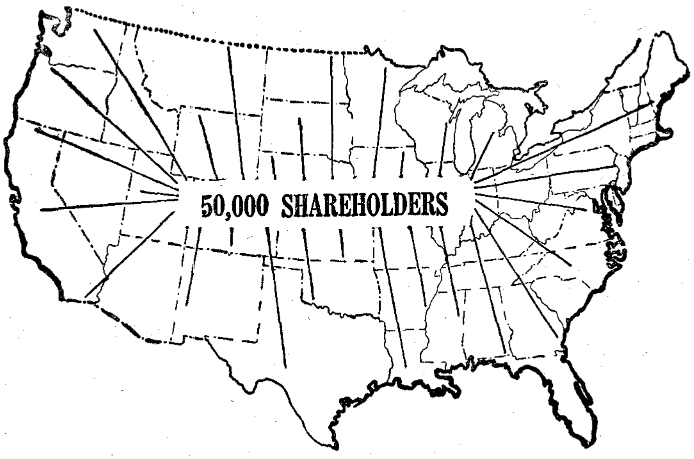
A SHORT time ago, Premier Tanaka of Japan assumed the rôle of financial prophet, and told the representatives of Tokyo newspapers, in an interview, that by November the country would have recovered from the evil effects of the financial cyclone which had swept the country earlier in the year. Mr. Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Company of New York, when in Tokyo recently, said that "he accepted with complete confidence the statements of the leading bankers and business men here that the situation was fundamentally sound." But things do not look quite so hopeful and sound to Mr Shimizu, special manager of the Taiyo Life Insurance Company, who writes in a recent number of the *Jitsugyo-no-Sekai.* To him Premier Tanaka's statement is incredibly bold—"so daring that it is difficult for any one acquainted with the actual conditions and workings of our financial circles even to imagine."

There is one curious thing about Japan's financial crisis of 1927. It was a rich man's panic, in a deeper and more far-reaching sense than anything that the country had ever known. Because of that, the aftermath of the country-wide financial storm is marked with many a dramatic and unexpected incident, colorful in the extreme. The failure and the closing of the great Fifteenth Bank left in its wake the wrecks of more noble families of the Empire than any other event known in the money-story of the land. "There are 328 peers of the realm among the stockholders of the Fifteenth Bank. Of this number no less than 122 noblemen hold more than 500 shares each," declares Mr. Kamehara, writing in the November issue of a Tokyo monthly printed entirely in Japanese, and with its title the Japanese equivalent of *World*. There have been plenty of rumors, most of them sensational, about the special efforts the Government is actually putting forth, or is likely to take, to salvage this once great bank, because many of the peers among the stockholders and depositors of the bank are either powerful politicians or wield a good deal of political influence through their great family connections. No less than twenty-three noblemen, whose holdings of the bank stock amount to more than 500 shares each, are active members of a powerful political organization in the House of Peers, called Kenkyu-kai, we are told. And most of the noble stockholders of the Fifteenth Bank are in a curiously unhappy state of mind, because of the new shares of the bank, of which they hold considerable amount, are not fully paid up. And that means that the bank may see fit to call at any time for the amount still due on those new shares.

Prince Tokugawa, the President of the House of Peers, and well known in the United States as one of the Japanese delegates to the Washington Arms Limitation Conference of 1921, owns 4,420 shares of the new stock, on which he may be called upon to pay 331,500 yen ($165,750) still due on them. But this is as nothing compared to the plight of Prince Shimazu, for example, who owns 19,464 shares of the same kind of stock. He is liable to be called upon to hand over the tidy sum of 1,495,000 yen. The stock holdings of various branches of the historic House of Shimazu in the Fifteenth Bank are imposing. Half a dozen men of the family hold among them no less than 30,130 shares of the new stock, on which 2,260,400 yen is still due and unpaid. All this is in addition to their holdings of the old stock of the bank, fully paid up, amounting to 24,599 shares in all. Now the dividend on all these stocks, both old and new, is suddenly stopt. The resulting chaos of the family finance from such outrageous turns of events can easily be imagined. But of course the mighty Shimazu family is one of the richest in the Empire. There is not the remotest danger of their suffering any serious embarrassment of any sort, even from a catastrophe of this proportion. But, Mr. Kamehara writes:

> There is a certain baron whom we shall call "K." He comes from an old family which used to be the lord of a petty mid-country clan with the annual revenue of 10,000 koku (one koku is about five bushels of rice—and in the ancient times, the revenue of a samurai was measured in koku of rice). Now this baron has no other income of his own but 2,000 yen dividend

Associated Gas and Electric System
Founded in 1852



50,000 Shareholders in 48 States and 23 Foreign Countries

There are Associated shareholders in every state in the Union and in all the Canadian provinces except three. In 20 states there are 100 or more shareholders each, in 7 states 1,000 or more each, and in one state over 22,000.

This wide distribution of stockholders (1) is evidence of the general acceptance of Associated Gas and Electric Company shares as an investment and (2) adds materially to their marketability.

ASSOCIATED AGE GAS & ELECTRIC 1852 SYSTEM

Associated Gas and Electric Company
Incorporated in 1906
Write for our Booklet "L"
61 Broadway **New York**

Monthly Publications

of Interest to Investors

As a part of our regular service to stock and bond buyers, we issue monthly three publications containing current information of interest to investors.

Investment Suggestions	1st day of month
Investment Review	15th day of month
Green Book of Securities	20th day of month

If you will send this advertisement to any of our offices, checking the issues you desire, we shall be glad to send you sample copies

HORNBLOWER & WEEKS
Established 1888

BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO CLEVELAND
DETROIT PROVIDENCE PORTLAND, ME. PITTSBURGH

Members of the New York, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, and Detroit Stock Exchanges

The Mark of Quality

Non-Skid Hi-Type

The All-Service Truck Tire

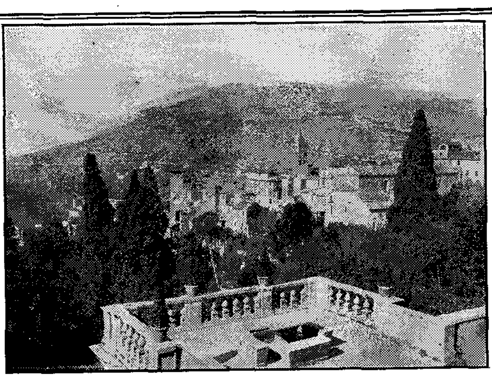
Here is a truck tire with cushion, traction and long mileage equal to practically any hauling work your trucks will be called on to do. It is a high profile tire, with extra rubber to protect trucks and loads—even of fragile nature. The powerful non-skid tread is effective on wet, oily pavements or in soft going. Long wear is insured by the great depth of the tread, the tough rubber compound and the scientific method of stabilizing the tread units with connecting bars of rubber. Trucks and trailers of all sizes can use this tire for single or dual equipment, as it is built in all S. A. E. sizes from 4″ to 14″. Ask the Firestone Service Dealer in your locality about this tire, and the complete service he is equipped to give.

MOST MILES PER DOLLAR

Firestone

AMERICANS SHOULD PRODUCE THEIR OWN RUBBER Harvey S. Firestone

Engrossing Descriptions of People and Places



Three Hundred Beautiful Life-Like Pictures

(Just Published)

SEEING ITALY

By E. M. NEWMAN

Famous Traveler and Lecturer

A bright and friendly guide to everything of interest for the visitor to the famous Land of Sunshine and Song—practical advice on the customs of the country, the hotels and their rates, and what is best to see and best to do in every Italian town of importance.

300 Pictures

The entire volume is pleasantly spiced with anecdotes of the author's experiences during many years of travel in this country and also includes 300 of the choicest pictures from his famous collection of photographs on Italy. An ideal Christmas gift.

What Shall We See ? Where Shall We Stay
What Will It Cost ? Whom Shall We Tip

The endless array of questions which confront the traveler to Europe's garden of enchantment are all accurately—and fascinatingly—answered in this sparkling new volume, just from the press.

8vo, Cloth, 429 pages, 300 illustrations, $5.00 net; $5.22, post-paid. At all booksellers or direct from the publishers.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y.

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

from the stock of the Fifteenth Bank. When it closed its doors the nobleman found himself without a cent of income. Happily his holding was entirely in the old, paid-up shares so that he was in no danger of being called upon to put up more money. But that gave him nothing but cold consolation. He found his finances in such desperate condition that he had to beg for help from his wife's family.

The great Fifteenth Bank was the favored depository of funds of practically all the officials of the Imperial Household Department. Not only that, but also practically all the ladies of the Imperial Court kept their savings in that bank. Therefore, all through the month of May of this year there was a gravest sort of anxiety—a veritable consternation throughout the high circles, we are told, when the rumor that all was lost with the Fifteenth Bank penetrated into the court. That was the first time in many a year past, when so vulgar and mundane a thing as lucre had caused so much storm in the high circles of the Court.

Mr. Hasegawa sums up the aftermath of the panic in these words in his article in the *Jitsugyo-no-Sekai:*

> The outstanding effect of the panic is the concentration of funds in our great banks. That spells the decline of small and medium-sized banks.

He points to the sudden increase of some 450,000,000 yen in the governmental and private deposits at the central bank—the Bank of Japan:

> That tells the story of small deposits taken out of various small and medium banks and converted into postal savings, which in turn swelled the government deposit at the central bank. The large depositors took out their funds from the smaller banks and placed them with great and strong banks. Their deposits found their way also into the central bank, expanding the private deposit of the Bank of Japan. In other words, the great banks are suffering from the embarrassment of too much loafing money they can not employ in these days of business stagnation, and the small banks are on the fiery wheel because of the lack of funds.

In this connection it is interesting to note a recent Tokyo letter to *The Wall Street Journal* reporting the progress of reorganization and hope that the Fifteenth Bank will be able to open. These hopes are based on a plan for reducing the bank's capitalization, a loan from the Bank of Japan, and the repayment of depositors' claims in instalments. This letter further states that·

> Showa Bank, the rescue institution founded by the Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Yasuda, Sumitomo and other big financial interests to absorb the readjusted banks which were forced to close, opened November 1. Before the end of the year, it is believed, it will have absorbed eight of the closed banks, including the Omi Bank of Osaka, the Murai, Nakazawa, Nakai, Watanabe and Owariya banks of Tokyo.

Best for You to Use
Therefore **Best for You to Give**

For pleasure and for helpfulness, too, Webster's Collegiate is ideal. This Christmas give the handsome Bible-Paper edition of

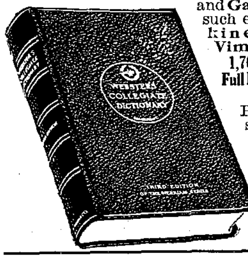
Webster's Collegiate Dictionary

WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY

the gift that will be welcomed by all discriminating people. It is **The BEST Abridged Dictionary— because it is based upon the "Supreme Authority" WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL**

Contains a full vocabulary of **106,000** words with **definitions, etymologies, pronunciations,** and indications of proper use—a dictionary of **Biography**—a **Gazetteer**—a section showing, with **illustrations,** the **rules of punctuation, use of capitals, abbreviations,** etc. — **Foreign words** and **phrases**—a wealth of other useful information.

NEW WORDS —including the latest accepted vocabulary terms and important additions to the **biographical** and **Gazetteer** departments—such entries as **camoufleur, kinetophone, Latvia, Vimy, Hughes.**



1,700 illustrations; 1,256 pages
Full Leather, $7.50; Fabrikoid, $6.00
Art Canvas, $5.00

Purchase of bookseller; send order and remittance direct to us; or write for Free information. **When buying insist upon a "Merriam Webster."**

G. & C. MERRIAM CO.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

THE BACKUS GOLFETTE

A 100 per cent. Golf practicing device on which you can correct your Golfing Faults — Study your **Stance** —Learn to get **Distance** — Know why you **Slice** — Know why you **Hook.** All of this and much more can be determined by careful practice on the **Golfette**—Beginners can learn on **It.** Pros make players faster through **It's** use. **Old-Timers** keep in **Top Form**—Also fine for **Setting-Up** exercises. The secret of good golf is **Practice—Practice—Practice.** The **Golfette** is made of **All Steel**—25 inches long, 7 inches wide, 2 inches high, weighs 14 pounds and can be used wherever there is room to swing a club. A cocoa mat covers the front half to protect your clubs. **All Mechanical** parts absolutely **Guaranteed for One Year**—Buy it through your dealer or mailed direct on receipt of price, $14.50.

Fine Christmas Present.

Backus Golfette Co., Smethport, Pa. N.Y.City Dealers, R.H.Macy & Co.

To Our Subscribers

who have friends in Europe, may we suggest as a very interesting and instructive Greeting for Christmas and the New Year (to be continued each week in 1928) a year's subscription to THE LITERARY DIGEST, commencing with the issue of December 10, 1927. Terms $5.00, including postage.

An attractive Gift Card, with donor's name to be filled in personally, or as instructed, will be sent upon application to the publishers — The Literary Digest, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

School Advisory Department

The Literary Digest

LITERARY DIGEST readers seeking schools or colleges, or aid in the solution of their educational problems, are invited to write to our School Advisory Department. It is necessary that inquirers give age and sex of the student, locality and kind of school, approximate tuition, and any other information that may aid us in giving this service.

The School Advisory Department continues to serve, as it has for many years, our readers and the schools without fees or obligation.

Address

The Literary Digest
354 Fourth Avenue, New York

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

November 17.—The Mexican Supreme Court, it is reported, sustains the contention of the Mexican Petroleum Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, against the revocation of permits on properties which the company owned prior to May, 1917, when the present constitution went into effect, and in effect holds that Article XIV of the petroleum law which provides that the oil companies shall exchange their titles for fifty-year confirmatory concessions is unconstitutional. Five similar decisions must be rendered before a general law is established.

Heavy fighting is reported along the Tientsin-Pukow railway north of Mingkwang, and 9,000,000 people in southwestern half of the Shantung area and in south central Chihli are reported facing famine.

Mulai Yusef, who ruled as Sultan of Morocco during the last fifteen years, dies in the palace of Fez.

November 18.—The French Government imposes a 30 per cent. increase in the tariff on wheat, as a protective measure.

Mulai Mohammed Ben Annalah, fourteen years old, the third son of the late Sultan, is proclaimed Sultan of Morocco.

November 21.—The Lithuanian Government declines the appeal of the Powers to end "the state of war" existing between that country and Poland since the Polish General Zeligovski occupied the City of Vilna in October, 1920.

DOMESTIC

November 17.—One woman is killed, 200 or more persons are injured and $750,000 in property damage is caused by a tornado in Washington, D. C.

In an address before the Union League Club of Philadelphia, President Coolidge says government ownership means a paralyzing monopoly, and attributes the nation's prosperity to individual initiative and industrial protection.

November 18.—Government agents arrest five men and seize two ships and a quantity of arms and ammunition in New Orleans, suspected of being war material to be smuggled into Mexico.

November 19.—The Government seizes $100,000 in bonds posted by H. M. Blackmer, missing witness in the Fall-Sinclair oil trial, as a test of the Walsh act under which Blackmer is liable to a $100,000 forfeit for refusing to answer a Government subpena served on him in France.

November 20.—The American Federation of Labor appeals for help for the striking bituminous miners and their families in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and elsewhere who are said to be in "a most tragic and pitiable" condition.

November 21.—Five striking miners are killed and twenty are wounded by State police when a crowd of strikers attempt, it is alleged, to storm the Columbine mine in Weld County, Colorado.

The House Ways and Means Committee decides to recommend a tax cut of $250,000,000, with the present surtaxes and Federal estate tax retained in the Revenue Act.

The United States Supreme Court hands down a decision, in an appeal from Mississippi, holding that Chinese may legally be barred from white schools.

Stop FIRE Automatically

FOR FIRE
Shur-Stop
THROW AT BASE OF FLAMES

THIS couldn't have happened with SHUR-STOP Protection! **$3.50** U.S. Pat. No. 1,648,163 Other Patents Pending

With FIRE—it's the *first minute* that counts! Every big fire was a little fire when it started . . .

But now comes REAL fire protection—a new and dependable means of preventing serious fire at *any* time—day or night, whether you are at home or a thousand miles away. Today if your home is destroyed by fire the responsibility is YOURS, and *yours* alone!

Think what it means to feel certain your home and your family are safe. Think what it means to know that should fire start it will quickly be smothered . . . *automatically!*

Shur-Stop
U.S. PAT. NO. 1,468,163

"The *Automatic* Fireman"

SHUR-STOP—virtually an automatic fire department right in your home—fights fire alone, without human aid! No complicated mechanism to fail in a crisis, no possibility of evaporation. SHUR-STOP is always on guard, ever alert . . . as good twenty years from now as the day you buy it! Not only low first cost, but economical *always*—every SHUR-STOP used to fight fire is replaced without cost!

Thousands of homes are now protected . . . hundreds of homes have already been saved. Insurance is necessary—but it cannot restore lost lives or treasured possessions. SHUR-STOP, at $3.50 each, makes neglect inexcusable.

How SHUR-STOP Operates

As fire raises the temperature in a room, SHUR-STOP operates . . . . automatically releasing its liquid, which gasifies . . . blanketing and smothering the fire. If you are present when fire starts, toss SHUR-STOP into the fire. (If you are absent, it works without human aid.)

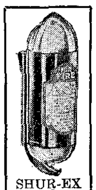
Endorsed and approved by Fire Chiefs and Fire Marshals in all sections of the United States and Canada.

Patents issued or pending in 18 foreign countries.

Write for our absorbingly interesting booklet — "The Tale of Two Families—and Another." Do it today . . . *before the fire!*

PERPETUAL REPLACEMENT GUARANTEE

Every SHUR-STOP used to fight fire replaced without charge. There are no refills—no service charges—THE FIRST COST IS THE LAST.



SHUR-EX
The Motor
Guardian
$3.50

SHUR-STOP—Marine Type, affords automatic protection for small boats and yachts. Installed on some of America's finest yachts. $3.50.

SHUR-STOP—Ceiling Type, automatic protection for industrial plants, factories and all large floor areas. $3.50.

SHUR-EX—The Motor Guardian, a remarkable new automobile extinguisher—compact and distinguished in appearance. $3.50.

Distributors — Salesmen

Only once in a life-time does an opportunity like this one for Service and Profit present itself. Write or wire for full details today . . . remaining territories for the United States and foreign countries are rapidly being closed.

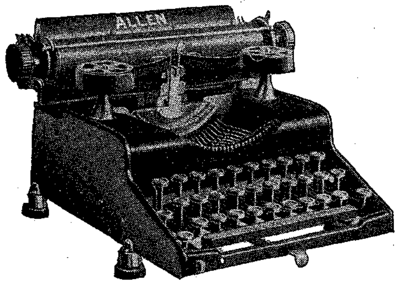
INTERNATIONAL
FIRE EQUIPMENT CORPORATION
West New Brighton, Staten Island, N.Y.

For foreign connections address
International Fire Equipment Export Co.
39 Cortlandt Street, New York City

Without obligation, please send me your booklet and full information about how to safeguard my home and family against Fire—*automatically* and at trifling cost.

Name..
Address..
City......................State............

The ALLEN—Simplified
Standard Typewriter
For everybody at everybody's price



PRICE—$25.00 with Rubber Cover.
Factory Price to every Customer.
Express Charges from Allentown, Pa., are from—50c to $2.00 to all points in the U. S.
A leatherette Carrying-Case is $5.00 extra.

The Allen Typewriter is the only small typewriter offered to the Public on the basis of its Mechanical Perfection and Design.

The Allen is built like a Watch

It is the big Typewriter in a small form; retaining all the essential features of the big machine, simplified by re-designing and eliminating unnecessary bulky parts.

Distinguishing Features

Large size Roller or Platen; Sturdy Rotary escapement; Ball Bearing carriage; All steel construction of parts; Soldering and riveting eliminated and Electric Welding used throughout; Red and Black Ribbon; Positive Back Spacer; Tabulator—every function of the big machine in the ALLEN. Weight 11 lbs.

THE KEYBOARD

The ALLEN has a simplified keyboard. The letters are all arranged in the Standard way of the big machine. The numbers and characters are more logically arranged than on other machines. The ALLEN prints 87 characters, which is three more than the usual machine can print.

This Simple—Sturdy—Speedy Allen Typewriter is the Ideal Machine for the OFFICE—HOME and SCHOOL.

At this Season of the Year it is an Ideal Christmas Gift for your WIFE—SON—or DAUGHTER.

We offer to send you the Allen Typewriter upon receipt of $5.00—Registered Letter or Money Order: the balance of $20.00 (or $25.00 if Carrying Case is wanted) to be paid upon delivery by Express Company plus Express Charges from Allentown, Pennsylvania.

New York City customers can buy at our store—31 Park Row—opposite Post Office.

GUARANTEE: We guarantee the Allen Typewriter for one year after purchase against all defective parts or workmanship.

ALLEN TYPEWRITER MANUFACTURING CO.
Factory at—Allentown, Pa.

TRUE JEWISH HUMOR

There is a vast difference between the coarse burlesque Jewish humor and the true which is most interestingly revealed in the wonderful collection of Jewish anecdotes contained in "Laughs From Jewish Lore," by Jacob Richman. There is a subtlety, a laughableness about genuine Jewish humor which the spurious totally lacks. *The author, who is a well-known Jewish scholar and authority on Jewish folk-lore, has included in the volume the best examples of humor created by the Jewish people in three thousand years.* An ideal source of personal amusement as well as anecdotes for repetition whenever humor is in order.

12mo. Cloth. 397 pages. $2, net; $2.14, postpaid.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Save Your "Digest" Covers
THEY ARE VALUABLE

To meet the wide-spread demand of our readers for a suitable means of preserving the valuable art-reproductions which appear on the covers of The Literary Digest every week, we have prepared a handsome scrap-book, bound in light-blue cloth, tastefully lettered in dark blue, and called

The Literary Digest Book of Art

It is so arranged that a right-hand page is provided for each picture (52 in all) with the facing left-hand page for the Digest's description of it. There is also an index for the names of the artists and another for the titles.

Because of the artistic value of these covers—each one a reproduction of the best paintings Europe and America have to offer—your Art-Book when filled will be equal, if not superior, to costly volumes of paintings. Introduction, and jacket in colors.

Size 9⅝ x 12⅞ inches. $2, net; $2.18, post-paid.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers
354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

THE ▾ SPICE ▾ OF ▾ LIFE

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE) *

Boarding-House Special.—

ALL-WOOD BLANKETS

—*Ad in a Montclair (N. J.) paper.*

Flying Flats and Sharps.—Burnsworth was owner of the piano and a passenger in it. The machine went into a flat spin.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Cheap Publicity. — CONDUCTOR—"How old is the little girl?"

THE CHILD—"Mother, I'd rather pay the fare and keep my age to myself."—*Humorist (London).*

Rubbing Him the Right Way.—Premier Mussolini's son born yesterday was baptized Romano to-day. The King and Queen sent massages of congratulation.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Braving the Brickbats.—CURIOUS PEDESTRIAN—"On what floor of this tenement does Mrs. Shanahan live, my little man?"

GUIDE (aged four)—"The third fight up."—*California Pelican.*

Tickling the Agriculturist.—

3 CHICAGO MEN
DEAD FROM HEAT;
FARMERS JUBILANT

—*Syracuse Evening Herald.*

Big Business.—FLOORWALKER (to impatient customer, leaving)—"Can't you get waited on, Madame?"

MADAME—"No. I'm afraid I came at an unfortunate time; your salesladies are in conference."—*Boston Transcript.*

Flog Him with a Feather.—Bles followed the patrolman to the sidewalk, where they say Johnson whipt out his pencil, beat Bles over the head with it, knocked him unconscious to the sidewalk and continued beating him so brutally that bystanders protested.—*New York Sun.*

Treat 'Em Rough.—

IMPROVES AFTER HE
IS STRUCK BY TRUCK

—*Harrisburg paper.*

BOY IMPROVED AFTER
BURNS BY ELECTRICITY

—*Omaha World-Herald.*

Nature Lover.—Mr. Billerton, the butcher, was a jovial soul. As he was cutting up an order of lamb chops for a lady customer, she asked curiously: "Mr. Billerton, what led you to choose your present occupation?"

"Well, really, I don't know, ma'am," explained Mr. Billerton. "Maybe it was because I have always been fond of animals."—*New Outlook.*

New Phase of War.—

Put the hammock in the attic,
It's too cold for it outside
And its mission is completed—
Lucy Ann is now a bride.

—*Denver News.*

Lay aside the tennis racket,
Now that she has got a man,
Mops make better exercises
For a Mrs. Lucy Ann.

—*Boston Transcript.*

Overdone Chops.—WANTED—Cook who can make things taste wood.—*Ad in the Buffalo News.*

How Much Per Pound?—Modern seven-room apartment; also two large cooks.—*Ad in a Pittsburgh paper.*

Pass Along the Prescription.—

WEST ENGLEWOOD RESIDENT
SURVIVES FATAL ACCIDENT

—*Bergenfield (N. J.) paper.*

Low Bridge.—SHE—"Is it dangerous to drive with one hand?"

HE—"You bet. More than one fellow has run into a church doing it."—*Cornell Widow.*

Insulting Squawk.—SALESMAN (discussing details with purchaser)—"And what kind of a hooter would you like, sir?"

THE NEW OWNER—"One with a note of disdain."—*London Opinion.*

Quoted at Par.—Santiago Pahati, a teacher of the Rizal elementary school, and who was mentioned in a news item published in this column yesterday, is not married and is still negotiable, as erroneously indicated.—*Manila paper.*

Pretty Dicky.—MISTRESS—"The master was very happy this morning, Jane. He went off to the city whistling."

JANE—"Yes, mum, it was my mistake—I made his porridge of birdseed!"—*The Passing Show (London).*

Atchoo!—

Chilly Dovebber with his boading blast
Dow cubs ad strips the beddow ad the lawd,
Eved October's suddy days are past—
Ad subber's gawd.—*Boston Transcript.*

We Are R-r-revenged.—Bill Moore, our local barber, got excited while shaving himself in front of the mirror yesterday, and before he realized what he was doing he had sold himself three bottles of hair tonic and short-changed himself in the bargain.—*Washington Cougar's Paw.*

Peter Pan Candidate.—Thus it will be seen that in the Republican race, Mr. Hoover is the youngest of the group mentioned, and even at the end of the next Presidential term, which begins in March, 1929, and ends in March, 1933, Mr. Hoover, if the successful candidate, would still be younger than Messrs. Lowden, Hughes or Dawes, respectively.—*Washington Correspondence in the Raleigh News and Observer.*

Drat That Draft.—A clubman, after a sporty evening with plenty of liquid refreshment, arrived home about 1 A. M. Fumbling for his key he found that he had forgotten it, so he tumbled into the hammock on the lawn and was soon fast asleep. He woke shortly after daybreak and saw his wife regarding him severely from the open window of their bedroom. "I shay," called the muddled one from the hammock, "shut that beastly window, will you; I'll catch my death of cold."—*Boston Transcript.*